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CLASS V.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

VOLUME VI.

U.S. congress

AMERICAN STATE PAPERS.

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DOCUMENTS,

LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE,

OF THE

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

FOR THE

FIRST AND SECOND SESSIONS OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS,

COMMENCING JANUARY 12, 1836, AND ENDING FEBRUARY 25, 1837.

SELECTED AND EDITED, UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS,

BY

ASBURY DICKINS, SECRETARY OF THE SENATE,

AND

JOHN W. FORNEY, CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

VOLUME VI.
MILITARY AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON:
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AMERICAN STATE PAPERS.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 619.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE CLAIMS OF THE HEIRS OF GENERAL WILLIAM EATON ON ACCOUNT OF HIS SERVICES ON THE BARBARY COAST AGAINST TRIPOLI IN 1805.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 12, 1836.

Mr. BENTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of the heirs of General William Eaton, reported:

That having carefully examined the contents of the petition, and compared its statements with the official correspondence and public documents of the period to which it relates, they find the history of General Eaton's services on the Barbary coast correctly set forth, and refer to that petition for the principal facts necessary to be known to the Senate. From these facts it appears that General Eaton had the merit of planning, organizing, and leading the expedition to Derne, which had the immediate effect of compelling a peace, by which the future degradation of tribute was avoided; a demanded ransom of two hundred thousand dollars reduced to sixty thousand dollars; the four hundred captives, including the crew of the Philadelphia, immediately set at liberty; and a regulation agreed upon by which future American prisoners were to be exchanged as prisoners of war, and not ransomed as captives.* These were the positive advantages immediately accruing to the United States from the heroic enterprise and success of General Eaton, and probably would have been far greater if the peace with the reigning bashaw of Tripoli had not been precipitated by the negotiator without communicating with General Eaton. But there was another advantage which did result, and the value of which is above calculation; it was to show to the Barbary powers that there was another way, besides ransom, to relieve Americans from Tripolitan dungeons—it was to go and cut them out with the sword.

At the moment when the success of Derne produced these great results, and promised still greater, in the immediate march upon Tripoli, the overthrow of the reigning bashaw, and the establishment of solid peace upon our own terms, General Eaton was required to abandon his expedition, and to come on board the United States frigate Constitution. The embarkation of his Christian followers, of Hamet Caramalli and his principal friends, had to be effected by stratagem, at midnight, and with the loss of everything, to escape the rage and vengeance of the deserted Arab troops and of the inhabitants who had been induced to revolt against the reigning bashaw.*

For all these services and losses General Eaton received the pay of consul, or navy agent, at the rate of one hundred dollars a month and sixteen rations per day. The committee are of opinion that he ought to be paid as a general commanding, and compensated for his losses, and report a bill accordingly.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The prayer of your petitioners, heirs and representatives of the late General William Eaton, respectfully represents: That on the 30th of May, 1804, while the United States were at war with Tripoli, General Eaton was appointed navy agent of the United States for the several Barbary regencies, with the view of aiding the operations of the United States squadron against the ruling bashaw of Tripoli, Joseph Caramalli, who had usurped the throne of that kingdom, and was waging war against the United States.

General Eaton had instructions to find Hamet Caramalli, who was the rightful sovereign of Tripoli, was friendly to the United States, and was somewhere in Egypt, and with such land forces as Hamet could raise, together with such as could be spared from the United States ships, to co-operate with the naval force in the Mediterranean in dethroning the usurper and in reinstating the rightful sovereign in his just rights and authority, and thus secure an honorable and permanent peace, without the degrading necessity of paying tribute.

In obedience to his instructions, General Eaton sailed from the United States in June, 1804, and on the 5th of September reached Malta, where he ascertained that Hamet Bashaw was in Upper Egypt,

* American State Papers, folio, vol. ii, p. 715.

among the Mameluke Arabs, whence it was necessary to bring him in order to prosecute the object of his commission. With this view General Eaton left Malta for Cairo on the 4th of December, 1804, landed on the east side of the Nile on the 7th, and entered Cairo on the 8th, and took measures to bring Hamet from among the Mamelukes, which he finally accomplished, with infinite labor and hazard—an arrangement having once been made to hang him and his companions as British spies. •

With a party consisting of five hundred in all, (one hundred of whom were Christians of various nations, and the remainder Arabs,) General Eaton resolved to cross the desert of Lybia and attack the city of Derne, one of the most important towns in the regency of Tripoli, and he commenced his march on the 6th of March, 1805; a convention having been made between the United States and Hamet, on the 23d of February, 1805, by the 8th article of which William Eaton was recognized as general and commander-in-chief of the land forces which were to march against the common enemy. After a march of fifty-one days, (twenty-five of which he was without meat, and fifteen without bread,) and nearly six hundred miles through a barren desert, and enduring incredible sufferings, General Eaton arrived with his heterogeneous army before Derne on the 25th of April, and on the 27th, with a force consisting of about sixty Christians and three hundred Arabs, attacked and carried the fortress by storm, and thus became master of one of the most important towns and provinces in the regency of Tripoli, and held possession of it until the 12th of June, when he was compelled to abandon it in consequence of a treaty of peace being made between the United States, by their agent, Tobias Lear, and Joseph Caramalli, the usurping bashaw. News of the treaty reached General Eaton while thousands of Joseph's subjects were flocking to his standard, and when he was cheered with the reasonable prospect of marching to the walls of Tripoli with a force that would enable him speedily to subdue the town, and proudly to sever with the sword the chains of his countrymen who were groaning in Tripolitan dungeons.

Previous to the capture of Derne overtures of peace had repeatedly been made to the bashaw of Tripoli by agents of the United States, who were authorized to offer one hundred and fifty thousand dollars as a *douceur*, and for the ransom of Captain Bainbridge and the officers and crew of the frigate Philadelphia, and other prisoners who were in captivity and slavery in Tripoli. But the overtures were indignantly rejected, and the large sum proposed as a consideration for peace was insultingly pronounced *too slight* an expression of regard for the friendship of the bashaw. But no sooner had the news of the fall of Derne reached him than he hastened to propose terms of peace, and agreed to take *sixty* thousand dollars as a ransom for the two hundred citizens of the United States whom he held in bondage; the other hundred were to be exchanged for an equal number of Tripolitans who were United States prisoners of war. His proposals were embraced; and the master of Derne, while yet flushed with victory, anticipating a signal triumph of our arms, and meditating a final blow which should at once release his captive fellow-citizens without the degrading resort to *purchase*, and forever relieve the United States of the humiliating necessity of paying tribute to an inconsiderable power, was compelled to abandon his post precipitately, take refuge on board the United States ships then off Derne, and leave such of his companions in arms as could not escape in the ships' boats to the tender mercies of an incensed and a cruel foe.

Such was the necessity of secrecy and despatch in embarking from a difficult coast—such the exasperation which would animate his Arab soldiers when they should have the cup of hope dashed from their lips—that General Eaton thought only of securing his Christian soldiers and such of his Arab followers as could be intrusted with the secret of the contemplated abandonment of Derne, and considered himself fortunate in escaping with his life, though his horses, camp equipage, and other property were left to the vengeance and cupidity of a despairing and desperate multitude.

In November, 1805, General Eaton returned to the United States; and the State of Massachusetts, in February, 1806, granted him ten thousand acres of land, as a testimony of the high sense entertained of his services by the people of that State. This land was located in the *then* province of Maine; and falling since within the territory in dispute between the United States and Great Britain, the heirs supposed it exempt from taxation, and giving themselves no uneasiness about it, the State of Maine caused it to be taxed, and it was sold for taxes, and the time for redemption passed before the heirs of General Eaton knew that it had been taxed; and thus this property was lost to them. Half of it, however, had been sold by General Eaton himself, at fifty cents per acre.

General Eaton entered the service of his country during the war of the revolution, when only sixteen years of age, and served as a sergeant, and was wounded in the leg; and all the male members of his family (consisting of two sons and two stepsons) have been in the United States service, three of whom died therein, and the fourth and only remaining son yet survives in that service, and is one of your petitioners.

For his services during the Tripolitan war the United States allowed General Eaton at the rate of \$1,200 per annum and the rations of a lieutenant in the navy. When it is considered that, previous to his success at Derne, the United States paid Tripoli annual tribute; that such tribute has not since been paid; that overtures of peace had repeatedly been made without success, though accompanied by offers of large sums of money and of annual tribute; that, after the capture of Derne, the enemy sued for peace; that General Eaton's best energies and best days were freely spent in his country's service, and that his reputation is the only legacy he left his children, it is humbly conceived that the compensation he received was wholly inadequate to the services he rendered; and your petitioners cannot refrain from mentioning the fact that Eugene Leitensdorfer, his adjutant and inspector general, has, since the death of General Eaton, been paid more than he (the commander of the expedition) received. And they humbly pray that they may be allowed, 1st, the pay and emoluments of a general commanding; 2d, compensation for loss of horses, baggage, and camp equipage, assuming it to be what, by our law, an officer of his rank would be entitled to; 3d, for extra pay on being discharged; and 4th, a grant of public land. And, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

N. J. EATON,

For himself and in behalf of
ALMIRA EATON HAYDEN and
CHARLOTTE EATON SPRAGUE.

WASHINGTON CITY, December 8, 1835.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 620.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON MAKING PROVISION FOR THE ERECTION OF FORTIFICATIONS PROPOSED BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR FOR THE PROTECTION OF HARBORS ON THE SEACOAST.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 12, 1836.

Mr. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom has been referred the subject of fortifications, reported:

That the committee, at the suggestion of the Secretary of War, have considered the propriety of making provisions to cover with suitable fortifications some of the important commercial and other harbors of the Union, which, in his opinion, as well as their own, require protection.

Of these some have been examined, and projects, with estimates, submitted, as will be seen by reference to executive documents, No. —, page —, of the present session of Congress. The rest have all been reconnoitred, but owing to circumstances beyond the control of the War Department the perfection of the necessary surveys has been prevented. By reference to the statistics of the country and their geographical positions, they are all of the first importance to the Union, as will very readily be seen, and necessary to the safety of its commercial and military marine.

Those for which projects have not been made are the mouth of Kennebeck river, Portsmouth, Provincetown, New Bedford, debouché of Chesapeake and Delaware canal, Delaware breakwater, Cedar Point, Potomac river, and the Barrancas, Pensacola; and of this class Portsmouth and the Barrancas already possess old works, which it is proposed to repair and enlarge.

The committee, fully impressed with the belief that the best interests of the country require that these fortifications should be commenced, and ought no longer to be delayed, accordingly beg leave to present the accompanying bill, making appropriation for the defence of the harbors therein enumerated.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 621.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON AN INCREASE OF THE NUMBER OF OFFICERS AND A REORGANIZATION OF THE CORPS OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS OF THE ARMY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 12, 1836.

Mr. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the reorganization of the corps of topographical engineers, reported:

That they refer to their report of the last session,* and to the report from the Topographical bureau of this session as a part of the present report, and they also report a bill.

TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU, *Washington, November 2, 1835.*

SIR: In obedience to your instructions of the 4th of September last, I have the honor to submit to you a statement, marked A, exhibiting the amount drawn from the Treasury Department and remitted to the disbursing officers under this bureau, from the 1st of October, 1834, to the 31st of September, 1835, inclusive, and the amount of accounts rendered.

The topographical and civil engineers have been employed upon, and the funds appropriated for, surveys for the year 1835 have been applied to the following objects:

1. An examination of the route for a railroad from Memphis, in Tennessee, to the Atlantic ocean.
2. A report and estimate of the cost of the construction of the Portage summit of the Ohio canal, that is, the canal from Pittsburgh to Lake Erie.
3. A survey with a view to the improvement of the Cumberland river from Nashville, Tennessee, to the head of navigation in Kentucky.
4. The report of the geological investigations made of the public lands, and of the Territory of Arkansas.

5. A survey of the harbor of St. Joseph's, in the Territory of Michigan.
6. A survey of the harbor at the mouth of Trail creek.

These surveys and reports, from one to six inclusive, have been completed since the last annual report, and were reported to Congress during its last session.

7. A survey of the Delaware river from Newcastle to Port Penn, and a survey of Pea Patch island.

These surveys embrace an exposition of all the facts necessary in the digesting of a system of the defences of that pass in the river, as well as all those necessary to its navigation. The duty is completed and the maps delivered to the bureau.

8. A survey of the Brandywine shoal. The object of this survey is to determine the best position on the shoal for the construction of a light-house. It is a highly important point in the navigation of the

* For this report, dated December 16, 1834, see antecedent No. 588 of this class.

Delaware bay, but its exposed situation and the composition of the shoal, make it one also of extreme difficulty in the establishing of a foundation which will endure and sustain the superstructure for the light.

The appropriation for this object was made in June, 1834, and in the following words:

"For rebuilding the light-house on Brandywine shoals in the bay of Delaware, thirty thousand dollars: *Provided, however,* That, before the commencement of the work, a resurvey, plan and estimate shall be made, and that then it shall be in the discretion of the proper department to enter upon the rebuilding of the said light-house, or to report such survey, plan and estimate to Congress, as shall be considered best for the public interests."

The survey was commenced as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made, and it was ascertained in a short time that the appropriation was entirely inadequate to the object, which, as a measure preliminary to the building of the light-house, required that an artificial foundation should be established upon a sandy shoal in the mouth of a wide bay, and exposed to the violence of the waves of the Atlantic.

Under these circumstances the alternative presented by the law was adopted, and the survey, plan and estimate were presented to Congress during its last session.

As it was not acted upon, additional investigations have been since made, and their result is the foundation of an item in the estimate from this office for the "rebuilding of the light-house on the Brandywine shoals."

The report, estimate and plan, in all their details, are daily expected from the engineer who had this survey in charge, which, as soon as received, will be laid before you.

The amount appropriated in the act of June 30, 1834, was \$30,000, of which \$1,550 have been drawn out of the treasury for the necessary preliminary surveys. The total amount of the estimate of the engineer is \$123,985 93, leaving for the object a deficiency of \$95,535 93, which amount constitutes an item in the estimates of this bureau.

9. In the drawings and reports of various parts of canal routes across the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, in order to complete a series of surveys for the same objects which had been partially attended to some years since. All the field-work of these surveys is completed; the drawings and reports only have to be made; these, it is expected, will be delivered to the bureau during the ensuing winter.

The delay which this work has experienced has been an unavoidable result from the small number of the corps, which forced the bureau to extend the attention of the officer superintending this to other duty.

10. The drawings and reports of the military defences of parts of the coasts of North and South Carolina. The system of army details, which removes our assistants before the completion of the particular duty upon which they have been engaged, together with a diversion of the attention of the superintending officer to other surveys, has occasioned the delays which these works have experienced. There is, however, every reason to believe that they will be completed during the ensuing winter.

11. A survey of a canal route from Cape Fear river, through the Waccamaw lake, to the Waccamaw river, North Carolina. The returns of this are daily expected.

12. An examination of the construction of the canal around the Muscle shoals of the Tennessee river.

13. An examination of the route for a railroad from Portland, in the State of Maine, to Quebec, in Canada.

14. The survey of a route for a railroad from the Connecticut river, to intersect the Concord railroad, in New Hampshire.

15. The survey of a route for a railroad from Boston, in Massachusetts, to Whitehall, in New York.

16. A survey of the harbor of East Thomaston, in Maine.

No. 16 is completed, and the results are expected at the bureau early during the ensuing winter. Numbers 13, 14, and 15 are not in as great a state of forwardness. The extensive views embraced by these three, and the lateness of the season when the attention of the officer who has them in charge was called to 14 and 15, render it highly probable that no definite report will be made by him until during the course of the next year.

17. A survey of the Christiana river, from Wilmington to the Delaware, with a view to improve the entrance of the Christiana. This is completed.

18. A survey of Provincetown harbor and its vicinity. The survey of this position, so important in the military defences of the coast east of Cape Cod, and as a point of shelter for our commerce from a pursuing enemy, or from storms, is now completed. All the field-work is done, and the drawings and reports will also be during the present year.

19. The survey of a route for a ship canal around the falls of Niagara, effecting a junction with the two lakes, Erie and Ontario. The field-work of this duty is completed; the drawings and reports are in progress, and will be delivered to the bureau during the ensuing winter.

20. A survey of the channel between the North and South Hero islands, on Lake Champlain. This duty is also so far completed that the drawings and reports will be delivered to the bureau during the present year.

21. A survey of a route for a road from the Alabama line, by Marianna, to the town of Apalachicola, in Florida. This duty was completed, but, before entering upon the opening of the road as required by the law, it was thought advisable to examine a different route, which would apparently much shorten the distance. This examination is now making.

22. A resurvey of the route of the national road between Springfield, Ohio, and Richmond, Indiana; also from Springfield, by the way of Dayton and Eaton, to Richmond. This duty has been completed, and the drawings and report delivered to the bureau. These last have also, in conformity with the law, been submitted to the President, who has affixed his approbation to the location of the direct route.

23. A survey of the Maumee river, from its mouth to Maumee city, completed, and the drawings received.

24. A survey of the route for a railroad from Detroit to Pontiac.

25. Also the route of a railroad from Detroit to the St. Joseph's river.

These surveys have been completed and the returns duly made.

26. A survey of the route of a road from Chicago to Fort Howard, on Green bay.

27. A survey of the mouth of Gallean river.

28. A survey of the mouth of Black river.

29. A survey of the mouth of Milwaukee river.

These four (26, 27, 28, and 29,) are now in progress, and it is expected will be completed this fall and the ensuing winter.

30. A survey of a railroad from Memphis, Tennessee, to such point on the lines of the States of Virginia and Tennessee as may be best adapted, in the opinion of the engineer, to facilitate the continuation of the road to the Chesapeake. The survey is now in progress.

31. A survey of a route for a road from the Maumee river, through the northern counties of Indiana, to or near the rapids of the Illinois river, and thence to the Mississippi river at some point between Rock Island and Quincy. The field-work of this survey is completed, and the drawings and reports are expected to be delivered to the bureau during the course of the present year.

32. The survey of the following routes for roads in Indiana:

Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis railroad.

Madison and Lafayette railroad.

Evansville and Terre Haute railroad.

Columbus and Jeffersonville railroad.

New Albany and Vincennes turnpike road.

New Albany and Crawfordsville turnpike road.

33. In superintending the construction of the aqueduct over the Potomac at Georgetown. This may truly be considered one of the most interesting and one of the most difficult of civil constructions ever attempted in our country. The object of the work is to conduct the Chesapeake and Ohio canal over the river Potomac, at the upper end of Georgetown, and thereby to furnish to its trade a termination in the fine harbor of deep water at Alexandria.

The length of the aqueduct is 1,700 feet, (including the causeways,) sustained by two abutments and six piers, at a height of 29 feet above the common high tides of the river. These abutments and piers are all to rest upon the natural rock foundation which is found throughout the length of the aqueduct, at a depth nearly uniform of 30 feet below common high water, making the total height of each pier 59 feet.

The successful establishment of a foundation at such a depth, in water and mud, is among the most difficult problems in the practice of the engineer, and the experience of the world has furnished so few instances of similar attempts, that he is comparatively without those guides which are in other instances so easily obtained.

But the persevering efforts of science and mechanical skill supplied the deficiency of information from precedents, and overcoming all obstacles, triumphed in the successful establishment and completion of one pier during the course of the last season, and in a successful issue to the greatest difficulties in the establishment of a second, and of one of the abutments.

This work is the result of the enterprise of an incorporated company; but as the United States furnished a proportion of the funds for its aid, the company considered it advisable, and applied to have its expenditure placed under the direction of an officer of the corps of topographical engineers, that any desired investigation in reference to the faithful and judicious application of the means allowed by the United States could be made independently of their control, and that they might, also, in so difficult and rather unprecedented an undertaking, avail themselves of the presumed science of its officers.

It affords me much satisfaction to add that a frequent inspection, as well of the work as of the expenditures, has resulted in a conviction of the great skill and judgment of the engineer, and of the faithful application of the funds. The books exhibit the most minute detail of expenditure for every object, and his mechanical arrangements have been justly admired by all who have visited the work. The engineer is prepared, whenever it shall be called for, to present the most satisfactory statements, descriptions, reports, and drawings, in reference to the whole.

34. In the survey of a railroad from Pensacola, in Florida, to Columbus, Georgia. Although Pensacola is one of the finest harbors on the Gulf of Mexico, and, in fact, of the United States; and although it is also, at present, an established navy yard and navy depot, yet, as the land in its vicinity is extremely poor, and there is no river leading from its harbor to the interior, its commercial advantages are but partially felt, and the population necessary to its defence exposed to hazardous and difficult, or tedious and dilatory, methods of access. The remedy for these evils is in improving all means of communicating with the richer soil and denser population of the interior, and the road now being surveyed will eminently accomplish these objects. It will open to the products of the interior a cheap and rapid means of access to an uncommonly fine harbor, and will enable that harbor to command for its defence the strength of the interior in the shortest possible time. It possesses, therefore, a highly national aspect, deserving of the patronage which has been extended towards it by the general government, in permitting its officers to superintend the work.

35. In a continuation of the mineralogical and geological investigations of the public lands, the territories, and the Indian country. The highly interesting results from the geological investigations of the last year, under the same officer who has now those of this year in charge, are the best earnest of the manner in which these will be performed.

His instructions were that, "it being desirable to have some knowledge of the mineral structure of the Coteau de Prairie, an elevated ridge which separates the Missouri from the St. Peters, a tributary of the Mississippi, you are directed to proceed to that vicinity, and to make such investigations as the season and the nature of your opportunities will admit. It is desirable, also, that you should take Green Bay in your way, with a view to the examination of the mineral structure in the vicinity of the Wisconsin river." Early history had mentioned the "Coteau de Prairie" as a locality rich in its deposit of copper in its various forms. Records which are presumed to be deserving of confidence state that many tons of this mineral had been taken at an early period of our history to France, and there smelted to advantage. There is no doubt that it exists in that region, but in what quantities and in what particular places have yet to be ascertained.

From the known intelligence, great zeal, and untiring perseverance of Mr. Featherstonhaugh, no doubt is entertained that all that can be will be done in accomplishing the discovery; but he has to contend with the difficulties of an unknown and wilderness country, and in a climate affected early in the season with the inclement weather of winter. Should his report, therefore, not be as much in detail as is desirable, (of which there is some reason to fear,) there is no doubt that every accessible general indication will be ascertained, sufficient to form the most encouraging basis, and the best justification for future and more detailed investigations.

The great interest which is felt by the country in reference to this particular duty, exhibited by an unparalleled demand for the report of the proceedings of last year, is no equivocal proof of the value

which is placed upon it, and the advantages which are anticipated to result from it. Such investigations are beyond the resources of individuals, and the States limit those which they authorize to the extent of their territories. If the United States does not, therefore, complete the chain of knowledge by a continuation of its efforts in reference to the public lands and the territories, an extensive region, rich with the most valuable ores, will continue to remain unknown. Under these impressions, I have hazarded a small item in the estimate from this office, to enable it the more satisfactorily to complete a duty which has been so fortunately begun.

It may probably be observed, that in the foregoing statement of surveys there are many enumerated which were not ordered by a resolution of either House of Congress, or by any law.

The rules which have been prescribed for this office in these matters are as follows: That, 1st, surveys ordered by law and for which there are generally specific appropriations should be attended to.

2d, Surveys ordered by resolutions of Congress. The expenses of these are paid out of the annual appropriation for surveys, including the pay of the civil engineers, which is taken out of the same appropriation.

3d, Surveys of a national or highly interesting commercial character, applied for by States or incorporated companies. In these cases such officers as can be spared (with their instruments) are allowed to be assigned. All other expenses, including those for additional engineers, or additional instruments, are supplied by the parties interested in the survey, the United States being subjected to no charge on these accounts; or, in other words, confining the aid from the United States to the mere loan of such engineers, and of such instruments, as can be conveniently spared.

In the execution of the foregoing duties the whole force of this bureau, in military as well as civil engineers, has been employed. Its military engineers consist of the corps of topographical engineers, and such lieutenants of the army as are detailed for its duties; its civil engineers, of those authorized to be employed under the authority of the law of the 30th April, 1824.

The first embraces, of the corps of topographical engineers.....	10 officers.
Of lieutenants now detailed for this duty from the army.....	26 "
The second, being citizens without military rank, employed under the act of the 30th April, 1824.....	13

Making the whole force of engineers employed under this bureau equal to..... 49

The evils of these military details arise from,

1st. The shortness of the time in which an officer, being placed on the duty, has to acquire that practical knowledge in the use of instruments, and the habit of applying his scientific knowledge to results in practice, without which he can be of no value.

2d. The apathy which oppresses the temporary detail, from the consciousness that if he labors it is to acquire that which, as soon as it is obtained, he will, in all probability, be removed from the only sphere of action in which it can be applied.

3d. When the temporary detail is endeavoring partially to acquire a knowledge of the duties of the corps to which he is attached, he must, from the very nature of things, lose, by its disuse, much of the knowledge of his proper arm of service, and, when he returns to it, be consequently a less valuable officer than when he left.

4th. The corps is, under this system, continually exposed, in the execution of its duties, to those consequences which must flow from the services of unqualified and consequently incompetent assistants, and is forced from this cause to increase its demands upon the army, that it may compensate partially by numbers for deficiencies in experience. These demands, if complied with, but increase the general evil before alluded to; they cannot be complied with but partially, as the line has duties for which these subordinates were intended, and which it would not do to neglect. We are placed thereby in a continued series of unpleasant bickerings with the line. The corps endeavor to retain its experienced assistants as long as possible, because they are essential to the well-doing of its duties. The line regrets these details, however temporary; it seeks to reduce them to short periodical tours, is continually endeavoring to get back the older assistants. It is a system, therefore, in which the permanent interests of the line and of the corps are diametrically opposed, and which, as might well be supposed, by the occasional success of either, has left one or the other exposed to the reproach of negligence or favoritism.

There is no one more strongly impressed than myself with the efforts which the line now makes in order to aid us in our duties, and that it cannot do more without a sacrifice of its own; but, at the same time, I must acknowledge that, after many years of experience, I am satisfied that the duties of the topographical engineers can only be carried to that extent of perfection and intelligence which the country has a right to expect by a system which shall permanently attach its assistants to the corps.

The effect of these details from the army for the duties of this corps may be expressed in a few words. If temporary and periodical, it is a sacrifice of the duties of the corps; if permanent, while they yet retain their rank and its privileges in the line, it is, to the extent of the number detailed, a sacrifice of the interests and duties of the line.

The civil engineers employed under the act of April 30, 1824, are officers without military commissions or military rank. The law recognizes no distinction of grade or of title between them, although the custom of service has divided them into the two classes of civil engineers and assistant civil engineers. The rules and articles of war, and the army regulations, cannot be extended over them. There is, therefore, an absence of legal authority in relation to their control, and also of defined right in relation to their privileges, from which it will be seen that no subordination or authority can well be established in such a service. No serious evils have yet resulted from it, owing, however, more to the correct moral bearing of the gentlemen who hold these appointments, than to any well-defined power over them. Among the greatest inconveniences of this arrangement is the difficulty of associating the two kinds of engineers on the same duty. The military engineer is unwilling to be placed under the civil, and probably cannot be by law, or in a way that would involve any legal responsibility. The civil engineer is equally unwilling to be viewed as subject only to be commanded, without the hope of ever enjoying the right of commanding in turn. It is a moral prostration of his branch of service to another, without the prospect of ever being relieved from it, and adapted to engender painful and unpleasant feelings, as well as being in itself unjust.

Another evil is, that this mixed arrangement of military and civil appointments is destructive of a

proper *esprit du corps*, and of that united emulation which exerts the whole mass of mind to elevate the duties of that branch to which it belongs.

With a service so constituted, and beset with inconveniences so detrimental to its duties, this bureau has been struggling for years, sparing no efforts, however, to do the best which could be done with the means placed at its disposal.

The means have already been represented generally. I shall now speak of them numerically and economically, with a view of submitting a plan which will, if adopted, remedy all the evils, and without additional cost.

The military engineers consist, 1st, of the corps of topographical engineers, ten in number. Of these, one receives the pay of a lieutenant colonel, five have the pay of majors, and four the pay of captains. The annual compensation of the whole is \$14,496.

2d. Of the temporary details from the army. These vary from 25 to 30. There are now 26 on this service. The annual compensation of these is \$23,344.

The civil engineers consist of those employed under the act of the 30th April, 1824. Taking the average of the last three years, their number is 13, and their annual compensation is \$16,700.

The entire annual cost of the whole number of officers on topographical duty is therefore \$43,540.

In the above statement it will be perceived that the officers detailed from the army are included in the sum of the total cost. All these details receive their pay out of the general appropriation for the army, and it does not therefore appear in any estimate for the corps of topographical engineers or for surveys; yet, as this number is always employed on topographical duty, their pay is justly chargeable to that branch of service, and is therefore included in the sum of its annual cost.

The compensation for the civil engineers is taken from the customary annual appropriation for surveys.

From the foregoing, it will therefore be perceived that the present force and rank of officers for topographical duty consists, in its present mixed and complicated organization, of one lieutenant colonel commanding, five majors, four captains, twenty-six lieutenants of artillery and infantry, and thirteen civil engineers.

Now, the remedy proposed is to incorporate the whole or a part in one regular corps, with the usual grades of military rank, and to subject the whole to the rules and articles of war.

The subject has been treated with much ability by the chairman of the Military Committee, in a report to Congress during the last session. Allow me respectfully to refer you to that report for some views which are not incorporated in this.

But taking the opinion of the distinguished chairman of that committee as the best basis for an improved organization, it results in the recommendation of a corps to consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, four majors, ten captains, ten first lieutenants, ten second lieutenants; in all, thirty-six engineers, of which the total annual cost will be \$40,454. Our present imperfect organization gives forty-nine engineers, of which the total annual cost is \$43,540; making an annual difference in favor of the organization of \$3,086.

The plan submitted presents two questions which require explanation, one referring to the numbers, the other to the cost.

The lesser numbers of the proposed plan are considered capable of doing more duty than the greater numbers of the existing plan, because, 1st, of their better organization; 2d, and of always controlling the experience acquired, which, accumulating to the same individuals, gives that facility and aptness of execution, and readiness in the application of theoretical knowledge, which will enable the lesser numbers in the one case to do more and better work than the greater numbers in the other. It is, in fact, but an application of the simple axiom, that he who is acquainted with the theory and practice of any profession can do more of it, and better, than any number of those who have not this knowledge.

3d. The number is also based upon the consideration that these were now, and would for many years be, fully adequate to the wants of the general government for topographical duties.

In reference to the cost two considerations have been made; one, to be found in the report of the Military Committee of the last session, which reduced the army proportionally to the number transferred from it to the corps. This, of course, would result in a positive reduction of the army estimates, or a transfer of a portion to the estimates of the corps, and would make a positive saving of the amount previously stated; but the army would probably suffer inconvenience from the reduction. It is divided into so many small posts, and extended over so vast a space of country, that it could not feel less the inconveniences of the reduction than it does those of the details. These are already oppressive to its duties. Although the reduction of the army estimate would be thereby a proportional reduction of army expenditure, the reduction would be at the expense of the organization of the army and of its duties, and might, therefore, although a saving, not be considered a true economy.

The other, to leave the army as it is, and organize the corps as it should be. Under this consideration the total amount of present appropriations absorbed by the proposed organization would be, for the corps of topographical and civil engineers, \$31,200; but as the total cost of the proposed corps is stated to be \$40,454, it would leave an annual deficiency over our present appropriations of \$8,254.

Under either view, the authority to employ civil engineers under the act of the 30th April, 1824, is to be repealed; of course, the amount of their annual compensations ceases with the passing of the law for the new organization.

But as a plan which leaves the army in its present form is, under all circumstances, the better, that for the organization of the corps, which will be presently submitted to you, will be made in accordance to it.

The plan submitted last year, while it authorized a complete organization, embraced a feature of periodical promotions, until the organization should be complete. Such a course is not unfrequent in the extension of scientific corps when the materials for supplying places have to be formed. But when, as in our circumstances, we have abundant officers, properly educated, experienced in its duties, and who, in fact, are now performing them, such a course cannot be advisable, but on the supposition that a full organization is not now wanted. As we already are obliged to employ more than the organization contemplated, this supposition cannot be well sustained; and believing, as I do, the whole number are wanted, I have considered it the better course at once to submit a correct plan to your consideration.

It has been previously observed that the present corps consists of one lieutenant colonel commanding, five majors, four captains; to which are attached twenty-six lieutenants of artillery and infantry, thirteen civil engineers.

The plan proposed adds a colonel to the corps, takes away one major, and from the lieutenants and the civil engineers takes six captains, ten first and ten second lieutenants.

I have hitherto confined myself to an exposition of the kind of organization which now exists for topographical duties, its defects and inconveniences. Although many of the advantages of the modifications proposed are to be inferred from these, yet it may be well to state a few of the important public services which this corps has to perform, but to which, from its present defective organization, its attention has been applied but imperfectly.

Heretofore its duties have been principally directed to surveys for the defences of the posts and harbors on the Atlantic, including the water approaches to the positions to be fortified.

These surveys generally embrace some extent of coast as well as of inlets, and from the facts which have to be collected constitute also very valuable but rather limited charts for navigation, but the land approaches to these positions remain yet to be surveyed.

Surveys of our harbors and of our rivers on the coast, with views to their improvement, and also to obtain more accurate charts of them than now exist.—Although much has been done under this head, yet the greater part of our coast, and particularly from the Delaware, south, has yet to be attended to. These surveys form valuable details to be introduced in the great survey of the coast now being made, and which, with a proper understanding with the principal of that survey, may be introduced into his charts with great facility.

Surveys of the harbors and shores of our western lakes.—It is only some of the principal harbors of these lakes to which the attention of the corps has yet been directed; those affecting the present lake navigation and requiring immediate improvement. The connecting links between these harbors, the inlets of a secondary class, and the rivers which empty into them, have hitherto received but little attention. Our imperfect organization and limited numbers were embarrassments to the activity and extent of our operations which could not be overcome.

Surveys for common roads, railroads and canals.—Although these may be considered as purely of a civil character, yet a finer school of practice than they furnish for the topographical engineer cannot well be imagined. He obtains on these duties expertness in the use of instruments, the habit of investigating the resources of a country, commercially, morally, and physically; its supplies in provisions, timber, metals, and means of construction; its population, and the best means by which it can be commanded in cases of emergency; its military aspect, hilly, level, or mountainous, and the various roads which intersect the path of his survey. While he is, therefore, apparently engaged on an object ostensibly of mere profit to its undertakers, he is perfecting himself in the practice of his profession, acquiring exact and persevering habits of investigation, improving his *coup d'œil*, and gathering the most valuable information in relation to the capabilities of self-defence of the locality of the survey, and its ability to aid in the defence of other parts of the country.

Surveys of the inland frontiers of our Atlantic and western States.—Singular as may be the acknowledgment, yet it is nevertheless the fact, that this highly important service has hitherto received but little attention. It embraces not merely a geographical knowledge of the frontiers named, but accurate topographical surveys of the vicinities of all our western posts; of the best routes for roads of communication between the posts and with the interior for supplies and assistance. We have hitherto been able to direct but very feeble efforts to these important objects. The fault is not that of this bureau, but of the inadequate means placed at its disposal. Although there is an annual appropriation of twenty-five and sometimes thirty thousand dollars for surveys, yet, as considerably more than half of this is required for the salaries of the civil engineers, it leaves but a small portion for the expenses of surveys. This small portion is generally absorbed in the execution of those surveys directed to be made by resolutions of Congress, and of some parts of our seacoast; the latter being a continuation of the surveys directed some years since in reference to a regular digested system of seacoast defence. We are therefore left without the means of bestowing our efforts on the western frontier, and the position of appearing to neglect so important a duty, in which this bureau has been placed, is shown by the foregoing remarks to have been beyond its power to obviate.

Should the organization proposed be adopted it will leave the whole appropriation for surveys free from the deductions for the salaries now paid out of it, and the bureau may then place a brigade of officers on the western frontiers, to commence the execution of those important duties. Should it not be adopted, it will be seen that the bureau will be as unable as heretofore to attend to them, unless a separate appropriation is granted, and which is asked, in order to meet the contingencies of the case in the estimate now submitted.

The survey of the coast.—It would be superfluous to speak of the necessity of this survey, of its immense importance to our commerce and navy, and of its extensive influence over any system of defence for the Atlantic frontier.

Of the methods by which alone such a duty ever has been executed by any nation, or ever can be correctly, the books are full; and from the same sources we may also draw the best conclusions of the time, the means, and qualifications which such a labor requires. Applications have been made to this bureau for aid in officers, but it has been unable to furnish but one. It was a cause of serious regret, but yet beyond the power of this bureau to remedy, and only in the hands of Congress by legislative action.

We have but one school in our country which may be considered as thoroughly mathematical in its course, the Military School at West Point; and it is to this school only to which we can look for individuals sufficiently qualified to enter upon the duties of this survey, and justly aspire to a knowledge of its highest practical operations. I do not mean by this to say that there may not be citizens who, of their own taste and own force of mind, are not equally qualified; but these are only rare exceptions to a rule, the correctness of which will stand the proof of a comparison of the course of mathematical instruction and habits of study pursued at West Point with those of any other school or college in our country.

Now, then, if the desire is that this great work should not cease with the life of the present highly informed gentleman who superintends it, and that, in course of time, we should have numbers capable of conducting it, and of executing any of its parts, we must give them the opportunity of acquiring the necessary practical knowledge by placing them upon it. This can be done only by allowing to the corps within whose proper province such duties naturally fall the necessary numbers. We can then place upon this duty a brigade of officers, from whose efforts may be justly anticipated the results of adequate education, facilities in practice, and of order and subordination of conduct.

The superintendence of constructions purely civil.—There is no corps in our country to which the duties

of a corps of *ponts et chaussées*, so properly belong as to the topographical engineers. It is so intimated in the report of the Military Committee of the last year; and it seems to me an unequivocal dictate of common sense to say that the corps which is employed in making the survey, digesting the plan, and forming the estimate of a work, is, from the very nature of the case, more fully imbued than any other can be with the considerations and unity of view which its construction involves, and therefore better qualified to superintend it. The subject does not seem to admit of much reasoning, but stands, like an axiom, upon the clear truth in its annunciation.

Having now exposed generally to your consideration the defects of the present organization of this bureau, its evils to the service, the remedy, and the general duties which the corps will be called upon to execute, I have, in conclusion, appended to this report the form of a short bill, which appears to me best adapted to effect the desired organization.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. ABERT, *Lieutenant Colonel Topographical Engineers.*

A.

Statement showing the amount of money drawn from the treasury and remitted to the officers and agents disbursing under the Topographical bureau from the 1st of October, 1834, to the 30th of September, 1835, inclusive, and the amount of accounts rendered by each within the same period.

To whom remitted.	On what account.	Amount remitted.	Amount disbursed.
Lieut. Col. J. Kearney, top. eng.	Surveys for roads and canals under the act of the 30th April, 1824.	\$1, 600 00	\$2, 918 05
Lieut. Col. S. H. Long...do....	.....do.....do.....do.....	600 00	.....
Major J. D. Graham...do....	.....do.....do.....do.....	3, 000 00	3, 316 05
Capt. W. G. Williams...do....	.....do.....do.....do.....	500 00	871 48
Capt. A. Canfield...do....	.....do.....do.....do.....	700 00	633 00
Lieut. J. M. Berrien, U. S. A..	.....do.....do.....do.....	1, 850 00	238 93
Lieut. A. J. Center...do....	.....do.....do.....do.....	1, 400 00	1, 491 40
Lieut. W. M. Mather...do....	.....do.....do.....do.....	200 00	.....
G. W. Featherstonhaugh, geol'st.	.....do.....do.....do.....	2, 800 00	1, 800 00
W. B. Guion, civil engineer...	.....do.....do.....do.....	1, 700 00	1, 539 94
G. W. Hughes...do....	.....do.....do.....do.....	2, 050 00	1, 905 13
H. Stansbury, as't do.....	.....do.....do.....do.....	3, 900 00	3, 807 48
J. P. Baily...do....	.....do.....do.....do.....	1, 500 00	2, 455 67
Major H. Bache, top. engineers.	Rebuilding the light-house on the Brandywine shoal, in the bay of Delaware, under the act of 30th June, 1834.	1, 550 00	1, 117 66
Maj. W. G. McNeill...do.....	Surveying a route for a road from the Alabama State line, through the town of Marianna, to Apalachicola, in Florida, under the act of 30th June, 1834.	3, 000 00	2, 844 72
Maj. W. G. McNeill...do.....	Surveying east pass into Apalachicola bay, under the act of 30th of June, 1834.	500 00	658 48
		26, 850 00	25, 597 99

A BILL for the better organization of the corps of topographical engineers

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the corps of topographical engineers shall be organized and increased by regular promotions in the same, so that the said corps shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, four majors, ten captains, ten first lieutenants, and ten second lieutenants.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That vacancies created by said organization, over and above those which can be filled by the present corps, shall be taken from the army, and from such as it may be deemed advisable of the civil engineers employed under the act of the 30th of April, 1824, and that the pay and emoluments to the officers of said corps shall be the same as are allowed to officers of similar rank in the regiment of dragoons.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the authority to employ civil engineers in the act of the 30th of April, 1824, and the authority by law for the employment of the present corps of topographical engineers be, and the same are hereby, repealed, after the passage of this act, and that all letters and packages on public business to and from the chief of the corps now authorized be free from postage.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers of said corps shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and to such regulations in relation to their duties as the President may think proper to adopt.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 622.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON CLAIM OF AN INSPECTOR GENERAL OF THE ARMY FOR AN ALLOWANCE OF DOUBLE RATIONS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 13, 1836.

Mr. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of Brigadier General John E. Wool, inspector general of the United States army, reported:

By the fifth section of the act of the 16th of March, 1802, and by the fourth section of the act of the 3d of March, 1815, every officer of the army is entitled to a certain number of rations daily, "and to the commanding officers of each separate post such additional number of rations as the President of the United States shall from time to time direct, having respect to the special circumstances of each post."

By an exposition given by the War Department to this law, the quartermaster general, the commissary general of subsistence, the chief engineer, and the colonel of ordnance were considered as coming within its provisions; and accordingly, by an order of the War Department dated the 27th July, 1821, these officers were allowed double rations. At a subsequent period the adjutant general was deemed to come within the rule, as extended to others, and by an order dated the 31st of March, 1826, he was allowed double rations. Although denied to Inspector General Wool, the War Department, by an order dated the 25th February, 1829, allowed Major Nourse, not then in the army, but chief clerk of the War Department, to receive, retrospectively, double rations for the period that he had performed the duties of adjutant general, between the 8th of May, 1822, and the 20th of March, 1825. Under this order other officers of the staff were allowed to receive, retrospectively, double rations.

Such was the practical construction by the War Department of the law of the 16th of March, 1802, and sanctioned by appropriations, for eleven years, by Congress; when the present Secretary of War, believing that Brigadier General Wool came within the rule which extended the benefits of that law to others, at the same time considering it but an act of justice to place him in the same situation, allowed him double rations from the 3d March, 1833.

General Wool is known as a distinguished and gallant officer of the late war, and one who was severely wounded in the service of his country; and he has for nearly twenty years performed the arduous and important duties of inspector general. These have been as diversified as they were extensive, embracing the inspection of the military posts on the lakes, the Mississippi, Missouri, Arkansas, and Red rivers; the military posts on the seaboard, as well as the arsenals, ordnance, and ordnance stores, and armories of the United States. In the performance of these services, it would appear that he was subjected to great expense and severe hardships. Under these circumstances, together with his unremitting attention to every duty required of him—believing, at the same time, that the principles under which the allowance of double rations was made by the War Department to the quartermaster general, commissary general of subsistence, chief engineer, and colonel of ordnance, ought to have been extended to General Wool at the time it was to them—your committee are of opinion that it would be but an act of justice to place him, in regard to rations, on equality with those officers; and accordingly, with the accompanying documents, A and B, report a bill for that purpose.

A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 4, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to return the petition of General Wool, which you transmitted to me.

A practical exposition was long since given by this department to the law allowing additional rations to the commanding officers of posts, which brought the heads of bureaus and of departments stationed at this place within its provisions. Believing that General Wool came within the rule which extended the benefits of that law to others, I considered it an act of justice to place him in the same situation, and therefore allowed him double rations from the time stated in his petition. He did not ask this department to make any retroactive allowance; and if he had, the claim could not have been granted, because the President had previously directed that no allowance of that nature should, under any circumstances, be made.

The case of Major Nourse is correctly stated by General Wool, as appears from the enclosed communication from the Second Auditor.

Considering this place as the headquarters of General Wool, it appears to me that the same principles under which this allowance was made to the other heads of the staff departments would justify the extension to him of the relief which he asks from Congress. His duties are arduous and important, and the expenses to which he is liable are probably greater than those of any other officer of the army, with the exception of his colleague, Colonel Croghan.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEW. CASS.

HON. AARON WARD, *Military Committee, House of Representatives.*

B.

SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE, *January 4, 1836.*

On the 25th day of February, 1829, a payment was made, by order of the Secretary of War, P. B. Porter, to Charles J. Nourse, for double rations from the 8th of May, 1822, to the 20th of March, 1825, while acting as adjutant general.

WM. B. LEWIS.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 623.

[1ST SESSION.]

RECOMMENDATION FOR AN INCREASE OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 14, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 14, 1836.*

SIR: Should the estimates depending before Congress for expenditures for fortifications be approved, and the necessary appropriations be made, it will be indispensable to the operations of this department that the corps of engineers should be increased, agreeably to the suggestions in my annual report and to the recommendation of the President. Allow me, therefore, to request that the subject of this increase may be brought up for consideration as soon as your convenience will permit. Should the law for this purpose pass, it will take some time to reorganize the corps and to despatch the officers upon their proper duties and to their proper stations, and in the meantime the numerical strength of the corps is altogether too weak to take charge of the numerous and important works which must be committed to them.

Without competent officers to superintend and direct these operations, either the appropriations must remain useless and the work unexecuted, or the expenditures may be unnecessarily increased and the defences of the country badly constructed. Feeling the heavy responsibility which these preparations impose upon this department, I am extremely anxious that there should be scientific and competent officers enough to take charge of and direct them.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

LEW. CASS.

Hon. THOS. H. BENTON, *Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, Senate.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No 624.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF CONSTRUCTING FLOATING STEAM BATTERIES FOR THE DEFENCE OF BAYS AND HARBORS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 21, 1836.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, *December 28, 1835.*

On motion by Mr. Goldsborough,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire what number of floating steam batteries are necessary for the defence of the Chesapeake and Delaware bays and the harbor of New York, together with the estimate of the probable cost of the same, and to report the result to the Senate.

Attest:

WALTER LOWRIE, *Secretary.*WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 14, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a report from the chief engineer, in answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 28th ultimo on the subject of floating steam batteries, transmitted by you for the views of this department.

I consider this species of force very important in our preparations for defence. The three bays of New York, Delaware, and Chesapeake are those whose position and other circumstances seem principally to require these batteries; and the estimate made by the Engineer department is founded upon the calculation and the number which would be required to place these large estuaries in a complete state of defence. But it is worthy of remark that floating steam batteries constructed upon the plan proposed would be useful, from their draught of water, all along the southern coast, and might be detached there whenever circumstances required. These vessels, agreeably to the *projet* herein presented, are not intended for sea service, but are designed to co-operate with the permanent defences. They may also be stationed at any of the inlets where the approach of an enemy may be apprehended; but their care and management should be committed to the army, as a part of the system of defence—having no relation, however, to the armed steam vessels which it may be found expedient to construct as a part of the system for naval operations.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEW. CASS.

Hon. THOS. H. BENTON, *Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, Senate.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, January 13, 1836.*

SIR: In answer to the call of the Senate of the United States upon their Committee on Military Affairs, instructing them to inquire what number of floating steam batteries are necessary for the defence of the Chesapeake and Delaware bays and the harbor of New York, together with an estimate of their probable cost, which was referred by the chairman of said committee to the War Department, and by you to this office, I have the honor to state that the subject being one on which the department being without practical

information, it finds great difficulty in the investigation of the subject, and in suggesting the number of these batteries that would be required to fulfil the end proposed, which must necessarily depend upon the power and force of the invading fleet; and it is intended rather as an approximation to what might answer to guard the various inlets, bays, and harbors of those waters, than as promising security or complete defence.

That steam batteries would be most effective and powerful auxiliaries to the other means of defence now existing and to be created for the protection of our seaboard there can be no doubt; and the almost necessity of their construction is evident when the length and extent of our bays and harbors are considered. After such an examination of the subject as time would permit, and making use of the best information in my power, I am fully of opinion that they ought to be so constructed that, while they possess the necessary strength, they shall draw the least possible draught, which, when fully equipped, ought not to exceed four feet. They should be provided with at least two guns of the largest caliber and longest range, an apparatus attached to the furnace for heating shot, and a propelling power able to give them a velocity of ten or twelve miles an hour. Vessels of this description would possess the advantages of being able to change their position regardless of shoals and bars, always to be met with in our harbors, placing them beyond the reach of a pursuing enemy; and in case of calms or storms, or any other cause obliging the enemy to anchor, might select such positions as to place their opponents at their mercy. They would likewise be efficient in preventing marauding excursions in boats, so often attended with distress and ruin to the peaceful and unoffending citizen. In relation to the number of such batteries required for each of the waters named in the resolution, I cannot venture to recommend less than ten for the harbor of New York, including the neighboring bays and Long Island sound; six for the Delaware river and bay, and ten for the Chesapeake. The probable cost of each is estimated to be from \$25,000 to \$30,000, though, from want of all experience in naval architecture, this amount is not pretended to be correct.

I avail myself of the present opportunity to communicate a copy of a letter from Major J. L. Smith, of the corps of engineers, in reference to this subject. As Major Smith's scientific attainments and ripe judgment in professional matters are well known to you, they do not need any declaration from me. I accordingly submit his proposition without further remark.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

C. GRATIOT, *Chief Engineer.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, *New York, December 27, 1835.*

SIR: The proceedings of the Senate of the 28th instant, which we have just received, contain a resolution offered by Mr. Goldsborough, instructing the Military Committee to inquire what number of floating steam batteries would be necessary for the defence of Chesapeake and Delaware bays and New York harbor, and what the expense of providing them would be. The reference of this subject to the Military Committee will eventuate probably in a call upon the Engineer department for the information desired. Should that be the case, it may be satisfactory to you to have it in your power to state that you can have steam batteries built and fitted by the officers under your command which could not be sunk or set on fire, and which would be cannon-proof for a long time to the extent of almost perfect security to the hull of the vessel, to her machinery, including the propelling wheel or wheels, to the gun or guns that would be mounted, and to the crew. I think I could build such a vessel, of one hundred tons burden, furnish her with a high-pressure engine of forty to fifty horse power, which would give her a speed of ten miles an hour, and perhaps twelve miles an hour, provide a spring platform for mounting a 42-pounder, the pressed straw for breastworks, and everything else requisite to put her upon immediate service, for \$15,000. My report of January last on coastward harbor defence, a copy of which is filed in your office, mentions hulls, and describes them and the mode in which they might be employed. The steam battery above described would be something of the same kind, but having the advantage of self-propelling power, instead of reliance from other craft, for locomotion. Such a boat might be got ready by the 1st of March, and perhaps sooner; but the cost would be increased as the period of completion should be contracted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient,

J. L. SMITH, *Major of Engineers.*

General C. GRATIOT, *Chief Engineer, City of Washington.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 625.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON OPENING A MILITARY ROAD FROM CANTONMENT DES MOINES TO FORT GIBSON, ETC.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 21, 1836.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, *December 23, 1835.*

On motion by Mr. Linn,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of constructing a military road from Cantonment "Des Moines" to Cantonment Leavenworth, thence to Fort Gibson; and that said committee call on the Secretary of War for information relating to this subject.

Attest:

WALTER LOWRIE, *Secretary.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 14, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a report of the acting quartermaster general on the subject of the proposed road, referred to in your letter of the 30th ultimo, from Fort Des Moines to Fort Leavenworth, and thence to Fort Gibson.

I am not prepared to speak of the precise termination of such a communication on the Mississippi, whether it should be at Fort Des Moines or at some point higher up the river, between there and Prairie du Chien; but I have no doubt that a road from the western bank of the Mississippi to Fort Leavenworth, and thence to Fort Gibson, would be very advantageous to the United States. It need not be an expensive work. Cutting down the timber for a reasonable width, bridging the streams, and causing the marshy places, so as to allow the free movement of troops, would be all that would be necessary. The stations of the dragoons are at the two points of termination and near the middle of this proposed communication, and, if it were opened, they could range along it with comparative facility. This is a species of force peculiarly dreaded by the Indians, and I think the peace of the country would be better secured by such measures than in any other manner. The road would, in fact, become a barrier across which parties of hostile Indians would be very unwilling to pass, as they would be liable to be intercepted by a mounted force. The route proposed passes along the frontier of the Sacs and Foxes, who have shown their proneness to commence hostilities upon our citizens; and it is in contemplation to remove a considerable body of Pottawatomie Indians from the vicinity of Lake Michigan to the country northwest of the line of communication. Many of these Indians are restless and discontented, and can only be kept in peace by the display of a force in their neighborhood. From Fort Leavenworth to Fort Gibson the route would pass west of the State of Missouri and the Territory of Arkansas, and through the lands assigned to the emigrating Indians. It will be essentially necessary that the United States should not only possess a respectable force in this quarter, but that they should have the means of transporting it freely along this line of communication. A large body of Indians will be thrown into this region. They will be in contact, on one side, with our settlements, and on the other with the wild and indigenous tribes of that country. Common prudence requires that we should be prepared to meet any occurrences to which we may be exposed under these circumstances.

The resolution is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEW. CASS.

HON. THOS. H. BENTON, *Chairman of Committee on Military Affairs, Senate.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 8, 1836.*

SIR: In obedience to your instructions to report in reference to the resolution of the honorable the Senate of the United States of the 23d ultimo, which was referred to this office on the 31st, and which is in the following words: "*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of constructing a military road from Cantonment Des Moines to Cantonment Leavenworth, thence to Fort Gibson, and that said committee call on the Secretary of War for information relating to this subject," I have the honor to state that the records and files of this office contain no information which has a bearing on the subject other than a communication dated St. Louis, December 16, 1834, from John Dougherty to Major J. B. Brant, quartermaster United States army, and which was referred to the quartermaster general on the 10th of January, 1835, extracts from which I submit herewith, marked A.

The views and opinions of the writer of that communication are no doubt worthy of much consideration from the fact of his long and familiar acquaintance with the regions of the west, manifesting, as they seem to me to do, much knowledge of the Indians and their habits, connected with which and their future welfare, as well as the mode and manner of defence against their inroads upon our white settlements, is the road contemplated by the resolution.

The connecting of the extremes of our inland frontiers by means of a cordon or chain of posts of more than a thousand miles in extent would certainly add more to the welfare and security of the frontiers than any other measure which could be devised. The establishing of small military posts, (stockades, such as the pioneers of the west made use of in times which tried the souls of men,) having *points d'appui* at proper distances and positions along the whole line of the road, and the sending out from which, daily, small mounted detachments or parties in such manner as to keep up a continual *surveillance* over the road, and by whom information could be transmitted from one extreme of the frontier to the other, would operate as an immense line of defence, and by which all improper persons could be excluded from the territories set apart for the Indians, and the Indians be prevented from intruding within our borders. Under such a state of things, peace, harmony, and good order would predominate over apprehension, disorder, violence, and bloodshed. Indeed, such a road, occupied in such a manner, would be a wall of defence to the far west; and the cost would be small when compared with the immense advantages that would result to the nation, among which may be enumerated the great demand for, and consequent increase in, the sales of the public domains; the great increase in the population, the keeping a portion of the army in constant motion, giving equal protection to the whites and to the Indians.

Should any emergency render it necessary for bodies of troops to move from one extreme of the frontier to the other, from Illinois, Michigan, and Missouri, to Arkansas and the upper part of Louisiana, or from these latter to the former and the country on the west of the Upper Mississippi, or from any one portion to any other portion, such a road would afford great facilities of movement. In short, in case of a general war between the various Indian tribes among themselves, or of a war between the whites and a combination of tribes, or of several tribes with other tribes, or of tribe against tribe, or should a foe from neighboring countries assail us on the west, southwest, or northwest, such a road would be of incalculable advantage. In every view which can be taken of the subject, no work which has been undertaken by the government can surpass it, when completed, in usefulness, not as a military road only—and as such it would be all important—but as a route of travel and communication between the several and various parts of our immense western frontier.

Having made these general remarks, I proceed to be more particular in regard to the immediate object of what I conceive to be your desire in requiring of me a report.

1st. Cantonment or Fort Des Moines is situated on the Mississippi river, a short distance above the junction of the Des Moines river with the Mississippi, about 180 miles by water from the mouth of the Missouri, and about 600 miles by water from Fort Leavenworth. It is estimated to be by land about 200 miles in a right line from Fort Leavenworth. The distance from Fort Des Moines to the mouth of the Raccoon is about 150 miles by land, and by water about 260, at which place, or some other point in that neighborhood below on the Des Moines, it is understood a military post will probably be established, and from such point to Fort Leavenworth the distance is probably between 200 and 230 miles.

Of the character of the country through which the military road would pass from Fort Des Moines to Fort Leavenworth the records of this office do not enable me to give any information. The presumption is that no great obstacle exists to prevent its being constructed, first, to the new post, if established, on the Des Moines river, and thence to Fort Leavenworth, the distance upon which route would be probably from 300 to 350 miles; and, second, direct to Fort Leavenworth, distance about 200 miles. The first route would seem to be the most essential as a route of military communication, and as a means of a continuous connexion between the military posts, because, at some subsequent period, no doubt exists that the post on the Des Moines would be connected with Fort Crawford, at Prairie du Chien, a distance of about 130 miles, which post will, perhaps, be connected in the course of a year with Forts Winnebago and Howard by the military road already authorized from Fort Howard to Fort Crawford, a part of which has been reported finished. From Fort Crawford to Fort Leavenworth is about 900 miles by water.

2d. Fort Leavenworth is about 420 miles by water, above the mouth of the Missouri, and it is from Fort Gibson, by the way of that river, the Mississippi, and the Arkansas, about 1,500 miles. The distance by land between the two posts is about 300 miles.

The character of the country through which this portion of the road would pass I have not the means to give any information of. From general impressions, I think I may venture to say that the difficulties, whatever they may be, could be easily overcome.

Fort Gibson is not connected with Fort Towson by any direct road, and, believing that information on that subject would not be irrelevant, I beg leave to state that the distance between them is about 130 miles over rather a broken country, but not so much so, perhaps, as to prevent the making of a good road; and the distance from Fort Towson to Fort Jesup, in Louisiana, is about 300 miles. From the former post to the northern boundary of the State of Louisiana, in the direction of the latter post, orders have been given for completing a road appropriated for at the last session of Congress.

All which is respectfully submitted, and the resolution is herewith returned.

I have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. F. HUNT, Major and Acting Quartermaster General.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of War, Washington City.

A.

Extracts from a communication from John Dougherty to Major J. B. Brant, quartermaster United States army, dated St. Louis, Missouri, December 16, 1834.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, January 8, 1836.

"Agreeably to promise, the day before you left, I will now proceed to give you some outlines of my views and opinions relative to Indian affairs, and the defence of the frontier.

"As you have been so long in the country, and are so well acquainted with these matters, I shall not enter so minutely into particulars to prove the correctness of the suggestions I am about to make, as I would do were I addressing one uninformed on these subjects.

"When I consider how many lawless and unprincipled white men we have had, during the last twenty-five years, hunting and prowling about among the Indian tribes on our western borders, killing off the game, and not unfrequently killing the Indians themselves, and constantly dealing out spirituous liquors to them, I am really astonished that there has not been more difficulty and bloodshed, particularly when I reflect what a string of white settlements we have, reaching from the Upper Mississippi to Fort Gibson, a distance of nearly one thousand miles, with no other military protection than the few infantry stationed at Fort Leavenworth. This can only be accounted for by the superabundance of game heretofore existing, and which has supplied the Indians with both food and clothing; but, within a few years, the scene has changed, the game nearly exhausted, the Indians hungry and naked, already beginning to feel very sensibly the effects of their intercourse with our hunters and whiskey dealers. Buffalo are almost the only animals of game remaining to supply the wants of those many thousand souls. The range of these animals is now confined to a comparatively small section of country, lying between our settlements and the Rocky mountains, hemmed in on the north by the British, and on the south by the Spanish Indians, traders, and settlements. The number of Indians who inhabit this buffalo country, daily increasing, tribe after tribe, are crowding in from the Spanish and British territories, and from the United States; add to this the many hundreds of white traders, trappers, and outlaws, consisting of Americans, British, and Spaniards, and we may readily conclude that the buffalo hunt will be a warm, but a short one. Very few of these numerous tribes are more advanced in the art of agriculture than they were twenty years ago. When the buffalo are gone, how are they to subsist, if not by pillaging our border citizens? Active measures should be taken to prevent the too sudden extinction of the game, before the Indians are capable of subsisting themselves by farming; if not, they will be thrown altogether on the government for support, which it will certainly be obliged to give, or to destroy them. Hunters and trappers kill a great deal; and the traders, for the sake of the skins, stimulate the Indians to kill many more than is necessary for their maintenance.

"As the trade is now carried on, the Indians derive very little benefit from the skins they are enabled to take, and when the government pay out an annuity to them, the traders and whiskey smugglers soon get it for little or nothing in exchange. Whiskey venders and drinkers immediately on the frontiers produce nearly all the misery and bloodshed among both whites and Indians; and most of the difficulties

among the more remote tribes are brought about by our own hunters and traders. For the purpose of checking their monopolizing career, and lessening the bad effect such commerce has on the ignorant tribes, government would do well to take the Indians under its own protection, treat them as untutored children, and not as wise, learned, and independent men; establish working and reading schools, give them farmers and mechanics, and encourage them to raise corn, beef, pork, and horses for the supply of the frontier posts; furnish them with goods at cost and charges, in exchange for everything they may have to dispose of; pay off their annuities in the same way; oblige every tribe to reside on its own land, (their limits, too, should be curtailed;) restrain their warring and hunting, and prevent all intercourse with military posts, except by the chiefs, when on special business. Mingling with the soldiers has a most demoralizing effect on all Indians, and no soldier should be allowed to enter an Indian camp, except on duty. For the effectual protection and maintenance of peace and good order on the frontier, I would propose the following plan: Establish a line of military posts along or near the boundary between the settlements and Indians, beginning on the Upper Mississippi, and extending to Red river; build a compact and well-constructed fort, sufficiently large to garrison about two companies of infantry and one of dragoons, at or near each of the following-named places: At Des Moines rapids, on the Mississippi; at Racoon fork of the Des Moines; at the point where a due west line from the northwest corner of the State of Missouri would intersect the Missouri river; at Fort Leavenworth; at Harmony Mission; on the Ne-o-sho, below the Osage agency; at Fort Gibson; at a point between the Arkansas and Red rivers; and on Red river. Good land for cultivation, and fine stone and timber can be had in great abundance for building at all these locations. The distance between these several posts would be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles; none of them need be more than twenty or thirty miles from the settlements. Most of them would be on the banks of navigable streams, and none would be more than one hundred miles beyond steamboat navigation. Pork, beef, flour, and horses would be furnished at a cheap rate by the frontier citizens. Establish a citizen farmer at each post, with the privilege of raising stock for himself, and he would not hesitate to furnish, yearly, the necessary quantity of corn, hay, and oats for the dragoon horses at a reduced price. Open a good road leading from post to post; bridge all the small creeks, and locate at each of the large rivers a good citizen to keep up a ferry under proper restrictions; build stables at every post sufficient for one company and a half of dragoon horses; keep the dragoons constantly on the trot patrolling along the road by companies or smaller detachments, as may be required; when one detachment is going, let one be returning; their principal business would be to take up every strolling white man or Indian going out from or coming into the settlements, and convey him to the nearest guard-house for punishment; Fort Leavenworth would be the proper place for headquarters; establish one superintendency of Indian affairs on the road at some central point; establish a weekly mail coming in from both ends of the military road to headquarters, bringing information from all the posts of everything that is going on; appoint four Indian agents: one on the Upper Mississippi, one on the Upper Missouri, one on the Arkansas, and one on the Red river, and no more. More than one agent among Indians of the same neighborhood only serve to confuse and make matters worse, from their different views of the same subject. The superintendent and agent should have salaries sufficient to justify them in giving their whole attention to the affairs of the offices confided to them."

* * * * * "The few additional dollars it would require to keep up the cordon of posts contemplated would be a mere nothing compared with the immense benefits that would be derived to the new States; confidence and good order would be established on the frontiers, and emigration would rapidly increase.

"After you have read the above, should you conclude that my fears in regard to the danger on the frontier are too great, recur for an instant to the consternation which Black Hawk, with a few followers, spread over the States of Illinois and Missouri, and the Territory of Michigan. I do not think government ought to break down its dragoons, and expend so much time and money in protecting the mountain trading and trapping, but turn everything to the establishment of peace and tranquillity on the border, and to meliorate the condition of the Indian tribes more immediately in the neighborhood of our settlers."

The foregoing are true extracts.

THO. F. HUNT, *Major and Acting Quartermaster General.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 626.

[1ST SESSION.]

RECOMMENDATION OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND ARMAMENT OF FORTIFICATIONS FOR THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 25, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 25, 1836.*

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 21st instant, I have the honor to transmit you copies of letters and estimates forwarded to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, and which contain the views of the President respecting the appropriations which ought to be made at this time for the national defence.

I am not aware, at present, of any further appropriations which will be required in relation to this object, with the exception of the necessary funds for the transportation of the armament of the fortifications, an estimate of which will be transmitted as soon as it can be prepared.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEW. CASS.

Hon. THOS. H. BEXTON, *Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, Senate.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 21, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, for the consideration of the Committee of Ways and Means, a report from the chief engineer, transmitting an abstract exhibiting the several appropriations which are deemed necessary for the construction of fortifications for the present year. This paper shows the sums already asked for this branch of the service, and the consideration of which has been referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and to the Military Committee; and also those additional ones, which it is thought proper, under existing circumstances, should be presented for the decision of Congress. The amount of the funds asked for, and the consideration of which is before the Committee of Ways and Means, is \$1,870,000. The amount for new objects of that description before the Military Committee is \$950,000, and the amount of new objects presented in this project is \$2,180,000; making in the whole, for this branch of the public service, for the year 1836, \$5,000,000. An estimate of this latter project has been this day transmitted to the Committee on Military Affairs. I am instructed by the President to say that he has considered and approved these estimates.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEW. CASS.

HON. C. C. CAMBRELENG, *Chairman Committee Ways and Means, Ho. of Reps.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 21, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to enclose, for the consideration of the Committee of Ways and Means, an estimate, prepared by the colonel of the Ordnance department, of the funds which appear to be necessary to be appropriated for the armament of the fortifications for the present year. This estimate is based upon two propositions: First, that it may be necessary to mount 2,679 cannon, in which case an appropriation of \$1,581,314 will be required; and, second, that the number of cannon wanted will be 2,444, and in which case the appropriation required will be \$1,224,301. My own opinion is, that the smaller amount, to wit, \$1,224,301, is the one which it would be proper to appropriate; and this sum includes the estimate of \$200,000, already submitted to the committee for the armament of the fortifications. But all the other estimates of the Ordnance department will remain for the consideration of the committee as though this increase had not been asked for. I am instructed by the President to say that he has examined and approved this estimate, and directs that it be transmitted to the committee for their examination and decision.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEW. CASS.

HON. C. C. CAMBRELENG, *Chairman Committee Ways and Means, Ho. of Reps.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 21, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to enclose, for the consideration of the Committee on Military Affairs, a report from the chief engineer, transmitting an estimate of the funds deemed necessary for the construction of fortifications for the service of the present year. The estimates already before the Committee of Ways and Means and the Military Committee, for similar objects, amount to \$2,820,000, and the amount of those now transmitted is \$2,180,000; making in the whole, for these purposes, for the year 1836, \$5,000,000. I am instructed by the President to say that he has considered and approved these estimates.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEW. CASS.

HON. R. M. JOHNSON, *Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, Ho. of Reps.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, January 23, 1836.*

SIR: In obedience to your order of this day, I have the honor to hand you copies of the estimates for fortifications and other purposes, submitted to the Committees of Ways and Means and on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, marked 1 and 2. No. 2 has been reported to the House, in which are granted certain powers to the President of the United States, which I respectfully suggest may be submitted for the consideration of the Senate, and which are enumerated in the second section of the bill. No. 3 is an exhibit of the objects stated in the first two, arranged in geographical order from north to south.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

C. GRATIOT.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

No. 1.

Estimate of funds that will be required for the service of the year 1836 on account of fortifications for the defence of the seacoast of the United States.

Designation.	Amount.	Remarks.
For Fort Independence, Castle island, Boston Harbor	\$150,000 00	
For Fort Warren, George's island	200,000 00	
For Fort Adams	200,000 00	
For Fort Schuyler, Throg's Neck	200,000 00	
For Fort Columbus and other works on Governor's island	20,000 00	
For Fort Delaware	150,000 00	
For Fort McHenry, Redoubt Wood, and Covington Battery	50,000 00	
For Fort Monroe	210,000 00	
For Fort Calhoun	150,000 00	
For Fort Caswell, Oak island	60,000 00	
For fortifications in Charleston harbor	200,000 00	
For Fort Pulaski, Cockspur island, Savannah river	170,000 00	
For fortifications at St. Augustine	20,000 00	
For Fort Pickens, Pensacola	50,000 00	
For a fort on Foster's bank	160,000 00	
For incidental expenses	500,000 00	
For contingencies of fortifications	6,200 00	
	2,496,200 00	

Respectfully submitted.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *January 20, 1836.*

C. GRATIOT.

No. 2.

Estimate of funds that will be required for the commencement of new fortifications for the defence of the seacoast of the United States during the year 1836.

Designation.	Amount.	Remarks.
For fortifications at Penobscot bay	\$101,000 00	
For fortifications at Kennebec river	100,000 00	
For fortifications at Portland harbor	103,000 00	
For fortifications at Portsmouth, New Hampshire	150,000 00	
For fortifications at Salem, Massachusetts	100,000 00	
For fortifications at Provincetown, Cape Cod	50,000 00	
For fortifications at New Bedford, Mass	100,000 00	
For fortifications at Rose island, Narragansett bay	50,000 00	
For fortifications at New London, Connecticut	100,000 00	
For Fort Tompkins and dependencies, Staten Island, New York	200,000 00	
For a fort at the debouche of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal	100,000 00	
For fortifications to cover the artificial harbor at Cape Henlopen	150,000 00	
For a fort on Soller's Point flats	150,000 00	
For a fort on Point Patience, Patuxent river	100,000 00	
For a fort on Cedar Point, Potomac river	100,000 00	
For a redoubt on Federal Point	12,000 00	
For fortifications at the mouth of St. Mary's river	50,000 00	
For a fort at Barrancas	50,000 00	
For Fort St. Philip	77,800 00	
For steam batteries	660,000 00	
	2,503,800 00	

Respectfully submitted.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *January 20, 1836*

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C. GRATIOT.

No. 3.

Estimate of funds that will be required for the service of the year 1836 on account of fortifications for the defence of the seacoast of the United States.

Designation.	Amount.	Remarks.
For fortifications at Penobscot bay	\$101, 000 00	New work, estimated for by the board of engineers.
For fortifications at Kennebec river	100, 000 00	New work, surveys not finished.
For Fort Preble, Portland harbor	103, 000 00	New work, estimate by board of engineers.
For fortifications at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.	150, 000 00	New work, surveys not made.
For Fort Pickering, Salem	100, 000 00	New work, estimated for by board of engineers.
For Fort Independence, Castle island, Boston harbor.	150, 000 00	The old work at this site to be enlarged.
For Fort Warren, George's island	200, 000 00	Work now under construction.
For fortifications at Provincetown, Cape Cod.	50, 000 00	Collection of information and materials.
For fortifications at New Bedford	100, 000 00	New work, no survey.
For Fort Adams	200, 000 00	Now under construction.
For a fort on Rose island	50, 000 00	Project made.
For Fort Griswold	100, 000 00	Old work.
For Fort Schuyler, Throg's Neck	200, 000 00	Now under construction.
For Fort Columbus, and other works on Governor's island.	20, 000 00	To complete the repairs of these works.
For Fort Tompkins and dependencies	200, 000 00	New work.
For Fort Delaware	150, 000 00	For a new fort to occupy the site of the old one, demolished.
For a fort at the débouche of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal.	100, 000 00	New work, to cover the entrance of the canal and act with Fort Delaware in the defence of the river.
For fortifications to cover the artificial harbor at Cape Henlopen.	150, 000 00	New work, surveys not made.
For a fort on Soller's Point flats	150, 000 00	New work, plan perfected.
For Fort McHenry, Redoubt Wood, and Covington battery.	50, 000 00	To put these works in a state of defence.
For a fort on Point Patience, Patuxent river.	100, 000 00	New work, plan perfected.
For a fort at Cedar Point, Potomac river	100, 000 00	New work, not perfected, surveys not made.
For Fort Monroe	210, 000 00	For completion.
For Fort Calhoun	150, 000 00	Work under construction.
For Fort Caswell, Oak island, Cape Fear river.	60, 000 00	For completion.
For redoubt on Federal Point	12, 000 00	Not commenced.
For fortifications in Charleston harbor	200, 000 00	Forts Moultrie and Sumter.
For Fort Pulaski, Cockspur island, Savannah river.	170, 000 00	Work under construction.
For fortifications at the mouth of St. Mary's river.	50, 000 00	New work, surveys not made.
For fortifications at St. Augustine	20, 000 00	Repair, Fort St. Mark's.
For Fort Pickens, Pensacola	50, 000 00	For completion.
For a fort on Foster's bank	160, 000 00	Work under construction, to complete.
For Fort Barrancas	50, 000 00	Plan not perfected, collection of materials, cannot be prepared in a year.
For Fort St. Philip	77, 800 00	Present fort to be enlarged, cannot be prepared in a year.
For incidental expenses	500, 000 00	Repairs of old and new works, purchase of sites, extending public grounds at old forts, making surveys, &c.
For contingencies of fortifications	6, 200 00	For instruments, stationery, blanks, &c.
For steam batteries	660, 000 00	As auxiliary to the fortifications, for defending the bays, harbors, rivers, &c., along the whole coast.
	5, 000, 000 00	

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 627.

[1ST SESSION.]

HOSTILITY OF THE INDIANS IN FLORIDA AND MILITARY OPERATIONS AGAINST THEM IN 1836.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 27, 1836.

ST. AUGUSTINE, *January 13, 1836.*

SIR: Agreeably to the resolutions passed at a meeting of the citizens of St. Augustine on the 9th and 10th instant, I herewith enclose to you a copy of the proceedings of that meeting.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

DAVID R. DUNHAM, *Secretary.*HON. JOSEPH M. WHITE, *in Congress.*

The memorial will probably be prepared and forwarded to you by the next mail.

At a meeting of the citizens of St. Augustine, held at the court-house on Saturday, January 9, 1836, the Hon. Judge Gould was called to the chair, and David R. Dunham appointed secretary. After a few pertinent remarks by Judge Smith, a committee of nine was appointed, viz: Judge Joseph L. Smith, Dr. Peter Porchee, Colonel Joseph S. Sanchez, Lot Clark, esq., Thomas Douglas, esq., Judge Strong, Colonel O. S. Rees, Charles Downing, esq., Alexander Watson, esq.

The committee were directed to call on General Hernandez for information, and requested to express in a suitable manner the thanks of this city to the citizens of Charleston for their prompt and magnanimous offers of relief, and to report to this meeting to-morrow, at 3 o'clock p. m.

JANUARY 10.

In consequence of the indisposition of Judge Gould, Frederick Weedon, esq., mayor of the city, was called to the chair, *ad interim*. The preamble and resolutions reported by the committee were unanimously approved and accepted, and it was—

Resolved, That copies be forwarded to our delegate in Congress, to the intendant of the city of Charleston, and published in the St. Augustine Herald, Jacksonville Courier, Charleston Mercury, and Savannah Georgian.

And thereupon the meeting adjourned.

E. B. GOULD, *Chairman.*DAVID R. DUNHAM, *Secretary.*

REPORT.

The committee appointed by this meeting to consider the dangers which threaten this city and the adjacent country, the devastation and destruction of property, and the sufferings of the people, caused by the hostile operations of the Indian enemy upon our borders, and to report the means that may be adopted to avert or mitigate these evils, respectfully recommend:

That for the immediate relief of the poor families of this community belonging to the country, whose dwellings, provisions, and means of subsistence have been burnt, destroyed, or abandoned, and who have fled for refuge here; that for the relief also of the poor and suffering families of this city, who depended for their daily bread upon the daily labor of their fathers, husbands, and sons, who have been taken from them for the general defence, and who are now held, and must be continued on that service, in behalf of, and by the authority of, this Territory and of the United States, for the protection of all that is most dear to their and our families and firesides; that to all these suffering persons General Hernandez, now in command, be requested to cause sufficient issues of provisions for their relief from the public stores; and that so soon as an officer of the United States army, now momentarily expected, having public provisions in his control, shall arrive, that he also be earnestly solicited to aid, by their distribution, in this work of duty and charity.

The committee further recommend the continuance of the active charities of the females of the city, whose benevolence and means united have done much to sustain those who otherwise would have suffered most severely from want in this time of calamity and distress; and they suggest that their labor of charity may be useful in pointing out to the commanding general and to the public authorities fit objects for the relief recommended.

The committee also recommend that for the government and the Congress of the United States a memorial be prepared, and our delegate requested to urge upon Congress, upon the proper heads of departments, and upon the President, the early consideration of the calamities and ruin in which many of our citizens have been involved by the ravages of an unrestrained savage foe; and especially that he use his best and every exertion to obtain immediate appropriations for the payment of the troops (citizens of Florida) called and continued in service for the public defence for the time they have already been so employed, and monthly or bi-monthly for the future, while they may yet be held in that service.

They recommend this measure, convinced of its necessity and justice, because the greater part of our fellow-citizens composing these troops are of a class depending for their own subsistence and that of their families upon their daily earnings. These daily earnings have ceased, and want and distress have followed, which may be averted effectually by the interposition of government in the mode recommended,

The committee also further recommend that our delegate do also use his best exertions to procure the immediate passage of a law for the compensation (full and adequate, if possible) of those whose plantations or other property has been destroyed or taken from them by the lawless and incendiary enemy, that thereby the country may in some measure be restored and saved from ruin; and that our fellow-citizens, who from a *competence* acquired by industry and persevering enterprise, have, in many instances, been suddenly overwhelmed with absolute poverty and the deepest distress while living in confidence under the pledged protection of their government which has not saved them, may be relieved, and those depending upon them saved from the agony of threatened want.

The committee do therefore recommend the adoption by this meeting of the following resolutions:

1st. That Brigadier General Hernandez, commanding the militia and other troops in this city and east of the St. John's river, be requested to issue provisions from the public stores sufficient for the relief of such persons as are in immediate want, by reason of the destruction of their means of subsistence by the savage enemy, or by reason of the absence in the public service of their husbands, sons, or fathers; and that so soon as an officer of the United States army shall arrive having public provisions under his control, that he also be requested to aid in this necessary work of charity and duty.

2d. That our delegate in Congress be requested to use his best exertions to obtain appropriations for the immediate payment of the troops and citizens of Florida called into military service for the public defence, for the time already passed, and for their future payment, monthly or bi-monthly, while they shall be continued in such service.

3d. That our said delegate be also requested to use his best exertions to procure the early passage of a law providing, if possible, for adequate compensation to the citizens of Florida, whose plantations or other property has been taken or destroyed by the incendiary and lawless enemy that has been loosed upon them; or that in respect to this interesting matter he takes such other course as in his judgment shall be deemed best suited to insure ultimate payment of their losses by the government of the United States.

4th. That Joseph L. Smith, Thomas Douglass, Lot Clarke, David Levy, and O. S. Rees, esqrs., be a committee charged in behalf of this meeting to draft and prepare a suitable memorial for Congress, praying for the appropriations and the passage of a law pursuant to the foregoing resolutions; and that said committee have power to attest the same for this meeting in the name of its chairman and secretary, and to transmit it without delay to our delegate in Congress.

5th. That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the intendant, wardens, and citizens of Charleston, South Carolina, and to the citizens of Savannah, Georgia, for the kindness and sympathy manifested by them towards our fellow-citizens in this trying emergency, and for the aid so promptly and generously tendered by the former and afforded by the latter to our distressed community.

By the unanimous order of the committee.

JOS. L. SMITH.

Copy of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman of Florida.

CHARLESTON, January 20, 1836.

MY DEAR SIR: I scarcely trust that any communications of mine can be of any value to you amidst the mass of others which you must have received from Kingsley and others upon the Indian war in Florida; but I cannot help transcribing to you some of the accounts which arrive to us daily, keeping us in continual alarm.

You will see the account in our *Courier* of to-day, received *via Mobile* from the want of direct communication, of the fatal action of the 28th ultimo, of one hundred United States troops going from Tampa Bay to join General Clinch at Fort King, all cut off and sacrificed to a man, except three, including six valuable officers. In this manner the disasters are actually greater than are painted in private letters. I have seen myself parts which are suppressed. There is a strong belief that the Creeks from Georgia are coming down the Chattahoochee to join the Seminoles. A great error has been committed and a false estimate created by the representations of the agent, General Thompson, who has fallen a victim to his confidence. It continues to be a matter of the utmost astonishment that these Indians should have been permitted leisurely to mature their plans, send off their women and children, purchase rifles and ammunition in the greatest abundance, without a single effort being made to prevent them.

Now just conceive their position—eight hundred or one thousand warriors, animated by sentiments of hatred and revenge, and well aware what is to be their fate on losing their superiority—with them three or four hundred negroes of their own, better disciplined and more intelligent than themselves, to whom there is a daily accession of runaway negroes from the plantations, supplied with arms and ammunition from the deceased whites. Conceive these people living upon roots, if necessary, for weeks entire, flying before regular charges of disciplined troops, or avoiding fortresses or stockades; but from their ambushes and retreats cutting off the most valuable lives of individuals, or attacking and destroying valuable properties.

In this kind of warfare be assured that all the troops in Florida and all the militia which can be superadded will be sacrificed by piecemeal. Even St. Augustine is by no means safe. General Clinch dare not to move one step from his position, and, as you see, any troops moving to join him run the greatest risk. General Hernandez also maintains one position, while the Indians, moving with the greatest celerity, can at any time bring to bear three or four hundred men upon a given point for attack or destruction.

To repair the great error already committed a great effort must be made, bearing in mind that if operations are to be protracted to the summer months the case will be much worse from the sickness of the soldiery. It is of no use to speak now of disbursements of \$80,000; this sum is but as a drop; a million will not now effect the object. I repeat that an overwhelming force must be sent, say two or three thousand regular troops, and that instantly, in steamboats from all parts. You cannot trust the militia, their term is too limited, and they have been panic struck; besides no militia or volunteers will go from these neighboring States. These will go to Texas willingly, when no inducement will make them face the Indians.

A very heavy claim is now preparing upon Congress for the property thus destroyed from the want of the protection of the government. I dare not say to you how much.

Extract from a letter from the postmaster of St. Augustine, dated January 15, 1836.

The Indians are destroying all the plantations around us, and no means of their being prevented from doing so, and their trail has been discovered within eight or ten miles of this place. If the government does not send a force sufficient immediately to stop them in their devastation, God knows where it is to end; General Clinch and the troops under him being compelled now to act merely on the defensive. The Middle Florida militia having returned home, as well as those from East Florida, there can be no active measures taken to curtail them in their waste of life and property until a sufficient force arrives. The planters are ruined, the present crop destroyed, cotton, molasses, sugar, and corn, all burnt; and it is impossible to plant the approaching season; and unless the Indians are immediately put down, you are well aware, sir, that it is impossible to act against them in the summer, so that the year following there can be no calculation on a crop; in the meantime starvation must be the consequence with hundreds who, heretofore, were in comparatively easy circumstances.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ELIAS WALLEN.

HON. JOSEPH M. WHITE, *Washington.*

[From the *St. Augustine Herald* of January 13, 1836.]

We learn, also, from various sources, that the officers and soldiers behaved with the most determined bravery. General Clinch (who of course had the command) distinguished himself upon the occasion, and the soldiers speak with animation of the coolness and deliberation with which he conducted his men to the charge. General Call and Colonel Warren were also in the action. The latter, we understand, was severely wounded.

We have been furnished with a diagram of the battle ground, and we think nothing could indicate greater skill than the position which the enemy had taken. The approach to the *Ouithlacoochy* is from the northeast side. The crossing to the southwest side was in an Indian canoe which carried *eight men*; of course much time was consumed in the crossing of the two hundred and thirty. After the crossing to an open landing place, a trail led, by a sinuous route, to an open field, in the shape of a horseshoe, in which the whole of our force was posted. The position was surrounded on all sides by a thick hammock. The firing commenced from the hammock, which concealed the enemy, and protected them in a great measure from the destructive fire of our troops.

From the same officer we learn, that the general impression was that an understanding exists between the Creeks and Seminoles; and it was his opinion that during the action the Seminoles were reinforced, as he saw several Indians come into the action with packs on their backs.

This is our opinion, also, and has been from the time that we were advised of the murders committed by the Creeks on the Chattahoochee river. There is also reason to apprehend a union of a more alarming nature, and one that may render our position deeply interesting to the southern States generally.

Captain John S. Williams, having just returned from Tomoko and Spring Garden, has obligingly informed us of some particulars which enable us to correct our former accounts.

He confirms the loss of Judge Dunham's house. In relation to the destruction of this place, Mr. Sheldon informs us that the occurrence took place at 12 o'clock at night; that he was on the opposite side of the Hillsborough, and saw by the light of the fire a great number of Indians, as he supposed, as many as 100. The whole premises are a complete ruin. Mr. Sheldon says that when the roof of Dunham's house fell in the yells of the savages were terrific, and he saw them dancing in numbers around the flames.

About 12 o'clock the succeeding day, he says, eleven Indians crossed over to Colonel Dummett's, and laid waste the plantation; demolished everything in the dwelling except two tables, and built a fire upon the floor, evidently with a view to consume it; but the fire, having burnt a hole in the floor, went out.

Captain Williams also says that Depeyster's dwelling-house, out-houses, and sugar works were burnt, and the negroes, with but one or two exceptions, captured and taken off.

Hunter's cotton house burnt, and four or five negroes taken.

The lantern in the light-house at Mosquito demolished.

At Anderson's plantation but little injury was done.

Mr. S. H. Williams's dwelling-house burnt, but sugar works uninjured.

Major Herriot's sugar works, dwelling and small corn house burnt. But his negro houses and principal granary untouched. All the negroes captured and taken off.

At Spring Garden, we learn from Forrester, that the loss was a total one. The plantation laid waste, and the buildings and thirty-five hogsheds of sugar, and the cane sufficient to manufacture seventy hogsheds more destroyed; and the negroes, amounting to one hundred and sixty and horses, and mules taken off. Loss about \$130,000.

The following, being a more particular account, will be read with interest:

On the morning of the 26th or 27th of December, the Seminole Indians, under the chief, Philip, together with a small party of Uchees, and a number of Indian negroes, estimated from eighty to one hundred and twenty, came to New Smyrna, south of Mosquito inlet, took possession of and plundered the house of Mr. Dunham. Parties of them scattered about the neighboring plantations of Cruger and Depeyster, and Mr. Hunter. The Indian negro John Cæsar endeavored to decoy Mr. Hunter from his house on pretence of selling him cattle and horses. He, however, having heard from his negroes that large numbers of Indians were about, refused to go, and in the afternoon crossed the river to Colonel Dummett's. The Indians had possession of Dunham's house all day, and about one in the morning of the following day set it on fire and burned it, together with all the out buildings, to the ground; in the course of that day they burned and destroyed all the buildings on Cruger and Depeyster's plantation, except a corn house; also all on Hunter's, except a corn house. A party of eleven Indians then crossed the river, and plundered and destroyed everything in Colonel Dummett's house, and set it on fire; from some cause or other it did not burn. They also burnt the dwelling-house of Mr. Racliff, a little to the north of Colonel Dummett's and broke and destroyed the lantern and everything they could at the light-house. The next day they proceeded up the river sixteen miles north, to Anderson's, plundered the dwelling-house, and carried off the boats, flats, and stores of every description, but did no other damage. They burnt the dwelling-house of Mr. S. H.

Williams, but the sugar works, having a large quantity of corn stored in them, they were left unharmed. On Major Herriot's plantation they burnt everything to the ground, sugar works, negro houses, and all except the corn house, and carried off all the negroes, about seventy-five in number. Some of Depeyster's negroes joined them, and they carried off all the rest, about sixty, except one old negro man, whom they shot, and burned in his hut. All the negroes from the other plantations escaped, except three of Hunter's.

In the Herald notice is taken of the killing of Llenovar, on the St. John's. This is a deeply afflicting occurrence. We understand that he was twenty-three years old; had just returned from Picolata, where he had been on duty, and had distinguished himself by his good conduct and soldierly deportment, and had gone to the plantation of Mr. Baya, to endeavor to save as much of the crop of provisions there as could be brought away. Two brothers of this young man were then absent in another part of the country for the purpose of protecting the plantations south of us.

The Indian Chief Powell.—The character of this chief is but little known, and not sufficiently appreciated. He is represented to be a savage of great tact, energy of character, and bold daring. The skill with which he has for a long time managed to frustrate the measures of our government for the removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi entitle him to be considered as superior to *Black Hawk*. *Charley Omatula*, a chief of the friendly party, interposed difficulties to the execution of his plans, and he at once shot him. He bore an inveterate hatred towards General Thompson, the agent, and yet he concealed his antipathies so skillfully as completely to deceive the agent, and to induce him to consider *Powell* as personally friendly. General Thompson fell by the hands of *Powell*. This warrior chief was present three days after at the battle of the Onitlacouchy, a detail of which, so far as we are able to collect the same, is contained in this day's paper. It is proper to observe that he ought not to be called *Powell*, as that is only a nickname. His Indian name is "OSEOLA," and by that he should be distinguished. It is apprehended that he will give the government much trouble, if they do not act with that decision and energy that becomes the power and force of the country. The devastation and ruin that he has already caused will not fall short of a million of dollars.

Spring Garden burnt.—This valuable plantation belonged to an enterprising citizen from the State of South Carolina. It is situated on Spring Garden creek, which empties itself into the St. John's, about twelve miles above Lake George. The settlement was made at great expense and labor, and under the active and judicious management of Mr. Forrester had advanced to great value. Besides cotton, corn, and other articles of provisions, which the place had yielded in very great abundance, the present season the proprietor reasonably calculated on upwards of one hundred hogsheads of sugar.

The settlement is in the way of an old and constantly used crossing place of the Indians, and as a frontier position a station might have been formed here which would have been advantageous to the public service; and it is the opinion of many that if the government had afforded the means of stationing twenty men there, and at two or three other points on the St. John's, it would have afforded complete protection to all the settlements east of the St. John's. The estimated loss of Colonel Rees is from \$130,000 to \$150,000.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 628.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE ERECTION OF A MOLE AND FORTIFICATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 28, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, January 26, 1836.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 20th instant, calling for information upon the subjects of a mole near Cape Henlopen, and fortifications for the protection of the Delaware breakwater, I have the honor to transmit reports from the quartermaster general and the chief engineer.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

HOB. M. VAN BUREN, *President of the Senate.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington City, January 25, 1836.

SIR: In compliance with that part of a resolution of the Senate of the 20th instant, referred to this office on the 23d, requesting a report as to the expediency of constructing a mole or pier at or near Cape Henlopen, to facilitate the communication between the Delaware breakwater and the main land, and an estimate of the probable expense of the same, I have the honor to state that to facilitate the communication with the shore, and to enable vessels to take in or discharge their cargoes, it is not only desirable but absolutely necessary that a mole be constructed. At present, in consequence of the many sand-bars along the shore, landing in small boats when the waves run high is dangerous, and at times impracticable.

The most desirable location for a mole, so far as the convenience of the people of the town of Lewes and the adjacent country are concerned, would be at some point near the Atlantic Hotel; and were the entrance between the breakwater and the ice-breaker closed there would be no objection to this site. Under present circumstances, however, that point is not sufficiently protected from prevailing winds. A point about equidistant from the Atlantic Hotel and the breakwater house would be entirely protected, though it would not afford the same facilities to the inhabitants of Lewes for the purposes of trade as that above-mentioned.

If the mole be constructed near the Atlantic Hotel, and be extended out to twelve feet water, 45,000 tons of stone would be required, which, at two dollars per ton, and ten per cent. for contingencies, would cost \$99,000. If it be extended to ten feet water, 33,000 tons of stone would be required, which, at the

same rate, and with the same addition for contingencies, would cost \$72,600; the length in the former case would be 1,800 and in the latter 1,500 feet; the work estimated to be raised 10 feet above low water, and to be 22 feet wide at top.

The expense of constructing it at the other point mentioned would be about \$60,000 if carried out to 12 feet water, and about \$50,000 if carried out to 10 feet water; the length in the one case would be 1,200 feet, and in the other 1,050 feet. From the data already obtained, I think it will be ultimately determined to close the opening between the breakwater and the ice-breaker; and in that event I would recommend that the proposed mole be constructed near the Atlantic Hotel, and be carried out to 12 feet water. If an appropriation be made, I would therefore recommend the larger sum of those mentioned.

I return the resolution, and I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT, *Washington, January 23, 1836.*

SIR: In answer to so much of the Senate's resolution of the 20th instant requesting the Secretary of War to report on the expediency of establishing some fortification or means of defence for the protection of the breakwater near Cape Henlopen, I have the honor to state that the subject of protecting that position has already attracted the attention of this department, and an estimate of \$150,000 was accordingly submitted, on the 20th instant, to the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, for that special object.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

C. GRATIOT, *Chief Engineer.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 629.

[1ST SESSION.]

APPLICATION OF THE CITIZENS OF EAST FLORIDA FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AGAINST THE HOSTILITY OF THE INDIANS IN THAT TERRITORY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 2, 1836.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled :

This memorial, in behalf of the people of East Florida, ordered by a meeting composed of inhabitants of various parts of that district, assembled in the city of Saint Augustine, on the — day of January, 1836, most respectfully represents:

That the people of East Florida, some of whom, resigning their allegiance to the Spanish monarchy upon the transfer of the Floridas, preferred to shelter themselves under the free Constitution of the United States, upon whose readiness to foster them, and power to protect them, they were taught to rely; and others of whom, invited here by the offer of the public lands for sale, felt a pledged assurance, on the part of the government, that in coming to a country under its own especial care and guardianship they might repose in safety, and reap the benefits of their enterprise without disturbance; have thought themselves warranted in resting confidently and securely upon the protection and power of the great nation to which the Territory they inhabit appertains and is subject; that, in this dependence they had gone on in the improvement of their habitations and property, with that confidence and spirit which their reliance upon their government naturally inspired, until by the free expenditure of their means, and the industrious application of their time, they had, in some measure, subdued the hardships attending the settlement of a wild country, and were gradually gathering around their families the comforts and competence necessary to render health secure and life agreeable. Suddenly, when prosperity and success were crowning their labors, and the country was at last rising superior to the difficulties and accidents which had for years embarrassed its advancement, they find themselves surrounded by a savage foe, bearing the firebrand and tomahawk through the land with unrestrained fury, and their whole country enveloped in the horrors of a warfare at which the imagination of civilized man revolts and humanity sickens. They have been forced almost universally to abandon their habitations and their property to the licentious rage of the enemy, and flee with their families to places of temporary security. In this emergency they looked around them for the protecting arm of the government to shield them from ruin, but discovered, to their dismay, that the commanding general of the forces in Florida, in whose bravery and conduct they repose the most lively confidence, was, at this trying crisis, supported by a force too utterly inconsiderable to restrain the ravages or check the progress of the foe, and barely sufficient to maintain itself in safety. The consequence of this has been that desolation has covered the country, and numbers of their fellow citizens, who a few weeks since were in the enjoyment of competence and independence, are now reduced to want and absolute ruin. Nor has the misfortune and misery of the condition in which they have been placed rested here. By far the largest portion of the sparse population of East Florida consists of those who depend upon their own personal labor and industry for the daily support of their families. Those of them that resided in the country have been obliged to flee for safety to fortified posts, in most instances saving and taking with them their clothes only. All have been compelled to forego every other consideration, and take up arms for the defence of their own and the lives that are dear to them. The very aged and cripple have been obliged to forget their years and their infirmities, and shoulder their muskets for the general safety. And a total suspension of all ordinary business occupations has necessarily occurred. The most serious and lamentable distress has been by these means produced. In the picketed posts in the interior, where the inhabitants have flocked together for mutual defence, the provisions they were able to accumulate in the first stages of the war are being fast consumed, and the most serious apprehension may well be entertained that famine will soon be added to the other sufferings which attend the crowding together

of men, women and children, in small enclosures, and without necessary shelter. In this city, which is compelled, from its small population, not only to provide for its own defence, but for the most part to furnish troops for the protection of the whole extended country east of the St. John's river, for the defence of which not a single soldier of the regular army has been able to be spared from the operations of the small United States force on the other side, actual and distressing want has already visited the families of the laboring classes. Forced to abandon their occupations, and cut off from the fruits of the daily labor upon which their subsistence depended, they have to witness the sufferings of those they love, without the power to relieve them; and so far has this distress in some cases prevailed, that there are instances of those who have been obliged to limit their own meal, that they might divide with their families the single ration allowed them from the public stores while on duty. When to these are added the number of families that have sought refuge here from the surrounding country, abandoning their provisions with their other property, and not possessing the means of purchasing supplies here, the list of sufferers is indeed considerable. Private charity is now actively engaged in the succor of these people, but this resource can afford but partial and temporary relief. Nor is it possible to foresee the period to which this general distress may yet be protracted. The supplies of provisions produced by the last year's industry have, to a great extent, already been destroyed by the enemy. It is impossible at this late season that the troubles of the country can be quieted sufficiently early to enable agriculturists to return to their pursuits in time for the crop of the present year, especially when it is considered that many of the farms, with their stock, have been entirely destroyed, and that many more must yet share the same fate, before the government can interpose its might to arrest the hostile career of the savages. How it is, that at a juncture which should long since have been provided for by those whose duty it was to anticipate it, the lives and property of this people have been thus wantonly and inexorably exposed to destruction, they cannot know; upon whom responsibility for the neglect and supineness which has resulted so disastrously should justly rest, they may not judge; but of this they are advised, that had the recommendations and requisitions of the commanding general of this brigade, made at an early day, as well as those (as they are informed) of the general in command of the regular forces in Florida, received attention, the blood which has unfortunately been shed would have been spared for better purposes, the country would not thus have been devastated, nor this appeal been rendered necessary. It is with strong claims, therefore, upon the sympathy and consideration of the government that they come forward now, in the midst of their distress, to pray, as most respectfully yet earnestly they do, that the officers in command of the forces in Florida be instructed to provide from the public stores for those who may be suffering from the causes above stated; that the militia of East Florida, engaged on duty, be allowed to receive their pay monthly, or bi-monthly, if possible, and an immediate appropriation be made for that purpose; and that a law may be passed, at an early day during the present session, providing for the remuneration of the losses suffered by our citizens, and which may yet be suffered. The two first stated objects of their prayer are called for by humanity, and are eminently necessary for the immediate relief of our suffering people; the last, the remuneration of losses, is a measure supported by precedent and the strongest considerations of justice, and a prompt action upon which is highly important, that those who have lost their all, and are now beggared, may have the means of supporting their families until they are again in the train of their agricultural pursuits.

And your memorialists will ever pray, as in duty they should, &c.

F. WEEDON,

Mayor of the city of St. Augustine and chairman of the meeting.

DAVID R. DUNHAM, *Secretary.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 630.

[1ST SESSION.]

ANNUAL RETURNS OF THE MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR 1835.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 4, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 1, 1836.*

SIR: In obedience to the requisitions of the first section of the act of Congress of March 2, 1803, entitled "An act in addition to an act entitled 'An act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States,'" I have the honor to transmit herewith abstracts of the general returns of the militia of the United States, and of their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, for the year 1835.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

HON. JAMES K. POLK, *Speaker of the Ho. of Reps.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 1, 1836.*

SIR: I respectfully submit herewith the annual general return of the militia force of the United States, and of arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, in duplicate, for the year 1835, required this day to be laid before Congress, in conformity with the act of March 2, 1803, "to provide for the national defence by establishing a uniform militia."

The general return is compiled from the several returns of the latest date received at the Adjutant General's office.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

Abstract of the general annual returns of the militia of the United States, by States and Territories, according to the act of March, 1803, for the year 1835.

States and Territories.	Returns.				Infantry, &c.				Cavalry.				Artillery.			
	For what year received.	Date.	Number of divisions.	Number of brigades.	Number of regiments.	Number of battalions.	Number of companies.	Commissioned officers, including general division, brigade, &c.	Non-commissioned officers, privates, &c.	Total.	Number of divisions.	Number of brigades.	Number of regiments.	Number of battalions.	Number of companies.	Total.
Maine.....	1835	Dec. 31.....	8	16	55	.....	518	1,977	34,080	38,067	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	1,678
New Hampshire.....	1835	June 27.....	3	16	40	.....	451	1,321	22,990	24,311	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	1,470
Massachusetts.....	1835	Dec. 28.....	7	16	55	.....	407	1,542	30,695	32,237	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	713
Vermont.....	1835	Mar. 20, 1834	4	10	35	.....	101	1,330	21,790	23,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	133	1,455
Rhode Island.....	1832	Dec. 31.....	3	9	4	.....	21	101	992	1,093	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	38
Connecticut.....	1835	Dec. 21.....	3	7	25	.....	219	840	15,357	16,197	.....	.....	.....	.....	112	605
New York.....	1834	Jan. 1, 1835	30	60	254	8	2,208	8,756	144,109	152,865	3	7	27	9	112	698
New Jersey.....	1839	Dec. 2.....	4	13	49	105	437	1,681	31,953	33,634	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6,077
Pennsylvania.....	1833	Feb. 26, 1834	16	33	160	416	1,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	1,754
Delaware.....	1827	.....	1	3	10	.....	371	371	7,861	8,232	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	924
Maryland.....	1835	Dec.	4	14	50	106	480	1,902	40,037	41,939	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	328
Virginia.....	1835	Dec. 50.....	5	22	147	.....	1,010	3,421	85,516	88,937	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	307
North Carolina.....	1835	Dec. 24.....	9	19	94	188	726	2,947	60,364	63,311	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7,647
South Carolina.....	1832	Jan. 25, 1833	5	10	42	84	464	1,946	45,102	47,048	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	173
Georgia.....	1834	Dec. 3.....	12	24	84	.....	671	2,732	44,769	47,501	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	1,636
Alabama.....	1829	Dec. 20.....	3	5	22	44	206	720	13,990	14,710	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	55
Louisiana.....	1829	Jan. 1, 1830	3	7	33	49	163	639	12,375	13,014	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	170
Mississippi.....	1830	Dec. 6.....	2	6	26	.....	613	12,389	13,002	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	149
Tennessee.....	1830	Dec. 31.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,570	56,637	60,207	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	1835	Dec. 10.....	14	29	134	248	952	3,777	63,184	66,961	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	84
Ohio.....	1834	Jan. 12, 1835	17	55	141	8	1,178	4,327	105,892	110,219	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	363
Indiana.....	1832	Jan. 4, 1833	9	22	79	158	724	2,573	46,159	48,732	.....	.....	.....	.....	68	1,681
Illinois.....	1830	Jan. 1, 1831	2	5	28	70	204	856	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	106
Missouri.....	1834	Feb. 14, 1835	1	3	12	24	62	325	5,845	6,170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Territory.....	1831	Nov. 28.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	259	4,821	5,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12
Arkansas Territory.....	1825	Dec. 16.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	1,740	1,885	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	131
Florida Territory.....	1831	Nov. 8.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	784	827	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	1832	Nov. 20.....	.....	1	3	6	22	90	1,098	1,188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Abstract of the general annual returns of the militia of the United States, &c.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Returns.		Artillery.		Infantry.						Aggregate.	Remarks.			
	For what year received.	Date.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, privates, &c.	Total.	No. of divisions.	No. of brigades.	No. of regiments.	No. of companies.	Commissioned officers.			Non-commissioned officers, privates, &c.	Total.	
Maine.....	1835	Dec. 31.....	116	1,571	1,687	28	79	1,316	1,395	40,827	The adjutant general says there are in the State 15 regiments—91 companies of infantry, and 17 companies of light infantry; the whole number of militia enrolled is probably about 9,600.
New Hampshire.....	1835	June 27.....	108	1,628	1,736	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	1,190	1,260	28,777
Massachusetts.....	1835	Dec. 24.....	224	2,761	3,985	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	407	8,591	8,998	44,833
Vermont.....	1823	Mar. 30, 1834	83	953	1,036	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,581
Rhode Island.....	1832	Dec. 31.....	19	267	286	1,377	The adjutant general reports the aggregate number of cavalry to be 330. Also, the aggregate of artillery, 131.
Connecticut.....	1835	Dec. 31.....	66	601	667	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	63	1,091	1,154	13,315
New York.....	1834	Jan. 1, 1835	1,037	12,393	13,430	2	5	30	3	145	668	8,965	9,573	181,945	
New Jersey.....	1829	Dec. 2.....	69	1,836	1,925	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	81	1,747	1,828	39,171
Pennsylvania.....	1833	Feb. 26, 1834	292,381	The adjutant general reports the aggregate number of cavalry to be 330. Also, the aggregate of artillery, 131.
Delaware.....	1837	.....	12	176	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	511	543	9,429	48,461
Maryland.....	1835	December.....	107	1,536	1,643	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	50	673	723	46,891
Virginia.....	1835	Dec. 30.....	216	4,844	5,060	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	.....	101,644
North Carolina.....	1835	Dec. 24.....	30	25	45	10	50	791	841	64,415	The adjutant general reports the aggregate 48,476. No returns from the second brigade, first division, and first brigade, eighth division. Reference has been had to the returns for the year 1833. An entire default in nine companies in the second brigade of the first division.
South Carolina.....	1823	Jan. 25, 1833	94	859	953	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	134	1,361	1,485	51,112
Georgia.....	1834	Dec. 3.....	6	115	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	48,461
Alabama.....	1829	Dec. 20.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,892
Louisiana.....	1829	Jan. 1, 1830	55	719	774	60	784	844	14,808	The governor reports no returns from several regiments, and says, "if a complete return could be had, our militia would be at least 55,000."
Mississippi.....	1830	Dec. 6.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	116	122	13,724
Tennessee.....	1830	Dec. 31.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,982
Kentucky.....	1835	Dec. 10.....	33	510	543	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	51	1,965	1,316	70,323
Ohio.....	1834	Jan. 12, 1835	121	1,463	2,084	242	913	15,120	16,033	135,713	The adjutant general says, "after waiting until this late period, I have been only able to receive a return from one division for the year 1834."
Indiana.....	1832	Jan. 4, 1833	60	630	690	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	2,692	2,714	53,913
Illinois.....	1830	Jan. 1, 1831	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	33	.....	.....	27,386
Missouri.....	1834	Feb. 14, 1835	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,170
Michigan Territory.....	1831	Nov. 28.....	3	38	41	11	198	209	5,476	The governor reports the first regiment of infantry imperfect; the second only two companies returned; the fifth and ninth, no returns received.
Arkansas Territory.....	1825	Dec. 16.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,028
Florida Territory.....	1831	Nov. 8.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	827
District of Columbia.....	1832	Nov. 20.....	2	24	25	4	32	36	1,949		The adjutant general reports the militia about 4,000 effective men. The first and second brigades not heard from.
														1,310,450	

The adjutant general says there are in the State 15 regiments—91 companies of infantry, and 17 companies of light infantry; the whole number of militia enrolled is probably about 5,000.

The adjutant general reports no returns from two entire regiments, and two companies in others—their aggregate strength by the returns of last year was 1,018.

The adjutant general reports the aggregate number of cavalry to be 930. Also, the aggregate of artillery, 131.

The adjutant general reports the aggregate 48,572. No returns from the second brigade, first division, and first regiment of Missouri. He has had the returns for the year 1833. An entire draft in nine companies in the second brigade of the first division.

The adjutant general reports the aggregate greatly below the real strength of the militia of the State.

The governor reports no returns from several regiments, and says, "if a complete return could be had, our militia would be at least 85,000."

The adjutant general says, "after waiting until this late period, I have been only able to receive a return from one division for the year 1834."

The governor reports the first regiment of infantry imperfect; the second only two companies returned; the fifth and ninth, no returns received.

The adjutant general reports the militia about 4,000 effective men.

The first and second brigades not heard from.

Abstract of the annual returns of arms, accoutrements, and ammunition of the militia of the United States, for the year 1835.

States and Territories.	ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.															
	Brass.								Iron.							
	12-pounds.	9-pounds.	6-pounds.	4-pounds.	3-pounds.	2-pounds.	Howitzers.	Ereouvettes.	Cannon.	42-pounds.	32-pounds.	24-pounds.	18-pounds.	12-pounds.	9-pounds.	6-pounds.
12-pounds.	3	12	8	40	29	2	3	3	108	98	332	160	76	130	35	131
Maine
New Hampshire	54	56	87	44	33	105	9	53
Massachusetts	137	113	646	149	69	130	47	211
Vermont	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	65	50	973	20	34	56	2	6
New York	138	106	938	92	57	147	23	55
New Jersey	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	15	15	11	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware
Virginia	15	10	432	8	10	4	7	4
North Carolina	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	.....
South Carolina	23	10	31	20	8	33	.....	.....
Georgia	4	4	16	4	4	8	.....	.....
Alabama	6	6	12	6	6	6	2	8
Louisiana
Tennessee	7	7	16	8	2	4	3	4
Kentucky	8	7	13	12	5	7	.....	.....
Ohio	8	.....	18	10	4	6	.....	.....
Indiana
Missouri
Michigan Territory
District of Columbia

* Parts of sets.

Abstract of the annual returns of the arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, &c.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Muskets.	Bayonets.	Carriage-boxes and belts.	Bayonets, scabbards, and belts.	Brushes and picks.	Spare flints.	Ball cartridges.	Rifles.	Powder-horns.	Pouches.	Loose balls.	Pounds of rifle powder.	Horsemen's pistols.	Swords.	Swords, scabbards, and belts.	Knapsacks.	Haversacks.	Drums.	Pikes.	Bugles and trumpets.	Remarks.
Maine.....	25,423	55,163	19,315	16,867	16,136	82,914	19,981	1,098	1,708	1,631	111,600	.....	1,344	2,188	2,180	15,062	75	532	432	74	.....
New Hampshire.....	30,948	20,687	14,384	20,557	14,622	30,376	4,000	728	543	566	55 boxes.	.....	1,682	2,121	2,071	14,436	35	538	280	19	.....
Massachusetts.....	13,713	13,743	14,681	13,910	15,045	46,815	913,309	2,374	1,791	1,796	98,569	531	570	307	294	12,642	139	426	290	55	.....
Vermont.....	15,886	15,041	17,686	11,910	15,436	23,110	.....	965	116	975	.....	.....	2,778	2,624	1,994	.....	13,508	422	469	7	.....
Rhode Island.....	823	818	752	821	807	2,136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	190	190	558	.....	36	23	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	18,602	18,525	14,944	11,677	12,482	88,913	115,340	1,648	390	69	16,716 lbs.	226	2,501	2,058	2,065	2,747	11,101	384	298	46	No returns of arms and ammunition from brigade of artillery.
New York.....	29,324	27,748	31,549	26,699	17,882	43,422	9,397	28,372	23,422	21,405	51,728	3,163	8,888	14,559	28,699	2,573	95	3,329	2,151	571	.....
New Jersey.....	12,868	2,932	1,060	2,932	.....	.....	.....	764	117	94	.....	.....	1,308	2,339	2,339	.....	.....	287	319	51	.....
Pennsylvania.....	16,871	16,871	6,471	6,471	.....	.....	.....	2,848	700	700	10 kegs.	.....	12,183	2,448	2,448	8,312	6,700	1,063	739	128	There are 75 field pieces of every description.
Delaware.....	840	818	381	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	164	374	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	36,465	35,380	6,430	523	404	347	2 boxes.	2,314	369	369	.....	.....	1,750	1,602	849	.....	.....	148	147	14	.....
North Carolina.....	3,216	3,216	3,216	3,216	.....	.....	.....	16,868	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,448	1,284	1,284	.....	.....	726	.....	24	.....
South Carolina.....	2,535	700	1,922	1,538	1,440	7,065	3,315	10,802	4,419	3,997	36,007	811	536	1,770	1,770	3,276	75	161	143	36	.....
Georgia.....	6,431	1,088	671	691	941	535	3,912	8,054	2,512	1,267	989	.....	341	1,210	1,066	940	.....	132	198	5	.....
Alabama.....	2,087	1,000	550	550	550	1,006	.....	387	725	385	2,165	229	121	375	124	.....	.....	49	51	4	.....
Louisiana.....	1,000	1,000	550	550	550	2,000	2,000	206	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100	500	.....	11	11	29	.....
Tennessee.....	1,617	763	.....	763	.....	.....	.....	14,741	.....	10,838	.....	.....	.....	1,441	.....	.....	.....	412	373	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	2,341	1,751	1,642	1,642	395	11,749	.....	4,995	3,183	38,944	476	476	976	3,669	2,963	348	.....	924	953	44	.....
Ohio.....	5,444	2,538	1,849	1,849	415	1,039	308	11,975	4,423	3,188	9,364	128	2,012	2,849	2,579	169	.....	268	400	20	.....
Indiana.....	577	232	189	15	.....	10,000	.....	8,200	6,500	48,000	1,200	.....	350	780	780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	70	64	.....	.....	.....	1,792	.....	157	84	68	2,065	64	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Territory.....	98	39	13	3	89	122	60	573	447	534	936	38	76	112	16	.....	.....	29	24	2	.....
District of Columbia.....	144	144	144	144	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	76	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Shot guns included.

† Pairs.

‡ Horns included.

§ Fuses included.

|| Canteens included.

NOTE.—This return of arms, &c., is taken from the returns corresponding in date with those which furnish the strength of the militia. No returns of arms, &c., from the States of Maryland, Mississippi, Illinois, nor from the Territories of Arkansas and Florida.

AUDITANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, February 1, 1836.

R. JONES, Adjutant General of the Army.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 631.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE CLAIM OF BREVET MAJOR GENERAL ALEXANDER MACOMB FOR PAY AND EMOLUMENTS CORRESPONDING WITH HIS BREVET RANK.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 4, 1836.

Mr. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, from the Committee of Claims, to whom were referred the papers in relation to the claim of General Alexander Macomb, reported:

That the Secretary of the Treasury, in his estimates of appropriations for the year 1836, presented to the House of Representatives on the 8th of December last, under the head of "Military Establishment," Doc. No. 4, page 39, the following item, to wit:

"Brevet compensation to General Macomb..... \$6,080 05"

The estimates being referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, this claim was first taken under the cognizance of that committee. From considering it was not within its jurisdiction, the committee were discharged from the consideration of the claim, and the papers, by order of the House, were referred to the Committee of Claims on the 29th of December last.

The papers mentioned are contained in printed document No. 34 of this session.

It appears the Committee on Military Affairs, on the 8th of January, 1834, reported on the claim, and stated the claim was for the difference between what General Macomb had received as brigadier general and that which he was entitled to as brevet major general, which had been allowed to others under similar circumstances. He claimed it under existing laws and regulations. The committee say it is not for them to decide the question of pay under brevet rank; but that it belonged to the executive officers of the War Department to put a construction on the laws in relation to said pay, and if General Macomb was entitled to relief under said laws, it was competent for the Secretary of War to grant it to him. The committee ask leave to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that the petition and papers be referred to the Secretary of War for adjustment, upon the same principles that have regulated similar allowances to others.

The Second Auditor of the Treasury, on the 15th of December, 1834, reported that General Macomb was entitled to the difference between the pay and emoluments of brigadier general and brevet major general from the 16th of April, 1818, the date of the act regulating the pay of brevet officers, to the 31st of May, 1821, while in command of the fifth military department, amounting to \$6,080 05, the same having been allowed by the Secretary of War on the certificate of the adjutant general.

This sum was admitted and certified by the Second Comptroller on the 21 day of January, 1835.

The decision of the Secretary of War, under the order of the House of Representatives mentioned, is as follows:

"Let General Macomb be allowed the difference in pay between a brigadier general and a major general while in command of the fifth military department; so that his whole pay for that period shall be that of a major general, he having the same command as Generals Scott, Gaines, and Ripley, and entitled to the same compensation. His other claim must be deferred for future consideration. "LEWIS CASS.

"OCTOBER 22, 1834."

The 1st section of the act of April 16, 1818, is as follows:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the officers of the army, who have brevet commissions, shall be entitled to, and receive, the pay and emoluments of their brevet rank when on duty, and having a command according to their brevet rank." The Secretary of War, under a resolution of the House referring the question to him for decision, has adjudged that General Macomb is entitled under this law to the allowance asked. Such being his decision under the order of the House, the committee see no grounds for reversing it.

A bill is herewith presented providing for the payment.

GENERAL MACOMB'S EXPLANATION.

DECEMBER 29, 1835.—Laid before the House by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

The account of Major General Macomb for his brevet pay is founded on his services as a brevet major general from the 16th of April, 1818, to the 21st of May, 1821. During this time General Macomb was senior brigadier general of the army, and held at the same time the brevet of major general, and commanded the fifth military department, which was considered a command according to his brevet rank; but the general, not knowing that under the law he was entitled to his pay as major general, did not draw the same while he was on the frontier; but after coming to the seat of government in 1821, he discovered that Generals Gaines and Scott, and afterwards General Ripley, who were also brigadier generals with the brevets of major generals, did, under the law of April 16, 1818, draw their brevet pay, and that as General Macomb's command on the frontier was the most important, and equal to that of any other of the brevet major generals, he claimed his pay according to the account herewith, which was by petition brought before the Military Committee, which committee determined by their report (see document House of Representatives) that the Secretary of War and the accounting officers had sufficient authority under the laws applicable to the same to adjust the account, and *Resolved*, That the same should be referred to the Secretary of War, with directions to settle the accounts of General Macomb on the same principles that the accounts of officers similarly situated had been settled. The examination of the claim of Brevet Major General Macomb by the proper officers, and on the report of the adjutant general, decided the matter in his favor, and the account was duly audited, allowed, and passed.

The law in this case is as follows: "An act regulating the pay and emoluments of brevet officers."

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the officers of the army, who have brevet commissions, shall be entitled to, and receive, the pay and emoluments of their brevet rank when on duty, and having a command according to their brevet rank. [Approved April 16, 1818.]

Dr. *The United States to Alexander Macomb.*

On what account.	Commencement and expiration.	Term of service charged.		Pay per month.	Amount.		
		<i>Months.</i>	<i>Days.</i>				
Pay for myself	From April 16, 1818, to May 31, 1821.	36	15	\$96 00	\$3,504 00		
Add for the month of May, 1821, not embraced in this calculation.					96 00		
For one private servant, not soldier.....	From April 16, 1818, to May 31, 1821.	36	15	5 00	182 50		
Add as above					5 00		
Forage for two horses	From April 16, 1818, to May 31, 1821.	36	15	16 00	584 00		
Add as above					16 00		
Clothing for one private servant, not soldier.	From April 16, 1818, to May 31, 1821.	36	15	2 50	91 25		
Add as above					2 50		
		No. of days.	No. of rations per day.	Total No. of rations.	Post or place where due.	Price of rations.	
Subsistence for myself	From April 16, 1818, to May 31, 1821.	1,111	6	6,666	Detroit.....	\$0 20	1,333 20
Add as above		31	6	186			37 20
For private servant, not soldier.....	From April 16, 1818, to May 31, 1821.	1,111	1	1,111		20	222 20
Add as above		31	1	31			6 20
							5,917 15
Add as above							162 90
							6,080 05

REMARKS.—This account is for the difference of his pay as major general by brevet, and that of brigadier general, while commanding the fifth military department, General Macomb having, during the time, charged a command, and was on duty according to his brevet rank.

I allow the claim of Major General Macomb, as here charged, for the difference between his pay as a brigadier and that of major general by brevet while commanding the fifth military department, his command being similar to the commands of Brevet Major Generals Gaines, Scott, and Ripley, who all, under the same circumstances, received the pay of major general.

I hereby certify that the foregoing account is accurate and just; that I have not received pay, nor drawn rations, forage, or clothing in kind, or received money in lieu of any part thereof, for any part of the time therein charged; that I actually employed and kept in service the horses and private servant for the whole of the time charged; and that I did not, during the term so charged, or any part thereof, keep or employ as waiter or servant soldier from the line of the army; that the annexed is an accurate description of my servant; that, for the whole period charged for my staff appointment, I actually and legally held the appointment, and that I was the actual and only commanding officer at the double-ration post charged for; and that no officer within my knowledge has a right to claim, or does claim, for said services, or any part of the period charged; that for the whole time brevet pay is claimed I was on duty, and had a command according to my brevet rank, agreeably to law and regulation; that I was actually in the command of a company for the whole time additional pay is charged; that I have not been in the performance of any staff duty, for which I claim or have received extra compensation, during the time an additional ration is charged for; that I am not in arrears with the United States on any account whatsoever; and that the last payment I received was from Paymaster —, and to the — day of —, 183—.

I at the same time acknowledge that I have received of T. P. Andrews, paymaster, this — day of —, 183—, the sum of \$600 dollars, being the amount and in full of the said account.

(Signed duplicates) ALEX. MACOMB, Major General Commanding.

Description of servant.

Name.	Complexion.	Height.		Eyes.	Hair.		
		Feet.	Inches.				
Betty Williamson	} White.					Pay	\$3,787 50
Blue and Brown						Subsistence	1,598 80
						Forage	600 00
						Clothing	93 75
							6,080 05

Servants at different times during the above periods, always having one of them as charged.

A. MACOMB.

No. 1838.] TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Second Auditor's Office, December 15, 1834.*

I certify that I have examined and adjusted the account of Major General Alexander Macomb, and find that there is due to him as brevet major general the difference between the pay and emoluments of that grade and those of a brigadier general, from the 16th of April, 1818, the date of the act regulating the pay and emoluments of brevet officers, to the 31st of May, 1821, while in command of the fifth military department, amounting to \$6,080 05, which is allowed by the Secretary of War, on the evidence of the certificate of the adjutant general, (B,) showing that the number of companies under the command of General Macomb, during the above period, was greater than the number of companies stationed within

the military department commanded by Brevet Major General Scott, to whom a similar allowance was made in October, 1822; and also, subsequently, to Brevet Major Generals Gaines and Ripley. Being in conformity with the opinion of the Committee of Claims of the House of Representatives, (Report No. 6, 2d session, 22d Congress,) and of the late Second Comptroller of the Treasury, (C,) as appears from the statement and vouchers herewith transmitted for the decision of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury thereon.

JAMES B. THORNTON, Esq., *Second Comptroller of the Treasury.*

W. B. LEWIS, *Second Auditor.*

SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

I admit and certify the above balance this second day of January, 1835.

J. B. THORNTON, *Second Comptroller.*

Let General Macomb be allowed the difference in pay between a brigadier general and a major general, while in command of the fifth military department; so that his whole pay for that period shall be that of a major general, he having the same command as Generals Scott, Gaines, and Ripley, and entitled to the same compensation. His other claim must be deferred for future consideration.

LEWIS CASS.

OCTOBER 22, 1834.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 632.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE JUSTIFICATION OF A PAYMASTER'S ADVANCING FUNDS ON THE ORDER OF HIS COMMANDING OFFICER.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 30, 1836.

Mr. DROMGOOLE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of Henry Lee, praying to be released from the payment of a sum of money for which a judgment by default was obtained against him, as security of John Ricaud, paymaster to the 36th regiment of United States infantry, commanded by William Carberry, in the district court of the United States, held in the city of Richmond, Virginia, in the month of —, in the year —, reported:

That it appears to your committee that the petitioner was the security of Paymaster John Ricaud, as above stated, and that, as such, a judgment was obtained against him in manner as aforesaid, for the sum of — dollars and — cents, by default; the petitioner made arrangements, through mistake, to appear and make his defence in the circuit court of the United States, held in Virginia, when, in fact, the suit against him was in the district court of that State, in which last-named court a judgment by default was obtained against him without reference to the actual merits of the case.

It further appears that during the cantonment of the aforesaid 36th regiment at Annapolis, in the State of Maryland, and during the confinement of Paymaster Ricaud to his bed by severe illness, it became necessary, in the opinion of Colonel Carberry, that a small payment, of about five dollars, a man should be made, in anticipation of the next quarter-day, to each non-commissioned officer and private composing the regiment then under his command, as necessary to the operations of the said regiment; that Colonel Carberry, being cognizant of the illness and consequent incapacity of Paymaster Ricaud to execute personally the required payment to the troops, went himself to the sick bed of his paymaster and required him to place into his (the colonel's) hands two thousand dollars for the purpose above stated; that, in obedience to the requisition of Colonel Carberry, Paymaster Ricaud made his check in favor of Colonel Carberry, on the Bank of Annapolis, for the two thousand dollars demanded of him, payable to Colonel William Carberry or bearer, and delivered it to the colonel; that Colonel Carberry drew the money on the said check, placed it in the hands of his adjutant, Lieutenant Hooks, who paid it over to the troops; that prior to the regular quarter-day ensuing the said payment made by Lieutenant Hooks, and during the continued illness of Paymaster Ricaud, Colonel Carberry removed with his regiment from Annapolis; that part of the said regiment went to Fort Washington, on the Potomac river, and the residue of it went to the city of Washington, all in the district of Paymaster Satterlee Clarke, who, of course, thereafter made all subsequent payments due to it; that Ricaud ceased to act as paymaster to the said 36th regiment from the time of its removal from Annapolis, and not long thereafter he died.

That under the foregoing statement of facts the account of Paymaster Ricaud was presented to the Third Auditor for settlement; that the Third Auditor would not allow to the said Ricaud a credit for the \$2,000 paid over as aforesaid by the said Ricaud to Colonel William Carberry; whereupon, Ricaud being dead and insolvent, a suit was instituted by the United States against the petitioner, as the security of Ricaud, to recover from him the said \$2,000, and judgment as aforesaid was obtained against him. After an attentive examination into this case by the committee, it seems to resolve itself into a single proposition—that is, was the payment of the \$2,000 by Ricaud to Colonel Carberry, made in pursuance of the facts and circumstances above recited, such a payment as, according to military authority and usage in time of war, entitles him to a credit in the settlement of his account as paymaster to the 36th regiment, of which Colonel William Carberry had command. The committee upon this point are satisfied that Paymaster Ricaud was bound by long-established military usage to surrender the \$2,000 in question to the colonel, whose demand he had no power to resist, upon whom alone the subsequent responsibility rested for the faithful application of the fund so possessed by him to the public service. The committee therefore come to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the proper accounting officer of the treasury be directed to allow the said John Ricand a credit in the settlement of his account as paymaster for the sum of \$2,000, paid by said J. Ricand on the requisition of his commanding officer, Colonel William Carberry.

Resolved, That Henry Lee, as security of Paymaster John Ricand, ought to be released from the force and effect of the judgment obtained against him and referred to in the foregoing report. For the above objects the committee report a bill.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 633.

[1st Session.]

ON THE LIABILITY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR A CONTRACT MADE BY AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY WITH CITIZEN SURGEONS TO ATTEND THE TROOPS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 4, 1836.

Mr. THOMSON, of Ohio, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of Doctors Findley and Deas, reported:

That it appears, from the documents submitted to the committee, that on the 12th day of April, 1834, a written contract was entered into between Major Heileman, of the United States army, then commanding the troops in Charleston harbor, on the part of the United States, and Doctor Findley, of Charleston, S. C., on the other part.

By this contract, (a copy of which was referred to your committee,) it appears that for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to be paid by the United States, Doctor Findley agreed to render his professional services to two companies of United States troops on board the schooner Francis Jane, and bound from Charleston, S. C., to Old Point Comfort, Va.

It also appears that a similar contract was entered into by the same Major Heileman, of the same date, promising a like sum of one hundred and fifty dollars to Doctor Deas, of the same place, for his professional services to two companies of United States troops on board the brig Planter, which was bound from the same place, at the same time, to Old Point Comfort, Va.

It further appears, from the papers referred to your committee, that the services covenanted to be rendered by those gentlemen were faithfully performed, as letters from the Secretary of War and the surgeon general of the army fully show; but the Secretary says that, under the circumstances, the claims cannot be allowed at the department, although he says Major Heileman is an officer of worth and character, and that Congress alone can act favorably on those cases. As the claims of those gentlemen have been disallowed at the department, partly on the ground that their professional services were not necessary to the health and comfort of those troops, your committee sought for some evidence of that necessity, and find by a letter of Colonel Gardener, (commanding at Old Point Comfort,) to the Hon. H. L. Pinckney, that the necessity for the employment of those gentlemen did exist, and that professional services were performed by them on the voyage, but that, owing to the length of time since that service, the names of the sick are not now recollected by Colonel Gardener.

Your committee, after a careful examination of this case, have come to the conclusion that, inasmuch as the services of those gentlemen were necessary, and were on their part faithfully performed under a written contract entered into with them by an officer of the United States, who was presumed to know his duty, and his authority to bind the United States, they are in equity entitled to the sums covenanted to be paid to them by that officer, notwithstanding the regulations of the War Department are against them, and have therefore reported a bill for their relief.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 634.

[1st Session.]

ON A CLAIM ON ACCOUNT OF VOLUNTARY SERVICES IN A MILITARY CAPACITY DURING THE WAR OF 1812.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 4, 1836.

Mr. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, from the Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the petition of William Christy, reported:

That the petitioner during the last war, when about the age of twenty years, and an orphan, abandoned his study of the law and joined the northwestern army, then under the command of General Harrison, as a volunteer. He did not belong to any corps, but offered his services to be disposed of as the commanding general should think would best advance the interests of the country. General Harrison assigned to him the duties of military storekeeper, which he says were very arduous, during and after the siege of Fort Meigs, and were discharged by the petitioner with great zeal and fidelity. General Harrison, in a letter addressed to Colonel R. M. Johnson, on the 31st of October, 1834, gives the following

account of Mr. Christy's military services. "But these peaceful labors were not calculated to satisfy his chivalrous spirit and the ardent thirst for military fame which had induced him to abandon his studies and assume the military habit. Every moment which he could spare from the care and distribution of the public stores was employed upon the lines, where he often exposed himself to the enemy's fire from a desire to retaliate upon them with his rifle. It was, however, on the eventful 5th of May that an occasion was presented to him to distinguish himself in a manner more to his taste, by a close conflict with the enemy. A sortie having been ordered to dislodge the enemy from their position on our right flank, composed of regular troops and twelve months' volunteers, I commanded a company of Kentucky riflemen, commanded by Captain Sebree, to join the detachment to cover its right flank in the attack of the British batteries. In its advance this company fell in with the mass of the Indian force commanded by Tecumseh. In the conflict that ensued it was surrounded by the Indians and was forced to divide itself, one part pursuing the enemy to the front, whilst the other, under the command of Christy, faced about and engaged the Indians in the rear. This gallant little band were, however, soon overpowered, and all but two and its heroic leader killed; with these two, himself slightly wounded, Christy broke through the enemy's line and joined the regular troops."

He so distinguished himself afterwards on the same day, under the command of Lieutenant Gwynne, who commanded a company in the 19th regiment, that General Harrison recommended him to the Executive, and he received the appointment of second lieutenant in the army.

Mr. Hagner states, it appears from the Army Register that Mr. Christy's commission bears date the 19th of April, 1814, and that it does not appear he received any compensation before that period.

The day he joined the army does not appear with absolute certainty; General Harrison says it was in the month of April, 1813. The committee requested the Secretary of War to state whether it appeared on the rolls of the army that Mr. Christy was in the military service of the United States before the date of his commission, and what compensation was given to his grade or rank. The letter of Mr. Hagner, referred to above, informs the committee that it does not appear from the rolls of the army that Mr. Christy was in the military service at the time spoken of by General Harrison, and that it was not usual at that time to bear on the rolls the names of the military storekeepers. He says the compensation, under the act of March 3, 1813, was fixed by the Secretary of War, in the northwestern army, at forty-two dollars per month for a military storekeeper, subsisting himself, which was equal to thirty dollars per month and two rations per day.

Although the petitioner has not specifically asked to be compensated for this year of voluntary servitude, the committee think the ardor of youth, in tendering such services gratuitously, should not prevent the country from making a just and legal recompense. In drafting the bill the committee will incorporate a provision directing the accounting officers of the treasury to allow the petitioner the pay and emoluments of military storekeeper for one year, to be applied on the judgment hereafter mentioned.

The petitioner mentions his services on the lines in the northern part of New York, in arresting the smuggling of goods from Canada during the portion of the summer of 1814, of the seizures he made, of the suits that were commenced against him for false imprisonment and assault and battery, for which, he says, he was entitled to extra pay and to a certain portion of the proceeds of all the goods seized and condemned, but before any civil proceedings were had against the property seized, he was ordered to New Orleans to join the first regiment of United States infantry, to which he was attached under the arrangement for the peace establishment.

Of these services and of the goods seized, libelled, or condemned, there is no evidence. The petitioner was appointed paymaster of his regiment; and, he says, on his way to New Orleans, while in Kentucky, he executed a bond, and on his arrival at New Orleans executed and forwarded to the pay department another bond for the faithful accounting for the money that might be placed in his hands and for the discharge of his duties according to law. He received twenty thousand dollars, and was paying off his regiment when he was informed his office of paymaster was abrogated. He says he had paid out about eight thousand dollars. He obtained permission of General Jackson to come to Washington to attend to the settlement of his accounts and to obtain an explanation for the abrupt manner in which he had been dismissed. The paymaster general left Washington the next day, and he was not able to obtain any satisfaction, nor did he have an opportunity to settle his accounts. Being disgusted with the service on account of the ill treatment he had suffered, he tendered his commission in the line, with the understanding his accounts were to be made up in Kentucky, and the balance found due from him paid over in New Orleans, where he had received and left it. He says he proceeded to Kentucky, made up his accounts, and forwarded them to the pay department, and promised to pay over the balance, about \$12,000, on his arrival in New Orleans; but as soon as his accounts were received, and before they were audited, an order was issued for a suit to be brought against him in Kentucky and against his sureties. He heard of the institution of the suit on his way to New Orleans, when he left the boat, returned to Frankfort, and delivered himself up to the marshal, and was permitted to prosecute his journey on giving bonds for defending the suit with George M. Bibb, esq., his surety. He went to New Orleans and made arrangements to establish himself as a commission merchant, when he was arrested in a second suit, as were his second sureties on the second bond, to recover the same balance on which the first suit was commenced.

He here mentions he fell into the hands of injudicious friends, who advised him not to pay the money over until some reparation should be made to him. To this advice he at length yielded, and his friends took the money and died insolvent.

It appears from a communication from Mr. Maxey, Solicitor of the Treasury, that the suit against Mr. Christy and his sureties was commenced on the 23d of December, 1816, for the recovery of \$12,423 12, of which \$3,423 12 was paid in the year 1818; that the final hearing was not had until December term, 1827, when a judgment was rendered against the petitioner for \$9,000, with interest from the 25th of February, 1816. His sureties were discharged on the verdict of a jury at the December term, 1826. The district attorney reported that Mr. Christy was insolvent in 1828; since then no part of the money has been collected. It is under these circumstances relief is asked.

The committee understood from a verbal conversation with the member who presented the petition that Mr. Christy, by the aid of his friends, would pay the principal, if indulgence could be granted to him and he could receive an assurance that the interest would be relinquished.

A letter was accordingly addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury on the 9th of January, 1836, requesting him to inform the committee, taking all the circumstances of the case into consideration, the situation of the party, and the influence a relinquishment of the interest might have on other debts due

the United States, whether, in his opinion, it would be expedient to relinquish the interest, if an arrangement could thereby be effected and the principal secured. The Secretary in reply says:

"I have the honor herewith to transmit to you a report from the Solicitor of the Treasury in relation to the judgment against William Christy. On the facts stated in this report the department thinks it would be an advantageous arrangement to obtain the principal of the debt."

The committee will not comment on the treatment the petitioner received in the abrogation of his staff appointment, and in being twice arrested for the same debt, and held to bail in two actions at the same time, further than to remark, it was not the best calculated to conciliate the feelings of an ardent young man who had voluntarily devoted a year of his life in the service of his country without rank and without reward.

In coming to a decision in this case the committee take all the circumstances of it into consideration, and by recommending the relinquishment of the interest it would not be considered as pledged to do it in any other case where the circumstances were not in all essential particulars similar to those now presented.

The committee report herewith a bill.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 635.

[1ST SESSION.]

ARMY REGISTER FOR THE YEAR 1836.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 4, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 3, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a communication from the adjutant general, with fifty copies of the official Army Register, for the members of the Senate, in conformity with the resolution of the Senate of December 13, 1815.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

HON. M. VAN BUREN, *President of the Senate.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 2, 1836.*

SIR: I herewith respectfully present fifty copies of the official Army Register for 1836, required to be furnished by the Secretary of War for the use of the members of the Senate of the United States, as enjoined by a resolution of that body dated December 13, 1815.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

Register of the army of the United States for 1836.

GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointments.	Remarks.
Alexander Macomb, maj. gen..	May 24, 1828..		
Edmund P. Gaines, brig. general	March 9, 1814..	Maj. gen. bvt., Aug. 15, 1814..	
Winfield Scott.....do.....	.....do.....	Maj. gen. bvt., July 25, 1814..	
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
Roger Jones, colonel	March 7, 1825..	Brig. gen. by brevet., June 7, 1832.	
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
John E. Wool, colonel.....	April 29, 1816..	Brig. general by bvt., April 29, 1826.	
George Croghan.....do.....	Dec. 21, 1825..		
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
Thomas S. Jesup, brig. general.	May 8, 1818..	Major general by brevet, May 8, 1828.	
Henry Stanton, major.....	May 13, 1820..	Lieut. col. by brevet, May 13, 1830.	
Trueman Cross.....do.....	May 22, 1826..		
Joshua B. Brant.....do.....	Dec. 28, 1832..		
Henry Whiting.....do.....	Sept. 25, 1835...	Major bvt, March 17, 1824.	
(20 assistant quartermasters taken from the line.)			

GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS—Continued.

Name and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointments.	Remarks.
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.			
George Gibson, colonel.....	April 18, 1818..	Brig. gen. by brevet, April 29, 1826.	
James H. Hook, quartermaster.	March 10, 1829..	Major by bvt., May 20, 1823.	
Capt Jos. P. Taylor, ass. q. m..	.....do.....		
<i>(For assistant commissaries, see Regiments. Number not limited.)</i>			

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Charles Gratiot, commandant of the corps of engineers, brevet brigadier general, chief engineer.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT.

John J. Abert, topographical engineer, brevet lieutenant colonel in charge of the topographical bureau.

PAY AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of commission.	Brevets and former commissions.	Remarks.
PAY DEPARTMENT.					
1	Nathan Towson	Paymaster general.	May 8, 1822	Brig. gen. bvt., June 20, '34.	Washington.
1	Benjamin F. Larned	Paymaster	Nov. 24, 1815	Capt. bvt., Aug. 15, 1814..	Detroit, Mich. Territory.
2	David S. Townsend .....	.....do.....	April 29, 1816	Maj. bvt., July 27, 1814..	Boston, Massachusetts.
3	Daniel Randall .....	.....do.....	July 21, 1818	.....	New York.
4	Charles H. Smith .....	.....do.....	Nov. 24, 1819	.....	Norfolk, Va.
5	A. A. Massias .....	.....do.....	Dec. 12, 1820	Captain, July 1, 1809.	Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
6	T. P. Andrews .....	.....do.....	May 22, 1822	.....	Washington.
7	Edmund Kirby .....	.....do.....	Aug. 5, 1824	Captain, May 1, 1824	Brownsville, N. Y.
8	L. G. De Russey .....	.....do.....	Sept. 21, 1826	Captain, Dec. 11, 1825	Natchitoches, La.
9	Robert A. Forsyth .....	.....do.....	Sept. 10, 1831	.....	Detroit.
10	Adam D. Stewart .....	.....do.....	Jan. 14, 1833	.....	St. Louis, Mo.
11	William S. Harney .....	.....do.....	May 1, 1833	Captain, May 14, 1825	Memphis, Tenn.
12	John S. Lytle .....	.....do.....	Feb. 27, 1834	.....	Charleston, S. C.
13	Charles Mapes .....	.....do.....	Jan. 7, 1835	.....	New Orleans.
14	Peter Muhlenberg .....	.....do.....	Feb. 2, 1835	Major, May 1, 1814	Augusta, Ga.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.					
1	Joseph Lovell	Surgeon general	April 18, 1818	.....	Washington.
1	Thomas Lawson	Surgeon	May 21, 1815	.....	New Orleans.
2	Thomas G. Mower .....	.....do.....	June 30, 1814	.....	New York.
3	B. F. Harney .....	.....do.....	Aug. 17, 1814	.....	Baton Rouge.
4	W. V. Wheaton .....	.....do.....	Sept. 4, 1816	.....	West Point.
5	William Beaumont .....	.....do.....	Nov. 26, 1827	.....	St. Louis.
6	Lyman Foot .....	.....do.....	March 5, 1831	.....	Fort Winnebago.
7	Clement A. Finlay .....	.....do.....	July 13, 1832	.....	Jefferson Barracks.
8	Prestley H. Craig .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	Fort Jesup.
9	Richard S. Satterlee .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	Fort Howard.
10	Zina Pitcher .....	.....do.....	July 15, 1832	.....	Fort Monroe.
11	Samuel G. I. De Camp .....	.....do.....	Dec. 1, 1833	.....	Fort Gibson.
12	Edward Macomb .....	.....do.....	Nov. 1, 1834	.....	Fort Leavenworth.
1	James H. Sargent	Assistant surgeon	June 1, 1821	P. S., April 24, 1816.	Fort Constitution.
2	William Turner .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Fort Wolkott.
3	T. I. C. Monroe .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	P. S., April 29, 1816.	Fort Wood, N. Y.
4	Sylvester Day .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	P. S., April 18, 1818.	Allegheny arsenal.
5	Joseph Eaton .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Fort Trumbull.
6	Joseph P. Russell .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	P. S., August 10, 1818	Fort Columbus.
7	Richard Weightman .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	P. S., August 21, 1818	Fort Marion.
8	Benjamin King .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	S. M., October 14, 1818	Washington, D. C.
9	John A. Brereton .....	.....do.....	July 1, 1821	.....	Fort Independence.
10	Hamilton S. Hawkins .....	.....do.....	Nov. 22, 1824	.....	Fort Severn.
11	Alfred W. Elwes .....	.....do.....	May 9, 1825	.....	Fort Hamilton.
12	Robert C. Wood .....	.....do.....	May 28, 1825	.....	Fort Crawford.
13	Lawrence Sprague .....	.....do.....	June 22, 1825	.....	Hancock Barracks.
14	Joel Martin .....	.....do.....	Aug. 15, 1825	.....	Arsenal, Augusta, Ga.
15	Philip Minis .....	.....do.....	April 12, 1826	.....	Fort Preble.
16	Henry A. Stinnecke .....	.....do.....	May 8, 1826	.....	Fort Washington.
17	Robert Archer .....	.....do.....	Aug. 5, 1826	.....	Fort Monroe.
18	William L. Wharton .....	.....do.....	Sept. 1, 1828	.....	Fort Johnston.
19	Charles S. Tripler .....	.....do.....	Oct. 30, 1830	.....	Fort Sullivan.
20	William A. Berry .....	.....do.....	April 25, 1831	.....	Fort Moultrie.
21	Edward Worrell .....	.....do.....	Feb. 24, 1832	.....	.....
22	Philip Maxwell .....	.....do.....	July 13, 1832	.....	Fort Dearborn.
23	Henry L. Heiskell .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	Fort Oglethorpe.
24	Charles McDougall .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	.....
25	S. Etting Myers .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	.....	Fort Macon.
26	Burton Randall .....	.....do.....	Oct. 24, 1832	.....	New Orleans.
27	Nathan S. Jarvis .....	.....do.....	Mar. 2, 1833	.....	Fort Snelling.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of commission.	Brevets and former commissions.	Remarks.
MEDICAL DEPT.—Continued.					
28	Richard Clark.....	Assistant surgeon..	March 2, 1833	.....	Fort Gratiot.
29	Adam N. McLaren.....	do.	do.	.....	Fort Crawford.
30	Benjamin F. Fellowes.....	do.	do.	.....	Fort Leavenworth.
31	George F. Turner.....	do.	July 23, 1833	.....	Castle Pinckney.
32	M. C. Leavenworth.....	do.	Sept. 1, 1833	.....	Fort Jesup.
33	J. J. B. Wright.....	do.	Oct. 25, 1833	.....	Fort Howard.
34	Willison Hughey.....	do.	do.	.....	Jefferson Barracks.
35	John B. Porter.....	do.	Dec. 1, 1833	.....	Fort Brady.
36	John Emerson.....	do.	do.	.....	Fort Armstrong.
37	Henry Holt.....	do.	Dec. 31, 1833	.....	Fort Gibson.
38	Thomas Henderson.....	do.	do.	.....	Fort McHenry.
39	John B. Wells.....	do.	Feb. 1, 1834	.....	Fort Towson.
40	John M. Cuyler.....	do.	April 1, 1834	.....	Fort Wood, La.
41	Madison M. Mills.....	do.	do.	.....	Fort Mitchell, Ga.
42	William Hammond.....	do.	June 1, 1834	.....	Fort Coffee.
43	John S. Gatlin.....	do.	Aug. 3, 1834	.....	Fort Jackson.
44	George R. Clarke.....	do.	Nov. 1, 1834	.....	Fort King.
45	Joseph H. Bailey.....	do.	Nov. 28, 1834	.....	Fort Gibson.
46	Leonard C. McPhail.....	do.	Nov. 30, 1834	.....	Regiment of dragoons.
47	Lewis A. Birdsall.....	do.	Dec. 29, 1834	.....	Fort Towson.
48	Samuel P. Moore.....	do.	Mar. 14, 1835	.....	Fort Des Moines.
49	Alex. F. Suter.....	do.	Mar. 27, 1835	.....	Fort Morgan.
50	John C. Reynolds.....	do.	May 1, 1835	.....	Fort Brooke.
51	Chas. M. Hitchcock.....	do.	Aug. 17, 1835	.....	Fort Cass.
52	Wm. W. Hoxton.....	do.	Aug. 24, 1835	.....	West Point.
53	Erastus B. Wolcott.....	do.	Jan. 1, 1836	.....	Fort Mackinac.
54	B. F. Nourse.....	do.	do.	.....	Key West.
55	Wm. Mañit.....	do.	do.	.....
PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.					
1	Callender Irvine.....	Commissary general of purchases.	Aug. 8, 1812	.....	Philadelphia.
1	Edward S. Fayssoux.....	Storekeeper.....	Aug. 24, 1833	.....	Philadelphia.
2	do.....	do.	do.	.....

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevets and former commissions.
COLONEL.			
1	Charles Gratiot.....	May 24, 1828	Brig. gen. bvt., May 24, 1828.
LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			
1	Joseph G. Totten.....	May 24, 1828	Col. brevet, September 11, 1824.
MAJORS.			
1	Sylvanus Thayer.....	May 24, 1828	Lieut. col. bvt., March 3, 1823.
2	R. E. De Russey.....	December 22, 1830	Lieut. col. bvt., June 30, 1834. Supt. Mil. Academy.
CAPTAINS.			
1	John L. Smith.....	August 29, 1820	Major brevet, August 29, 1830.
2	William H. Chase.....	January 1, 1825	
3	Richard Delafield.....	May 24, 1828	
4	Andrew Talcott.....	December 22, 1830	Brevet, October 1, 1830.
5	William A. Eliason.....	March 5, 1832	
6	Cornelius A. Ogden.....	May 15, 1835	Brevet, June 30, 1834.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			
1	Thomas J. Leslie.....	March 31, 1819	Paymaster, Mil. Acad.; capt. bvt., March 31, 1829.
2	Henry Brewerton.....	January 1, 1825	
3	George Dutton.....	December 22, 1830	
4	Joseph K. F. Mansfield.....	March 5, 1832	
5	Alexander H. Bowman.....	Jan. 21, 1835	
6	Thompson S. Brown.....	May 15, 1835	
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
1	William H. C. Bartlett.....	July 1, 1826	Military Academy.
2	Robert E. Lee.....	July 1, 1829	Engineer office.
3	Alexander J. Swift.....	July 1, 1830	
4	Roswell Park.....	July 1, 1831	
5	Fred. A. Smith.....	Jan. 21, 1835	Brevet, July 1, 1833.
6	Jon. G. Barnard.....	May 15, 1835	Brevet, July 1, 1833.
BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
1	Geo. W. Cullum.....	July 1, 1833	Engineer office.
2	Rufus King.....	do.	
3	William Smith.....	July 1, 1834	
4	John Sanders.....	do.	
5	G. W. Morell.....	July 1, 1835	
6	C. H. Bigelow.....	do.	

TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevets and former commissions.
MAJORS, BREVET.			
1	John J. Abert.....	November 22, 1814 ..	Lieutenant colonel brevet, November 22, 1824.
2	James Kearney.....	April 29, 1816.....	Lieutenant colonel brevet, April 29, 1826.
3	Stephen H. Long.....	do.....	Lieutenant colonel brevet, April 29, 1826.
4	Hartman Bache.....	August 1, 1832.....	Brevet, July 24, 1828.
5	Wm. G. McNeill.....	January 28, 1834 ..	Brevet, January 27, 1833.
6	James D. Graham.....	September 14, 1834 ..	
<i>Assistant Topographical Engineers.</i>			
CAPTAINS, BREVET.			
1	Wm. Turnbull.....	August 20, 1831.....	
2	William H. Swift.....	August 1, 1832.....	
3	W. G. Williams.....	January 28, 1834 ..	
4	A. Canfield.....	September 14, 1834 ..	

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

COLONEL.			
1	George Bomford.....	May 30, 1832.....	Brevet, February 9, 1825.
LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			
1	George Talcott.....	do.....	Inspector of arsenals and armories.
MAJORS.			
1	Henry K. Craig.....	do.....	Brevet, Dec. 23, 1823; inspector of small arms.
2	William J. Worth.....	do.....	Lieut. col. bvt., July 25, 1824.
CAPTAINS.			
1	Rufus L. Baker.....	do.....	Major brevet, May 21, 1827.
2	James W. Ripley.....	do.....	Captain, August 1, 1825.
3	Richard Bache.....	do.....	Inspe. cannon and founderies; bvt., June 15, 1827.
4	John Symington.....	do.....	Brevet, May 17, 1830.
5	William H. Bell.....	do.....	
6	Edward Harding.....	do.....	
7	Alfred Mordecai.....	do.....	
8	Benjamin Huger.....	do.....	
9	James A. J. Bradford.....	do.....	
10	G. D. Ramsay.....	Feb. 25, 1835.....	

REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevets and former commissions.	No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevets and former commissions.		
COLONEL.				4	Lan. P. Lupton	March 4, 1833	A. Q. M.		
1	Henry Dodge	March 4, 1833	Brevet, July 31, 1829.	5	Thomas Swords	do			
LIEUTENANT COLONEL.				6	T. B. Wheelock	Sept. 19, 1833			
1	S. W. Kearney	do		7	Benj. D. Moore	do			
	MAJOR.				8	C. F. M. Noland		do	
	1	Richard B. Mason		do	9	James Allen		May 31, 1835	
		CAPTAINS				10	J. H. K. Burgwin	June 30, 1835	
1		Clifton Wharton		do	11	J. S. Van Derveer	Aug. 15, 1835		
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.				1	A. M. Lea	March 4, 1833		
	2	Edw. V. Sumner		do	2	J. W. Shaumburg	Sept. 19, 1833		
		3		Eustace Trenor	do	3	Enoch Steen	do	
		4		David Hunter	do	4	B. A. Terrett	Nov. 7, 1833	
		5		Lemuel Ford	Aug. 15, 1833	5	Wm. Eustis	Mar. 17, 1834	
		6		Nathan Boone	do	6	L. B. Northrop	July 21, 1834	
		7		Jesse B. Browne	do	7	G. P. Kingsbury	May 31, 1835	
		8		Matthew Duncan	do	8	James M. Bowman	June 30, 1835	
		9		David Perkins	Nov. 4, 1833	9	Asbury Ury	do	
10		P. St. G. Cooke	May 31, 1835	10	Henry Turner	Aug. 15, 1835			
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.				BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.					
1	I. P. Simonton	March 4, 1833	Aid to Maj. Gen. Maccomb.	J. H. Martindale			July 1, 1835		
	2	Ab. Van Buren		do	A. S. Maccomb			do	
		3		James F. Izard	do	J. H. Hanly			do
				A. R. Johnston			do		
				P. R. Thompson			do		
B. S. Roberts			do						
Wm. N. Grier			do						

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevets and staff appointments.	No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevets and staff appointments.
	COLONEL.			8	James R. Irwin.....	May 31, 1833	
1	A. Eustis.....	Nov. 17, 1834	Brig. gen. bvt., June 30, 1834.	9	John McClellan.....	Sept. 30, 1833	
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			10	John Williamson.....	do.....	Ordnance.
1	J. B. Walbach.....	May 30, 1832	Col. bvt., May 1, 1825.	11	John H. Winder.....	Nov. 30, 1833	Engineer duty.
	MAJOR			12	Eben. S. Sibley.....	Mar. 6, 1834	Engineer duty.
1	Wm. Gates.....	do.....	Brevet, March 3, 1823.	13	William Maynadier.....	May 31, 1834	Ordnance.
	CAPTAINS.			14	Rich'd C. Tilghman.....	Oct. 23, 1834	
1	Milo Mason.....	May 17, 1816	Maj. bvt., May 17, 1826.	15	Edmund French.....	Feb. 25, 1835	
2	F. Whiting.....	Sept. 10, 1819	Maj. bvt., Sept. 10, 1829.	16	Miner Knowlton.....	July 23, 1835	Mil. Academy.
3	H. Saunders.....	Nov. 4, 1823	Maj. bvt., Nov. 4, 1833.	17	John F. Kennedy.....	Oct. 1, 1835	
4	R. M. Kirby.....	Aug. 5, 1824	Maj. bvt., Sept. 17, 1824.	18	John W. Barry.....	Dec. 31, 1835	A. Q. M.
5	Giles Porter.....	Sept. 30, 1833	Brevet, Feb. 1, 1833.		SECOND LIEUTENANTS		
6	D. Van Ness.....	Oct. 23, 1834	Brevet, Nov. 4, 1833.	1	James H. Prentiss.....	July 1, 1830	Adjutant.
7	Justin Dimick.....	April 6, 1835	Brevet, May 1, 1834.	2	J. B. Magruder.....	do.....	A. C. S.
8	Lemuel Gates.....	Oct. 1, 1835		3	Geo. W. Turner.....	July 1, 1831	
9	D. D. Tompkins.....	Dec. 31, 1835		4	Jacob Ammen.....	do.....	Mil. Academy.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			5	J. W. Bailey.....	July 1, 1832	Mil. Academy.
1	Timothy Green.....	April 20, 1818	Capt. bvt., Ap'l 20, 1828. A. C. S.	6	Geo. Watson.....	May 31, 1833	Bvt., July 1, 1832.
2	Chas. Dimmock.....	Feb. 20, 1828	A. Q. M.	7	Wm. H. Pettes.....	Sept. 30, 1833	Bvt., July 1, 1832.
3	L. E. Webster.....	May 30, 1832	A. C. S.	8	L. Sttgreaves.....	do.....	Bvt., July 1, 1832.
4	George Nauman.....	do.....	A. C. S.	9	F. H. Smith.....	Nov. 30, 1833	Bvt., July 1, 1833.
5	John Farley.....	Aug. 1, 1832	A. C. S.	10	E. A. Capron.....	May 31, 1834	Bvt., July 1, 1833.
6	Francis Taylor.....	Jan. 31, 1833	A. C. S.	11	David E. Hale.....	Oct. 23, 1834	Bvt., July 1, 1833.
7	A. D. Mackay.....	Feb. 4, 1833		12	T. A. Morris.....	Feb. 25, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1834.
				13	R. T. P. Allen.....	April 6, 1835	Eng. duty.
				14	John F. Lee.....	July 23, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1834.
				15	C. B. Chalmers.....	Aug. 31, 1835	Top. duty.
				16	L. A. B. Walbach.....	Oct. 1, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1834.
				17	Alfred Herbert.....	Dec. 1, 1835	Engineer duty.
				18	Arn. V. Brumby.....	Dec. 31, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1835.
					BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
				1	Wm. H. Betts.....	July 1, 1835	
				2	G. G. Waggaman.....	July 1, 1835	

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

	COLONEL.			3	H. W. Fitzhugh.....	April 20, 1818	Capt. bvt., April 20, '28. A. Q. M.
1	Wm. Lindsay.....	April 26, 1832	Bvt., March 12, 1823.	4	H. S. Mallory.....	May 31, 1819	Capt. bvt., May 31, 1829. Ord.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			5	S. McKenzie.....	Feb. 20, 1825	
1	Ichabod B. Crane.....	Nov. 3, 1832	Bvt., Nov. 13, 1823.	6	James Green.....	May 31, 1826	Adjutant.
	MAJOR.			7	Wm. C. DeHart.....	Oct. 10, 1831	Bvt., July 1, 1830.
1	J. F. Heileman.....	Nov. 17, 1834	Bvt., May 5, 1823.				Aide-de-camp to Bvt. Major General Scott.
	CAPTAINS.			8	J. A. Chambers.....	Jan. 28, 1832	Bvt., July 1, 1830.
1	Frs. S. Belton.....	July 31, 1817		9	J. A. d'Lagnel.....	May 30, 1832	A. C. S.
2	R. A. Zantzingher.....	Dec. 12, 1818					Bvt., July 1, 1831.
3	J. Mountfort.....	Aug. 11, 1819	Maj. bvt., Aug. 15, 1824.	10	C. F. Smith.....	do.....	Ordnance office.
4	Thos. C. Legate.....	May 13, 1820	Maj. bvt., Sept. 11, 1824.	11	Const. Smith.....	do.....	Mil. Academy.
5	N. Baden.....	April 1, 1824	Maj. bvt., May 13, 1830.	12	Fr. L. Daucy.....	Nov. 3, 1832	A. C. S.
6	Jo. P. Taylor.....	July 6, 1825	Maj. bvt., April 1, 1834.	13	M. M. Clark.....	Dec. 31, 1833	A. Q. M.
7	Gus. S. Drane.....	May 30, 1832	Commissary.	14	John B. Grayson.....	April 30, 1834	A. C. S.
8	G. W. Gardiner.....	Nov. 3, 1832	Bvt., Nov. 15, 1827.	15	Joseph L. Locke.....	Nov. 17, 1834	A. C. S.
9	C. S. Merchant.....	Nov. 17, 1834	Bvt., April 20, 1828.	16	Thomas B. Adams.....	Dec. 1, 1834	
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			17	John Mackay.....	Dec. 31, 1834	Engineer duty.
1	Charles Mellon.....	April 20, 1818	Capt. bvt., April 20, 1828.	18	John C. Casey.....	April 30, 1835	
2	Allen Lowd.....	do.....	Capt. bvt., April 20, 1828.		SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
				1	Wm. E. Basinger.....	July 1, 1830	A. C. S.
				2	Thos. B. Linnard.....	do.....	Top. duty.
				3	R. H. K. Whitley.....	do.....	Ordnance.
				4	R. H. Peyton.....	July 1, 1832	A. C. S.
				5	A. A. Humphreys.....	do.....	Top. duty.
				6	George W. Ward.....	July 1, 1832	Top. duty.
				7	Robert P. Smith.....	do.....	Mil. Academy.

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY—Continued

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevets and staff appointments.	No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevets and staff appointments.
	2d LIEUTS.—Cont'd.			14	Epaphr. Kibby.....	Jan. 25, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1834. A. C. S.
8	W. B. Burnett	April 1, 1834	Bvt., July 1, 1832 Top. duty.	15	Chas. A. Fuller.....	Feb. 28, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1834. Top. duty.
9	Edm. Schriver	July 31, 1834	Bvt., July 1, 1833 A. G. O.	16	T. P. Ridgely.....	May 29, 1835	
10	H. Loughborough.....	Oct. 10, 1834	Bvt., July 1, 1834. Engineer duty	17	Chas. J. Whiting.....	Sept. 10, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1835.
11	J. Duncan.....	Nov. 17, 1834	Bvt., July 1, 1834.	18	Geo. M. Leggate.....	Oct. 31, 1835	But., July 1, 1835.
12	W. T. Stockton.....	Dec. 1, 1834	Bvt., July 1, 1834. Top. duty.		BREVET 2d LIEUTS.		
13	J. E. Henderson.....	Dec. 31, 1834	Bvt., July 1, 1834. Top. duty.	1	Horace Brooks	July 1, 1835	
				2	James M. Morgan.....	.....do.....	

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

	COLONEL.			8	H. Garner.....	Feb. 26, 1827	Adjutant.
1	W. K. Armistead.....	Nov. 12, 1818	Brig. gen. bvt., Nov. 12, 1828.	9	F. N. Barbarin.....	Feb. 28, 1827	Ordnance.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			10	Martin Burk.....	May 1, 1828	Ordnance.
1	James Bankhead.....	April 26, 1832	Bvt., Aug. 15, 1823.	11	R. D. A. Wade.....	Sept. 10, 1828	A. C. S.
	MAJOR.			12	Cam. Graham.....	Sept. 11, 1828	
1	Sylvester Churchill.....	April 6, 1835	Bvt., Aug. 15, 1823.	13	W. S. Maitland.....	Dec. 31, 1828	
	CAPTAINS.			14	Geo. S. Greene.....	May 31, 1829	
1	M. P. Lomax.....	Nov. 17, 1814	Maj. bvt., Nov. 17, 1824.	15	R. P. Parrott.....	Aug. 27, 1831	
2	Felix Ansart.....	Nov. 28, 1819	Maj. bvt., Nov. 28, 1829.	16	J. W. Harris.....	June 30, 1833	
3	Æneas Mackay.....	Dec. 31, 1822	Maj. bvt., Dec. 31, 1832. A. Q. M.	17	Robert Anderson.....	.....do.....	Mil. Academy
4	W. L. McClintock.....	Aug. 11, 1823	Maj. bvt., Aug. 11, 1833.	18	Edw. B. White.....	Dec. 1, 1835	Top. duty.
5	Thomas Childs.....	Oct. 1, 1826			SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
6	C. M. Thruston.....	Feb. 17, 1827		1	Dan. S. Herring.....	July 1, 1826	
7	Elijah Lyon.....	Feb. 20, 1827	Bvt., Jan. 1, 1827.	2	George Fetterman.....	July 1, 1827	
8	Upton S. Fraser.....	May 1, 1828		3	Albert E. Church.....	July 1, 1828	M. Academy.
9	T. W. Lendrum.....	Dec. 31, 1828		4	Robert E. Temple.....	.....do.....	Office Eng. Dep.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			5	Joseph A. Smith.....	July 1, 1829	
1	J. R. Vinton.....	Sept. 30, 1819	Capt. bvt., Sept. 30, 1829. A. C. S.	6	William R. McKee.....	.....do.....	Eng. duty.
2	R. B. Lee.....	Oct. 31, 1819	Capt. bvt., Oct. 31, 1829.	7	Frs. Vinton.....	July 1, 1830	
3	Samuel Ringgold.....	May 8, 1822	Capt. bvt., May 8, 1832. Ord.	8	Benj. Poole.....	.....do.....	
4	W. S. Newton.....	Dec. 31, 1822	Capt. bvt., Dec. 31, 1832. Ord.	9	Edwin Rose.....	.....do.....	Top. duty.
5	W. B. Davidson.....	Jan. 1, 1825		10	Geo. H. Talcott.....	June 30, 1833	Bvt., July 1, 1831.
6	D. H. Vinton.....	April 7, 1825		11	Eras. D. Keyes.....	Aug. 31, 1833	Bvt., July 1, 1832.
7	John L'Engle.....	Dec. 11, 1825	A. Q. M.				Office Eng. Dep.
				12	William Wall.....	Sept. 30, 1833	Bvt., July 1, 1832. A. C. S.
				13	James H. Simpson.....	Nov. 30, 1833	Bvt., July 1, 1832.
				14	R. W. Lee.....	Sept. 14, 1834	Bvt., July 1, 1833. A. C. S.
				15	Robert R. Mudge.....	Aug. 31, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1833.
				16	John A. Thomas.....	Dec. 1, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1833.
				17	John H. Allen.....	Dec. 31, 1835	Mil. Academy.
				18	M. S. Miller.....	.....do.....	Bvt., July 1, 1833.
					BREVET 2d LIEUTS.		Bvt., July 1, 1834.
				1	John L. Keais.....	July 1, 1835	
				2	Geo. G. Meade.....	.....do.....	

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

	COLONEL.			5	J. L. Gardner.....	Nov. 1, 1823	Maj. bvt., Nov. 1, 1833.
1	J. R. Fenwick.....	May 8, 1822	Brig. gen. bvt., Mar. 18, 1823.	6	John Munroe.....	March 2, 1825	
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			7	Patrick H. Galt.....	May 15, 1829	Brevet, Sept. 26, 1828.
1	Alexander S. Brooks.....	April 6, 1835	Brevet, Sept. 11, 1824.	8	J. M. Washington.....	May 30, 1832	Brevet, May 23, 1830
	MAJOR.			9	Harvey Brown.....	April 10, 1835	Brevet, Aug. 23, 1831.
					FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	A. C. W. Fanning.....	Nov. 3, 1832	Lt. col. bvt., Aug. 15, 1824.	1	Samuel Cooper.....	July 6, 1821	Capt. bvt., July 6, 1831. Aid to Maj. Gen Maccomb.
	CAPTAINS.			2	Charles Ward.....	July 20, 1822	Capt. bvt., July 20, 1832. Ord.
1	B. K. Pierce.....	Oct. 1, 1813	Maj. bvt., Oct. 1, 1823.	3	H. A. Thompson.....	Dec. 31, 1822	Capt. bvt., Dec. 31, 1832. Adj.
2	M. M. Payne.....	March 2, 1814	Maj. bvt., Mar. 2, 1824.	4	W. W. Morris.....	Aug. 11, 1823	A. C. S.
3	John Erving.....	April 25, 1818	Maj. bvt., April 25, 1828.	5	S. B. Dusenbery.....	March 1, 1825	A. Q. M.
4	L. Whiting.....	May 21, 1822	Maj. bvt., May 21, 1832.	6	Edw. C. Ross.....	Nov. 27, 1826	

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevets and staff appointments.	No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevets and staff appointments.
1st Lieuts.—Cont'd.				7	Thos. J. Lee	July 1, 1830	A. C. S.
7	John B. Scott	July 31, 1827	Ordnance	8	Simon H. Drum .....	.....do.....	A. C. S.
8	Horace Bliss	Dec. 31, 1827		9	S. C. Ridgely	July 1, 1831	M. Academy.
9	John Pickell	May 28, 1831		10	Wm. H. Emory .....	.....do.....	
10	A. Beckley	July 31, 1831		11	Benj. S. Ewell	July 1, 1832	M. Academy.
11	F. Searle	Aug. 20, 1831		12	John N. Maccomb	Sept. 30, 1833	Bvt., July 1, 1832.
12	F. L. Jones	Jan. 31, 1832	Engineer duty.	13	Edward Deas	Oct. 31, 1833	Bvt., July 1, 1832.
13	W. P. Bainbridge	May 30, 1832		14	Alfred Brush	Sept. 14, 1834	Bvt., July 1, 1832.
14	R. C. Smead	Sept. 30, 1832					Eng. dep.
15	W. F. Hopkins	Sept. 14, 1834		15	John H. Miller	Jan. 31, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1833.
16	W. A. Thornton	Jan. 31, 1835		16	James L. Davis	April 10, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1833.
17	Thomas J. Craun	April 10, 1835	M. Academy.	17	Alex. E. Shiras	Oct. 6, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1833.
18	M. C. Ewing	Dec. 31, 1835	Top. duty.	18	Robert H. Archer	Dec. 31, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1832.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS				BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
1	D. H. Tufts	July 1, 1826	Ord. A. C. S.				
2	Charles O. Collins	July 1, 1828	A. C. S.				
3	John F. Lane .....	.....do.....		1	Wm. G. Freeman	July 1, 1834	
4	James Barnes	July 1, 1829	M. Academy.	2	Joseph Roberts	July 1, 1825	
5	J. E. Johnston .....	.....do.....	Top. duty.	3	Robert M. Renick .....	.....do.....	
6	Franklin E. Hunt .....	.....do.....	Engineer duty.	4	James H. Stokes .....	.....do.....	

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL.				3	J. W. Kingsbury	Aug. 1, 1830	A. C. S.
1	Z. Taylor	April 4, 1832	Brevet, April 20, 1829.	4	W. L. Harris	Dec. 31, 1830	A. C. S.
LIEUTENANT COLONEL.				5	E. Backus	July 28, 1831	
1	Wm. Davenport	April 4, 1832		6	O. Cross	Dec. 31, 1831	A. Q. M.
MAJOR.				7	T. B. W. Stockton	Mar. 4, 1833	Engineer duty.
1	John Bliss	July 15, 1831	Brevet, May 13, 1823.	8	Joseph H. Lamotte	July 11, 1833	
CAPTAINS.				9	Jonas K. Greenough	Dec. 10, 1834	Engineer duty.
1	G. Loomis	April 7, 1819		10	E. G. Mitchell	Oct. 25, 1835	
2	T. F. Smith	April 25, 1819		SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
3	E. A. Hitchcock	Dec. 31, 1824	Maj. bvt., April 7, 1829.	1	J. R. B. Gardiner	July 1, 1828	
4	W. R. Jouett	May 1, 1829		2	Sid. Burbank	July 1, 1829	
5	Thos. Barker	May 31, 1829		3	Seth Eastman	.....do.....	M. Academy.
6	S. Shannon	July 28, 1831		4	Lloyd J. Beall	July 1, 1830	Adjutant.
7	Sam. McRee	Dec. 31, 1831		5	George Wilson	.....do.....	A. C. S.
8	Wm. Day	Oct. 26, 1832	Brevet, Feb. 23, 1830. A. Q. M.	6	E. A. Ogden	July 1, 1831	
9	Thos. P. Gwynne	Mar. 4, 1833		7	Ingham Wood	Sept. 30, 1833	Bvt., July 1, 1831.
10	W. M. Boyce	Oct. 25, 1835		8	Thos. M. Hill	Dec. 10, 1834	Bvt., July 1, 1832.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.				9	Wm. H. Storer	June 30, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1832.
1	J. J. Abercrombie	Sept. 26, 1828		10	John Beach	Oct. 25, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1832.
2	A. S. Miller	May 31, 1829		BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
				1	Geo. H. Pegram	July 1, 1833	
				2	James McClure	.....do.....	
				3	Wm. H. Price	July 1, 1834	
				4	P. C. Gaillard	July 1, 1835	
				5	S. M. Plummer	.....do.....	
				6	John M. Scott	.....do.....	
				7	Geo. W. Shaw	.....do.....	

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

COLONEL.				5	B. A. Boynton	Jan. 8, 1823	Maj. bvt., Jan. 8, 1833.	
1	Hugh Brady	July 6, 1812	Brig. gen. bvt., July 6, 1822.	6	Owen Ransom	Jan. 25, 1823	Maj. bvt., Jan. 25, 1833.	
LIEUTENANT COLONEL.				7	Seth Johnson	Sept. 13, 1831	Brevet, May 1, 1829.	
1	Alexander Cummings	Aug. 20, 1828		8	John Clitz	April 4, 1832	Bvt., Dec. 31, 1829.	
MAJOR.				9	E. K. Barnum	Dec. 28, 1832	Bvt., Dec. 31, 1830.	
1	N. S. Clark	July 21, 1834	Bvt., July 25, 1824	10	John Bradley	July 21, 1834	Brevet, Oct. 2, 1832.	
CAPTAINS.				FIRST LIEUTENANTS.				
1	W. V. Cobbs	Mar. 31, 1819	Maj. bvt., March 31, 1829.	1	Samuel L. Russell	Dec. 31, 1827	A. C. S.	
2	W. Hoffman	May 1, 1819	Maj bvt., May 1, 1829.	2	Carlos A. Waite	May 1, 1828	A. Q. M.	
3	G. Dearborn	Sept. 30, 1819	Maj. bvt., Sept. 30, 1829.	3	J. S. Gallagher	Feb. 2, 1830		
4	T. Staniford	Mar. 1, 1820	Maj. bvt., Mar. 1, 1830.	4	T. Morris	May 26, 1830		
				5	J. J. B. Kingsbury	Sept 13, 1831		
				6	J. R. Smith	Mar. 22, 1832	Adjutant.	
				7	Hamiah Day	April 4, 1832		
				8	W. Bloodgood	Dec. 28, 1832		

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevets and staff appointments.	No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevets and staff appointments.
	1st LIEUTS.—Cont'd.			9	Jacob Brown.....	July 21, 1834	Bvt., July 1, 1832.
9	S. P. Heintzelman ..	Mar. 4, 1833		10	James V. Bomford ..	Oct. 6, 1834	Bvt., July 1, 1832.
10	Amos B. Eaton.....	July 21, 1834			BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			1	I. R. D. Burnett.....	July 1, 1833	A. C. S.
1	Silas Casey	July 1, 1826		2	H. W. Wessells .....	.....do.....	
2	Abner R. Hetzel.....	July 1, 1827	A. Q. M.	3	J. W. Anderson .....	.....do.....	
3	James W. Penrose ..	July 1, 1828	A. C. S.	4	Thos. H. Johns.....	.....do.....	
4	Edwin R. Long.....	July 1, 1829		5	Richard S. Smith	July 1, 1834	Top. duty.
5	James M. Hill.....	July 1, 1830		6	H. L. Kendrick	July 1, 1835	Mil. Acad.
6	J. H. Leavenworth.....	.....do.....		7	Step. T. Tibbatts .....	.....do.....	
7	Geo. W. Patten.....	.....do.....		8	John W. Scott.....	.....do.....	
8	J. M. Clendenin.....	Mar. 4, 1833	Bvt., July 1, 1830.	9	M. R. Patrick.....	.....do.....	

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

	COLONEL.			2	George Wright.....	Sept. 23, 1827	Adjutant.
1	Jas. B. Many	July 21, 1834	Brevet, June 1, 1831.	3	J. W. Cotton.....	Oct. 4, 1827	
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			4	E. B. Alexander.....	Dec. 29, 1827	A. Q. M.
1	Josiah H. Vose	April 23, 1830		5	E. B. Birdsall	Feb. 17, 1829	
	MAJOR.			6	Joseph Bonnell.....	July 15, 1831	
1	John Fowle.....	Mar. 4, 1833	Brevet, June 10, 1824. M. Acad.	7	W. R. Montgomery.....	Aug. 31, 1833	
	CAPTAINS.			8	Edw. B. Babbitt.....	Mar. 31, 1834	A. C. S.
1	J. Garland.....	May 7, 1817	Maj. bvt., May 7, 1827. War Office.	9	Richard W. Colcock.....	May 31, 1835	
2	J. S. Nelson.....	Aug. 13, 1819	Maj. bvt., Aug. 13, 1829.	10	Nath. C. Macrae.....	Oct. 31, 1835	
3	W. G. Belknap.....	Feb. 1, 1822	Maj. bvt., Feb. 1, 1832.		SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
4	John B. Clark.....	Mar. 18, 1826		1	Jefferson Van Horne.....	July 1, 1827	
5	Andrew Lewis.....	June 6, 1827		2	Thomas Cutts.....	July 1, 1828	
6	T. J. Harrison.....	Sept. 23, 1827		3	A. G. Blanchard.....	Aug. 31, 1833	Bvt., July 1, 1829.
7	James Dean.....	Oct. 4, 1827		4	Wm. O. Kello.....	Jan. 11, 1834	Bvt., July 1, 1832.
8	Benj. Walker.....	Aug. 31, 1833		5	Henry Swartwout.....	Mar. 31, 1834	Bvt., July 1, 1832.
9	L. N. Morris.....	Oct. 31, 1833		6	Jas. F. Cooper.....	May 31, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1834.
10	Otis Wheeler.....	Oct. 31, 1835			Top. duty.		
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			7	Geo. P. Field.....	July 25, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1834.
1	Hy. Bainbridge.....	June 6, 1827		8	Cary H. Fry.....	Aug. 31, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1834.
				9	T. O. Barnwell.....	Oct. 17, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1834.
				10	J. L. Coburn.....	Oct. 31, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1834.
					BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
				1	P. N. Barbour.....	July 1, 1834	
				2	Wm. S. Henry.....	July 1, 1835	
				3	Jos. H. Eaton.....	.....do.....	
				4	Larkin Smith.....	.....do.....	
				5	Hugh McLeod.....	Sept. 18, 1835	

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

	COLONEL.				FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	D. L. Clinch.....	April 20, 1819	B. gen. bvt., Apr. 20, 1829.	1	P. Morrison.....	Aug. 26, 1826	A. C. S.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			2	Geo. A. McCall.....	Jan. 25, 1829	Aid to Bvt. Maj. Gen. Gaines.
1	D. E. Twigg.....	July 15, 1831		3	L. Thomas.....	Mar. 17, 1829	Adj. Gen.'s office.
	MAJOR.			4	R. D. C. Collins.....	Nov. 3, 1829	A. Q. M.
1	William S. Foster ..	July 7, 1826	Lieut. col. bvt., Aug. 15, 1824.	5	E. Phillips.....	Mar. 30, 1831	
	CAPTAINS.			6	G. Morris.....	April 30, 1831	A. C. S.
1	J. S. McIntosh.....	Mar. 8, 1817	Maj. bvt., Mar. 8, 1827.	7	F. D. Newcomb.....	July 6, 1832	A. Q. M.
2	J. M. Glassell.....	Feb. 10, 1818	Maj. bvt., Feb. 10, 1828.	8	Timothy Paige.....	Mar. 4, 1833	
3	Francis L. Dade.....	Feb. 24, 1818	Maj. bvt., Feb. 24, 1828.	9	Sam. R. Alston.....	Nov. 28, 1835	
4	Henry Wilson.....	April 20, 1819	Maj. bvt., April 20, 1829.	10	Wash. Hood.....	Dec. 31, 1835	Top. office.
5	R. M. Sands.....	April 30, 1819	Maj. bvt., April 30, 1829.		SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
6	Wm. W. Lear.....	May 1, 1824	Maj. bvt., May 1, 1834.	1	Chileab S. Howe.....	July 1, 1829	
7	G. W. Allen.....	Jan. 25, 1829	Bvt., Jan. 1, 1829.	2	Rd. B. Screven.....	.....do.....	A. C. S.
8	J. Page.....	April 30, 1831	Bvt., Jan. 1, 1829.	3	Rob. C. Buchanan.....	July 1, 1830	Adjutant.
9	Wm. M. Graham.....	July 6, 1832	Brevet, Aug. 11, 1829.	4	Chas. H. Larned.....	July 1, 1831	
10	A. W. Thornton.....	Nov. 28, 1835	Bvt., Apr. 25, 1833.	5	Bradford R. Alden.....	Sept. 15, 1833	Bvt., July 1, 1831.
				6	Wm. W. S. Bliss.....	Mar. 31, 1834	M. Academy.
				7	Benjamin Alvord.....	July 21, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1833.
				8	John L. Hooper.....	Nov. 28, 1835	A. C. S.
				9	J. W. McCrabb.....	Dec. 31, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1833.
				10	Abram C. Myers.....	.....do.....	Bvt., July 1, 1833.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevets and staff appointments.	No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevets and staff appointments.
	BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			2	J. Graham	July 1, 1834	
1	Henry L. Scott	July 1, 1833		3	A. M. Mitchell	July 1, 1835	
				4	I. V. D. Reeve	do	
				5	Henry Prince	Sept. 18, 1835	

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

	COLONEL.			2	St. Clair Lenny	Nov. 30, 1827	
1	Geo. M. Brooke	July 15, 1831	Brig. gen. bvt., Sept. 17, 1824.	3	Al. Johnston	Aug. 22, 1828	
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			4	L. T. Jamison	April 23, 1830	A. C. S.
1	Enos Cutler	April 28, 1826		5	John M. Berrien	Dec. 31, 1830	Top. duty.
	MAJOR.			6	Moses E. Merrill	March 4, 1833	A. C. S.
1	John Green	Oct. 31, 1833	Brevet, Sept. 25, 1824.	7	Eph. K. Smith	do	
	CAPTAINS.			8	Alexander S. Hooe	Oct. 1, 1833	
1	T. F. Hunt	May 20, 1820	Maj. bvt., June 16, 1828. A. Q. M.	9	Alexander J. Center	Dec. 31, 1834	Top. duty.
2	J. Plympton	June 1, 1821	Maj. bvt., June 1, 1831.	10	Edgar M. Lacy	Nov. 25, 1835	
3	D. Wilcox	April 1, 1822	Maj. bvt., April 1, 1832.		SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
4	Nathan Clarke	June 29, 1824	Maj. bvt., June 29, 1834.	1	Isaac Lynde	July 1, 1827	
5	Thos. Hunt	Sept. 27, 1824	Office of C. G. S.	2	Robert E. Clary	July 1, 1828	
6	M. Scott	Aug. 16, 1828		3	James L. Thompson	do	
7	G. Lowe	Aug. 20, 1828		4	Caleb Sibley	July 1, 1829	
8	J. B. F. Russell	April 23, 1830		5	J. T. Collinsworth	July 1, 1830	
9	Jos. M. Baxley	March 4, 1833		6	C. C. Daveiss	do	
10	W. E. Cruger	Oct. 1, 1833		7	W. Chapman	Mar. 4, 1833	Bvt., July 1, 1831.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			8	H. P. Vanderve	Dec. 31, 1834	Adjutant.
1	W. Alexander	Oct. 31, 1825		9	Thos. Stockton	Aug. 31, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1831.
				10	R. B. Marcy	Nov. 25, 1835	Engineer duty.
					BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		Bvt., July 1, 1832.
				1	Daniel Ruggles	July 1, 1833	
				2	J. C. Reid	do	
				3	Al. H. Tappen	July 1, 1835	
				4	W. M. D. McKissack	do	
				5	Jos. H. Whipple	do	
				6	R. A. Wainwright	do	

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

	COLONEL.			3	Geo. Andrews	Feb. 11, 1827	
1	Henry Atkinson	April 15, 1814	Brig. gen. bvt., May 13, 1820.	4	G. H. Crossman	Aug. 30, 1828	A. Q. M.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			5	J. Van Swearingen	May 12, 1829	
1	Dan. Baker	May 1, 1829	Brevet, Aug. 9, 1822.	6	Joseph S. Worth	April 22, 1830	
	MAJOR.			7	H. St. J. Linden	Mar. 4, 1833	
				8	Gustavus Dorr	do	
1	Al. R. Thompson	April 4, 1832	Bvt., May 1, 1824	9	J. D. Searlight	April 18, 1835	Adjutant.
	CAPTAINS.			10	F. J. Brooke	May 6, 1835	
					SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Bennet Riley	Aug. 6, 1818	Maj. bvt., Aug. 6, 1828.	1	Nathaniel J. Eaton	July 1, 1827	A. C. S.
2	I. Clark, jr.	Aug. 27, 1822	Maj. bvt., Aug. 27, 1832. A. Q. M.	2	Robert Sevier	July 1, 1828	
3	Jacob Brown	April 7, 1825		3	Thomas F. Drayton	do	Top. duty.
4	Z. C. Palmer	Feb. 15, 1826		4	William Hoffman	July 1, 1829	
5	W. N. Wickliffe	do		5	Alber'e Cady	do	Engineer duty.
6	Henry Smith	July 7, 1826	Engineer duty.	6	Jona. Freeman	do	Engineer duty.
7	Thos. Noel	May 1, 1827		7	T. L. Alexander	July 1, 1830	
8	Jas. Rogers	Aug. 30, 1828		8	J. S. Williams	May 31, 1834	Bvt., July 1, 1831
9	Geo. C. Hutter	May 12, 1829		9	John Conrad	April 18, 1835	Eng. duty.
10	G. W. Waters	March 4, 1833		10	Geo. H. Griffin	May 6, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1831.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.				BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANT.		Bvt., July 1, 1832.
1	Levi M. Nute	July 7, 1826		1	J. E. Blake	July 1, 1833	M. Academy.
2	M. W. Batman	Dec. 20, 1826		2	John P. Center	do	
				3	G. H. Ringgold	do	
				4	J. P. Harrison	do	
				5	W. S. Ketchum	July 1, 1834	
				6	Arch. Campbell	July 1, 1835	
				7	W. H. DeForest	do	
				8	Thos. L. Brent	do	

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commis- sion.	Brevets and staff appointments.	No.	Names and rank.	Date of commis- sion.	Brevets and staff appointments.	
COLONEL.				6	William W. Mather.	Dec. 4, 1834	A. C. S.	
1	M. Arbuckle.....	Mar. 16, 1820	Brig. gen. bvt., Mar. 16, 1830.	7	John P. Davis.....	Dec. 31, 1834		
LIEUTENANT COLONEL.				8	T. H. Holmes.....	Mar. 26, 1835		
1	W. Whistler.....	July 21, 1834		9	Samuel Kinney.....	May 4, 1835		
MAJOR.				10	Richard H. Ross.....	June 1, 1835		
LIEUTENANT COLONEL.				SECOND LIEUTENANTS.				
1	Sullivan Burbank..	Aug. 20, 1828	Lieut. col. bvt., July 25, 1824.	1	Geo. W. Cass.....	Mar. 4, 1833	Bvt., July 1, 1832. Engineer duty.	
CAPTAINS.				2	Daniel P. Whiting..	Dec. 15, 1833	Bvt., July 1, 1832.	
1	George Birch.....	Aug. 31, 1816	Maj. bvt., Aug. 31, 1826.	3	Roger S. Dix.....	Jan. 28, 1834	Bvt., July 1, 1832. Top. duty.	
2	Nath. Young.....	Jan. 1, 1819	Maj. bvt., Jan. 1, 1829.	4	Richard C. Gatlin ..	May 31, 1834	Bvt., July 1, 1832.	
3	John Stuart.....	June 30, 1828	A. Q. M.	5	A. F. Seaton.....	Sept. 28, 1834	Bvt., July 1, 1833.	
4	E. S. Hawkins.....	Nov. 10, 1829		6	G. R. Paul.....	Dec. 4, 1834	Bvt., July 1, 1834.	
6	Charles Thomas.....	April 30, 1833		7	S. G. Simmons.....	Dec. 31, 1834	Bvt., July 1, 1834. Top. duty.	
7	Francis Lee.....	May 31, 1834		8	H. McKavett.....	Mar. 26, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1834.	
8	J. R. Stephenson.....	Dec. 31, 1834		9	J. G. Reed.....	May 4, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1834. Top. duty.	
9	Jos. A. Phillips.....	May 4, 1835		10	A. Harris.....	June 1, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1834.	
10	N. Tillinghast.....	June 1, 1835		BREVET SECOND LIEU- TENANTS.				
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.				1	F. Britton.....	July 1, 1834		
1	D. S. Miles.....	April 30, 1833	Adjutant. A. C. S.	2	A. Montgomery.....	.....do.....	
2	W. Seawell.....	July 12, 1833		3	W. H. Griffin.....	July 1, 1835		
3	L. F. Carter.....	Dec. 15, 1833		4	Jas. M. Wells.....	.....do.....	
4	Gabriel J. Rains.....	Jan. 28, 1834		5	W. K. Hanson.....	.....do.....	
5	S. W. Moore.....	May 31, 1834		6	Thos. B. Arden.....	.....do.....	

LINEAL RANK OF ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

No.	Names and rank.	Letter.	Date of commission.	Regiment.	Remarks.
COLONELS.					
1	W. K. Armistead.....	-----	Nov. 12, 1818	3d artillery	
2	John R. Fenwick.....	-----	May 8, 1822	4th artillery	
3	William Lindsay.....	-----	April 26, 1832	2d artillery	
4	Abraham Eustis.....	-----	Nov. 17, 1834	1st artillery	
LIEUTENANT COLONELS.					
1	James Bankhead.....	-----	April 26, 1832	3d artillery	
2	John B. Walbach.....	-----	May 30, 1832	1st artillery	
3	Ichabod B. Crane.....	-----	Nov. 3, 1832	2d artillery	
4	Alex. S. Brooks.....	-----	April 6, 1835	4th artillery	
MAJORS.					
1	William Gates.....	-----	May 30, 1832	1st artillery	
2	A. C. W. Fanning.....	-----	Nov. 3, 1832	4th artillery	
3	J. F. Heileman.....	-----	Nov. 17, 1834	2d artillery	
4	Sylvester Churchill.....	-----	April 6, 1835	3d artillery	
CAPTAINS.					
1	B. K. Pierce.....	D	Oct. 1, 1813	4th artillery	Assistant quartermaster.
2	M. M. Payne.....	E	Mar. 2, 1814	4th artillery	
3	M. P. Lomax.....	G	Nov. 17, 1814	3d artillery	
4	Milo Mason.....	F	May 17, 1816	1st artillery	
5	Francis S. Belton.....	B	July 31, 1817	2d artillery	
6	J. Erving.....	I	April 25, 1818	4th artillery	
7	R. A. Zantlinger.....	H	Dec. 12, 1818	2d artillery	
8	John Mountfort.....	G	Aug. 11, 1819	2d artillery	
9	F. Whiting.....	I	Sept. 10, 1819	1st artillery	
10	Felix Ansart.....	D	Nov. 28, 1819	3d artillery	
11	Thomas C. Legate.....	A	May 13, 1820	2d artillery	
12	L. Whiting.....	F	May 21, 1822	4th artillery	
13	Æneas Mackay.....	H	Dec. 31, 1822	3d artillery	
14	W. L. McClintock.....	F	Aug. 11, 1823	3d artillery	
15	J. L. Gardner.....	A	Nov. 1, 1823	4th artillery	
16	H. Saunders.....	E	Nov. 4, 1823	1st artillery	
17	N. Baden.....	I	April 1, 1824	2d artillery	
18	R. M. Kirby.....	G	Aug. 5, 1824	1st artillery	
19	John Munroe.....	G	Mar. 2, 1825	4th artillery	
20	Jos. P. Taylor.....	F	July 6, 1825	2d artillery	Commissary.

LINEAL RANK OF ARTILLERY OFFICERS—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Letter.	Date of commission.	Regiment.	Remarks.
CAPTAINS—Continued.					
21	Thomas Childs	A	Oct. 1, 1826	3d artillery	
22	Charles M. Thruston	C	Feb. 17, 1827	3d artillery	
23	Elijah Lyon	E	Feb. 20, 1827	3d artillery	
24	U. S. Fraser	B	May 1, 1828	3d artillery	
25	Thomas W. Lendrum	I	Dec. 31, 1828	3d artillery	
26	Patrick H. Galt	C	May 15, 1829	4th artillery	
27	Gustavus S. Drane	D	May 30, 1832	2d artillery	
28	Geo. W. Gardiner	C	Nov. 3, 1832	2d artillery	
29	John M. Washington	B	May 30, 1832	4th artillery	
30	Giles Porter	A	Sept. 30, 1833	1st artillery	
31	David Van Ness	H	Oct. 23, 1834	1st artillery	
32	Charles S. Merchant	E	Nov. 17, 1834	2d artillery	
33	Justin Dimick	D	April 6, 1835	1st artillery	
34	Harvey Brown	H	April 10, 1835	4th artillery	
35	Lemuel Gates	C	Oct. 1, 1835	1st artillery	
36	Daniel D. Tompkins	B	Dec. 31, 1835	1st artillery	

LINEAL RANK OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

COLONELS.					
1	Hugh Brady		July 6, 1812	2d infantry	
2	Henry Atkinson		April 15, 1814	6th infantry	
3	Duncan L. Clinch		April 20, 1819	4th infantry	
4	Matthew Arbuckle		Mar. 16, 1820	7th infantry	
5	George M. Brooke		July 15, 1831	5th infantry	
6	Zachariah Taylor		April 4, 1832	1st infantry	
7	James B. Many		July 21, 1834	3d infantry	
LIEUTENANT COLONELS.					
1	Enos Cutler		April 28, 1826	5th infantry	
2	Alexander Cummings		Aug. 20, 1828	2d infantry	
3	Daniel Baker		May 1, 1829	6th infantry	
4	Josiah H. Vose		April 23, 1830	3d infantry	
5	David E. Twigg		July 15, 1831	4th infantry	
6	William Davenport		April 4, 1832	1st infantry	
7	William Whistler		July 21, 1834	7th infantry	
MAJORS.					
1	William S. Foster		July 7, 1826	4th infantry	
2	Sullivan Burbank		Aug. 20, 1828	7th infantry	
3	John Bliss		July 15, 1831	1st infantry	
4	Alex. R. Thompson		April 4, 1832	6th infantry	
5	John Fowle		March 4, 1833	3d infantry	Military Academy.
6	John Green		Oct. 31, 1833	5th infantry	
7	N. S. Clark		July 21, 1834	2d infantry	
CAPTAINS.					
1	George Birch	E	Aug. 31, 1816	7th infantry	
2	J. S. McIntosh	C	Mar. 8, 1817	4th infantry	
3	John Garland	G	May 7, 1817	3d infantry	
4	James M. Glassell	H	Feb. 10, 1818	4th infantry	
5	F. L. Dade	B	Feb. 24, 1818	4th infantry	
6	Bennet Riley	A	Aug. 6, 1818	6th infantry	
7	Nathaniel Young	A	Jan. 1, 1819	7th infantry	
8	W. V. Cobbs	B	Mar. 31, 1819	2d infantry	
9	Gustavus Loomis	F	April 7, 1819	1st infantry	
10	Henry Wilson	I	April 20, 1819	4th infantry	
11	Thomas F. Smith	G	April 25, 1819	1st infantry	
12	Richard M. Sands	G	April 30, 1819	4th infantry	
13	William Hoffman	D	May 1, 1819	2d infantry	
14	Joseph S. Nelson	H	Aug. 13, 1819	3d infantry	
15	Greeneleaf Dearborn	K	Sept. 30, 1819	2d infantry	
16	Thomas Staniford	F	Mar. 1, 1820	2d infantry	
17	Thomas F. Hunt	H	May 20, 1820	5th infantry	A. Q. M.
18	J. Plympton	E	June 1, 1821	5th infantry	
19	W. G. Belknap	B	Feb. 1, 1822	3d infantry	
20	Delafayette Wilcox	B	April 1, 1822	5th infantry	
21	I. Clark	H	Aug. 27, 1822	6th infantry	A. Q. M.
22	B. A. Boynton	E	Jan. 8, 1823	2d infantry	
23	Owen Ransom	H	Jan. 25, 1823	2d infantry	
24	William W. Lear	E	May 1, 1824	4th infantry	
25	Nathan Clark	C	June 29, 1824	5th infantry	
26	Thomas Hunt	F	Sept. 27, 1824	5th infantry	Office Com. Gen. of Sub.
27	Ethan A. Hitchcock	A	Dec. 31, 1824	1st infantry	
28	Jacob Brown	E	April 7, 1825	6th infantry	
29	Zahnon C. Palmer	I	Feb. 15, 1826	6th infantry	
30	William N. Wickliffe	F	do.	6th infantry	
31	John B. Clark	I	Mar. 18, 1826	3d infantry	

LINEAL RANK OF INFANTRY OFFICERS—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Letter.	Date of commission.	Regiment.	Remarks.
CAPTAINS—Continued.					
32	Henry Smith.....	C	May 7, 1826	6th infantry	
33	Thomas Noel.....	K	May 1, 1827	6th infantry	
34	Andrew Lewis.....	E	June 6, 1827	3d infantry	
35	Thomas J. Harrison.....	F	Sept. 23, 1827	3d infantry	
36	James Dean.....	A	Oct. 4, 1827	3d infantry	
37	John Stuart.....	C	June 30, 1828	7th infantry	
38	Martin Scott.....	I	Aug. 16, 1828	5th infantry	
39	Gideon Lowe.....	D	Aug. 20, 1828	5th infantry	
40	Jason Rogers.....	D	Aug. 30, 1828	6th infantry	
41	George W. Allen.....	K	Jan. 25, 1829	4th infantry	
42	William R. Jouett.....	I	May 1, 1829	1st infantry	
43	George C. Hutter.....	G	May 12, 1829	6th infantry	
44	Thomas Barker.....	D	May 31, 1829	1st infantry	
45	Edgar S. Hawkins.....	H	Nov. 10, 1829	7th infantry	
46	J. B. F. Russell.....	K	April 23, 1830	5th infantry	
47	John Page.....	F	April 30, 1831	4th infantry	
48	Samuel Shannon.....	K	July 28, 1831	1st infantry	A. Q. M.
49	Seth Johnson.....	I	Sept. 13, 1831	2d infantry	
50	Samuel McRee.....	B	Dec. 31, 1831	1st infantry	
51	John Clitz.....	A	April 4, 1832	2d infantry	
52	William M. Graham.....	D	July 6, 1832	4th infantry	
53	William Day.....	H	Oct. 26, 1832	1st infantry	
54	Ephraim K. Barnum.....	G	Dec. 28, 1832	2d infantry	
55	Joseph M. Baxley.....	A	Mar. 4, 1833	5th infantry	
56	Thomas P. Gwynne.....	C	do.....	1st infantry	
57	George W. Waters.....	B	do.....	6th infantry	
58	Charles Thomas.....	I	April 30, 1833	7th infantry	A. Q. M.
59	Benjamin Walker.....	D	Aug. 31, 1833	3d infantry	
60	William E. Cruger.....	G	Oct. 1, 1833	5th infantry	
61	Lewis N. Morris.....	C	Oct. 31, 1833	3d infantry	
62	Francis Lee.....	B	May 31, 1834	7th infantry	
63	John Bradley.....	C	July 21, 1834	2d infantry	
64	J. R. Stephenson.....	D	Dec. 31, 1834	7th infantry	
65	Jos. A. Phillips.....	K	May 4, 1835	7th infantry	
66	N. Tillinghast.....	G	June 1, 1835	7th infantry	
67	Wm. M. Boyce.....	E	Oct. 25, 1835	1st infantry	
68	Otis Wheeler.....	K	Oct. 31, 1835	3d infantry	
69	Arthur W. Thornton.....	A	Nov. 28, 1835	4th infantry	
70	.....	F	.....	7th infantry	

RELATIVE RANK

Of the field officers and captains of the dragoons, artillery, and infantry.

No.	Names, rank, and date of commission.	Regiment and corps.	Brevets.	Remarks.
COLONELS.				
1	Hugh Brady, July 6, 1812.....	2d infantry ..	Brig. gen. bvt., July 6, 1822	
2	Henry Atkinson, April 15, 1814.....	6th infantry ..	Brig. gen. bvt., May 13, 1820	
3	W. K. Armistead, November 12, 1818.....	3d artillery ..	Brig. gen. bvt., November 12, 1828	
4	Duncan L. Clinch, April 20, 1819.....	4th infantry ..	Brig. gen. bvt., April 20, 1829	
5	Matthew Arbuckle, March 16, 1820.....	7th infantry ..	Brig. gen. bvt., March 16, 1830	
6	John R. Fenwick, May 8, 1822.....	4th artillery ..	Brig. gen. bvt., March 18, 1823	
7	George M. Brooke, July 15, 1831.....	5th infantry ..	Brig. gen. bvt., September 17, 1824	
8	Zachariah Taylor, April 4, 1832.....	1st infantry ..	Brevet, April 20, 1829	
9	William Lindsay, April 26, 1832.....	2d artillery ..	Brevet, March 12, 1823	
10	Henry Dodge, March 4, 1833.....	Dragoons ..	.....
11	James B. Many, June 21, 1834.....	3d infantry ..	Brevet, June 1, 1831	
12	Abram Eustis, November 17, 1834.....	1st artillery ..	Brig. gen. bvt., June 30, 1834.....	
LIEUTENANT COLONELS.				
1	Enos Cutler, April 28, 1826.....	5th infantry ..	.....
2	Alexander Cummings, August 20, 1828.....	2d infantry ..	.....
3	Daniel Baker, May 1, 1829.....	6th infantry ..	Brevet, August 9, 1822.....	
4	Josiah H. Vose, April 23, 1830.....	3d infantry ..	.....
5	David E. Twiggs, July 15, 1831.....	4th infantry ..	.....
6	William Davenport, April 4, 1832.....	1st infantry ..	.....
7	James Bankhead, April 26, 1832.....	3d artillery ..	Brevet, August 15, 1823.....	
8	John B. Walbach, May 30, 1832.....	1st artillery ..	Col. bvt., May 1, 1825.....	
9	Ichabod B. Crane, November 3, 1832.....	2d artillery ..	Brevet, Nov. 13, 1823.....	
10	Stephen W. Kearney, March 4, 1833.....	Dragoons ..	.....
11	William Whistler, July 21, 1834.....	7th infantry ..	.....
12	Alexander S. Brooks, April 6, 1835.....	4th artillery ..	Brevet, Sept. 11, 1824.....	
MAJORS.				
1	W. S. Foster, July 7, 1826.....	4th infantry ..	Lieut. col. bvt., Aug. 15, 1824.....	
2	Sullivan Burlank, August 20, 1828.....	7th infantry ..	Lieut. col. bvt., July 25, 1824.....	

RELATIVE RANK—Continued.

No.	Names, rank, and date of commission.	Regiment and corps.	Brevets.	Remarks.
MAJORS—Continued.				
3	John Bliss, July 15, 1831.....	1st infantry..	Brevet, May 13, 1823.....	
4	Alex. R. Thompson, April 4, 1832.....	6th infantry..	Brevet, May 1, 1824.....	
5	William Gates, May 30, 1832.....	1st artillery..	Brevet, March 3, 1823.....	
6	A. C. W. Fanning, November 3, 1832.....	4th artillery..	Lieut. col. bvt., Aug. 15, 1824.....	
7	John Fowle, March 4, 1833.....	3d infantry..	Brevet, June 10, 1824.....	
8	Richard B. Mason, March 4, 1833.....	Dragoons.....	Brevet, July 31, 1829.....	
9	John Green, October 31, 1833.....	5th infantry..	Brevet, September 25, 1824.....	
10	N. S. Clark, July 21, 1834.....	2d infantry..	Brevet, July 25, 1824.....	
11	Julius F. Heileman, November 17, 1834.....	2d artillery..	Bvt., May 5, 1823.....	
12	Sylvester Churchill, April 6, 1835.....	3d artillery..	Brevet, May 5, 1823.....	
CAPTAINS.				
1	Benjamin K. Pierce, October 1, 1813.....	4th artillery..	Maj. bvt., October 1, 1823.....	
2	M. M. Payne, March 2, 1814.....	4th artillery..	Maj. bvt., March 2, 1824.....	
3	M. P. Lomax, November 17, 1814.....	3d artillery..	Maj. bvt., November 17, 1824.....	
4	Milo Mason, May 17, 1816.....	1st artillery..	Maj. bvt., May 17, 1826.....	
5	George Birch, August 31, 1816.....	7th infantry..	Maj. bvt., August 31, 1826.....	
6	J. S. McIntosh, March 8, 1817.....	4th infantry..	Maj. bvt., March 8, 1827.....	
7	John Garland, May 7, 1817.....	3d infantry..	Maj. bvt., May 7, 1827.....	
8	Francis S. Belton, July 31, 1817.....	2d artillery..		
9	James M. Glassell, February 10, 1818.....	4th infantry..	Maj. bvt., February 10, 1828.....	
10	Francis L. Dade, February 24, 1818.....	4th infantry..	Maj. bvt., February 24, 1828.....	
11	J. Erving, April 25, 1818.....	4th artillery..	Maj. bvt., April 25, 1828.....	
12	Bennet Killey, August 6, 1818.....	6th infantry..	Maj. bvt., August 6, 1828.....	
13	R. A. Zantlinger, December 12, 1818.....	2d artillery..	Maj. bvt., August 15, 1824.....	
14	Nathaniel Young, January 1, 1819.....	7th infantry..	Maj. bvt., January 1, 1829.....	
15	W. V. Cobbs, March 31, 1819.....	2d infantry..	Maj. bvt., March 31, 1829.....	
16	Gustavus Loomis, April 7, 1819.....	1st infantry..	Maj. bvt., April 7, 1829.....	
17	Henry Wilson, April 20, 1819.....	4th infantry..	Maj. bvt., April 20, 1829.....	
18	Thomas F. Smith, April 25, 1819.....	1st infantry..	Maj. bvt., April 25, 1829.....	
19	Richard M. Sands, April 30, 1819.....	4th infantry..	Maj. bvt., April 30, 1829.....	
20	William Hoffman, May 1, 1819.....	2d infantry..	Maj. bvt., May 1, 1829.....	
21	John Mountfort, August 11, 1819.....	2d artillery..	Maj. bvt., September 11, 1824.....	
22	J. S. Nelson, August 13, 1819.....	3d infantry..	Maj. bvt., August 13, 1829.....	
23	F. Whiting, September 10, 1819.....	1st artillery..	Maj. bvt., September 10, 1829.....	
24	Greenleaf Dearborn, September 30, 1819.....	2d infantry..	Maj. bvt., September 30, 1829.....	
25	Felix Ansart, November 28, 1819.....	3d artillery..	Maj. bvt., November 28, 1829.....	
26	Thomas Staniford, March 1, 1820.....	2d infantry..	Maj. bvt., March 1, 1830.....	
27	Thomas C. Legate, May 13, 1820.....	2d artillery..	Maj. bvt., May 13, 1830.....	
28	Thomas F. Hunt, May 20, 1820.....	5th infantry..	Maj. bvt., June 16, 1828.....	
29	J. Plympton, June 1, 1821.....	5th infantry..	Maj. bvt., June 1, 1831.....	
30	W. G. Belknap, February 1, 1822.....	3d infantry..	Maj. bvt., February 1, 1832.....	
31	D. Wilcox, April 1, 1822.....	5th infantry..	Maj. bvt., April 1, 1832.....	
32	Levi Whiting, May 21, 1822.....	4th artillery..	Maj. bvt., May 21, 1832.....	
33	I. Clark, jr., August 27, 1822.....	6th infantry..	Maj. bvt., August 27, 1832.....	
34	Æneas Mackay, December 31, 1822.....	3d artillery..	Maj. bvt., December 31, 1832.....	
35	Benjamin A. Boynton, January 8, 1823.....	2d infantry..	Maj. bvt., January 8, 1833.....	
36	Owen Ransom, January 25, 1823.....	2d infantry..	Maj. bvt., January 25, 1833.....	
37	W. L. McClintock, August 11, 1823.....	3d artillery..	Maj. bvt., August 11, 1833.....	
38	J. L. Gardner, November 1, 1823.....	4th artillery..	Maj. bvt., November 1, 1833.....	
39	Henry Saunders, November 4, 1823.....	1st artillery..	Maj. bvt., November 4, 1833.....	
40	N. Baden, April 1, 1824.....	2d artillery..	Maj. bvt., April 1, 1834.....	
41	W. W. Lear, May 1, 1824.....	4th infantry..	Maj. bvt., May 1, 1834.....	
42	Nathaniel Clark, June 29, 1824.....	5th infantry..	Maj. bvt., June 29, 1834.....	
43	R. M. Kirby, August 5, 1824.....	1st artillery..	Maj. bvt., September 17, 1824.....	
44	Thomas Hunt, September 27, 1824.....	5th infantry..		
45	Ethan A. Hitchcock, December 31, 1824.....	1st infantry..		
46	John Munroe, March 2, 1825.....	4th artillery..		
47	Jacob Brown, April 7, 1825.....	6th infantry..		
48	Joseph P. Taylor, July 6, 1825.....	2d artillery..		
49	Z. C. Palmer, February 15, 1826.....	6th infantry..		
50	W. N. Wickliffe, February 15, 1826.....	6th infantry..		
51	John B. Clark, March 18, 1826.....	3d infantry..		
52	Henry Smith, July 7, 1826.....	6th infantry..		
53	Thomas Childs, October 1, 1826.....	3d artillery..		
54	Charles M. Thurston, February 17, 1827.....	3d artillery..		
55	Elijah Lyon, February 20, 1827.....	3d artillery..	Brevet, January 1, 1827.....	
56	Thomas Noel, May 1, 1827.....	6th infantry..		
57	Andrew Lewis, June 6, 1827.....	3d infantry..		
58	Thomas J. Harrison, September 23, 1827.....	3d infantry..		
59	James Dean, October 4, 1827.....	3d infantry..		
60	U. S. Fraser, May 1, 1828.....	3d artillery..		
61	John Stuart, June 30, 1828.....	7th infantry..		
62	Martin Scott, August 16, 1828.....	5th infantry..		
63	Gideon Lowe, August 20, 1828.....	5th infantry..		
64	Jason Rogers, August 30, 1828.....	6th infantry..		
65	Thomas W. Lendrum, December 31, 1828.....	3d artillery..		
66	George W. Allen, January 25, 1829.....	4th infantry..	Brevet, January 1, 1829.....	
67	William R. Jonett, May 1, 1829.....	1st infantry..		
68	George C. Hutter, May 12, 1829.....	6th infantry..		
69	Patrick H. Galt, May 15, 1829.....	4th artillery..	Brevet, September 26, 1828.....	
70	Thomas Barker, May 31, 1829.....	1st infantry..		
71	Edgar S. Hawkins, November 10, 1829.....	7th infantry..		
72	J. B. F. Russell, April 23, 1830.....	5th infantry..		

RELATIVE RANK—Continued.

No.	Names, rank, and date of commission.	Regiment and corps.	Brevets.	Remarks.
CAPTAINS—Continued.				
73	John Page, April 30, 1831	4th infantry ..	Brevet, January 1, 1829	
74	Samuel Shannon, July 28, 1831	1st infantry ..	Brevet, February 23, 1830	
75	Seth Johnson, September 13, 1831	2d infantry ..	Brevet, May 1, 1829	
76	Samuel McRee, December 31, 1831	1st infantry ..		
77	John Clitz, April 4, 1832	2d infantry ..	Brevet, December 31, 1829	
78	Gustavus S. Drane, May 30, 1832	2d artillery ..	Brevet, November 15, 1827	
79	John M. Washington, May 30, 1832	4th artillery ..	Brevet, May 23, 1830	
80	W. M. Graham, July 6, 1832	4th infantry ..	Brevet, August 11, 1829	
81	Wm. Day, October 26, 1832	1st infantry ..		
82	George W. Gardiner, November 3, 1832	2d artillery ..	Brevet, April 20, 1828	
83	Ephraim K. Barnum, December 28, 1832	2d infantry ..	Brevet, December 31, 1830	
84	Clifton Wharton, March 4, 1833	Dragoons ..	Captain, April 22, 1830	(Former commission)
85	E. V. Sumner, March 4, 1833	Dragoons ..		
86	Joseph M. Baxley, March 4, 1833	5th infantry ..		
87	Thomas P. Gwynne, March 4, 1833	1st infantry ..		
88	George W. Waters, March 4, 1833	6th infantry ..		
89	Eustace Trenor, March 4, 1833	Dragoons ..		
90	David Hunter, March 4, 1833	Dragoons ..		
91	Charles Thomas, April 30, 1833	7th infantry ..		
92	Lemuel Ford, August 15, 1833	Dragoons ..		
93	Nathan Boone, August 15, 1833	Dragoons ..		
94	Jesse B. Browne, August 15, 1833	Dragoons ..		
95	Mathew Duncan, August 15, 1833	Dragoons ..		
96	Benjamin Walker, August 31, 1833	3d infantry ..		
97	Giles Porter, September 30, 1833	1st artillery ..	Brevet, February 1, 1833	
98	William E. Cruger, October 1, 1833	5th infantry ..		
99	Lewis N. Morris, October 31, 1833	3d infantry ..		
100	David Perkins, November 4, 1833	Dragoons ..		
101	Francis Lee, May 31, 1834	7th infantry ..		
102	John Bradley, July 21, 1834	2d infantry ..	Brevet, October 2, 1832	
103	David Van Ness, October 23, 1834	1st artillery ..	Brevet, November 4, 1833	
104	J. R. Stephenson, December 31, 1834	7th infantry ..		
105	C. S. Merchaut, November 17, 1834	2d artillery ..	Brevet, April 20, 1828	
106	Justin Dimick, April 6, 1835	1st artillery ..	Brevet, May 1, 1834	
107	Harvey Brown, April 10, 1835	4th artillery ..	Brevet, August 23, 1831	
108	Jos. A. Philips, May 4, 1835	7th infantry ..		
109	Philip St. George Cooke, May 31, 1835	Dragoons ..		
110	N. Tillinghast, June 1, 1835	7th infantry ..		
111	Lemuel Gates, October 1, 1835	1st artillery ..		
112	W. M. Boyce, October 25, 1835	1st infantry ..		
113	Otis Wheeler, October 31, 1835	3d infantry ..		
114	A. W. Thornton, November 28, 1835	4th infantry ..		
115	Daniel D. Tompkins, December 31, 1835	1st artillery ..		
116	.....	7th infantry ..		

LIST OF GRADUATES

Of the Military Academy attached to the army as supernumerary brevet second lieutenants.

No.	Names.	Regiment.	No.	Names.	Regiment.
1833.			1835.		
1	George W. Cullum	Corps of eng.	26	George Morell	Corps of eng.
2	Rufus King	Corps of eng.	27	Charles H. Bigelow	Corps of eng.
3	Isaac R. D. Burnett	2d infantry ..	28	John H. Martindale	Dragoons ..
4	Jacob E. Blake	6th infantry ..	29	Joseph Roberts	4th artillery ..
5	Henry W. Wessells	2d infantry ..	30	Horace Brooks	2d artillery ..
6	John P. Center	6th infantry ..	31	James M. Morgan	2d artillery ..
7	George H. Pegram	1st infantry ..	32	Robt. M. Renwick	4th artillery ..
8	George H. Ringgold	6th infantry ..	33	John L. Keais	3d artillery ..
9	Daniel Ruggles	5th infantry ..	34	Henry L. Kendrick	2d infantry ..
10	James W. Anderson	2d infantry ..	35	James H. Stokes	4th artillery ..
11	James McClure	1st infantry ..	36	George G. Meade	3d artillery ..
12	J. Chester Reid	5th infantry ..	37	W. H. Betts	1st artillery ..
13	Thomas Johns	2d infantry ..	38	Geo. G. Waggaman	1st artillery ..
14	Joseph P. Harrison	6th infantry ..	39	W. K. Hanson	7th infantry ..
15	Henry L. Scott	4th infantry ..	40	Arch. Campbell	6th infantry ..
1834.			41	Alex. S. Macomb	Dragoons ..
			42	John H. Hanly	Dragoons ..
			43	W. H. Griffin	7th infantry ..
16	William Smith	Corps of eng.	44	A. R. Johnston	Dragoons ..
17	John Sanders	Corps of eng.	45	Peter C. Gaillard	1st infantry ..
18	William G. Freeman	4th artillery ..	46	Samuel M. Plummer	1st infantry ..
19	Philip N. Barbour	3d infantry ..	47	Alex. M. Mitchell	4th infantry ..
20	Richard S. Smith	2d infantry ..	48	Alex. H. Tappan	5th infantry ..
21	William S. Ketchum	6th infantry ..	49	Wm. H. De Forrest	6th infantry ..
22	Forbes Britton	7th infantry ..	50	Philip R. Thompson	Dragoons ..
23	John Graham	4th infantry ..	51	Wm. M. D. McKissack	5th infantry ..
24	William H. Price	1st infantry ..	52	S. T. Tibbatts	2d infantry ..
25	Alexander Montgomery	7th infantry ..	53	James M. Wells	7th infantry ..

LIST OF GRADUATES—Continued.

No.	Names.	Regiment.	No.	Names.	Regiment.
1835—Continued.			61	M. R. Patrick.....	2d infantry..
54	Wm. S. Henry.....	3d infantry..	62	Thos. B. Arden.....	7th infantry..
55	John M. Scott.....	1st infantry..	63	Joseph H. Whipple.....	5th infantry..
56	George W. Shaw.....	1st infantry..	64	R. A. Wainwright.....	5th infantry..
57	Joseph H. Eaton.....	3d infantry..	65	Benj. S. Roberts.....	Dragoons.....
58	Isaac V. D. Reeve.....	4th infantry..	66	Wm. N. Grier.....	Dragoons.....
59	John W. Scott.....	2d infantry..	67	Thos. L. Brent.....	6th infantry..
60	Lakin Smith.....	3d infantry..	68	Henry Prince.....	4th infantry..
			69	Hugh McLeod.....	3d infantry..

MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, NEW YORK.

INSPECTOR.

Brevet Brigadier General Charles Gratiot, colonel of the corps of engineers, chief engineer, (*ex officio*,) inspector of the Military Academy.

ACADEMIC STAFF.

SUPERINTENDENT AND COMMANDANT.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. R. E. De Russey, major corps of engineers.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

Professor

Charles Davies, A. M.,

Assistant Professors.

Second Lieutenant Albert E. Church, third artillery.
Second Lieutenant Jacob Ammen, first artillery.
Second Lieutenant Wm. W. S. Bliss, fourth infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF ETHICS.

Chaplain and Professor.

Rev. Thomas Warner.

Assistant Professor.

Second Lieutenant Robert P. Smith, second artillery.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.

Professor.

Dennis H. Mahan.

Assistant Professor.

Second Lieutenant Samuel C. Ridgely, fourth artillery.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

Acting Professor.

Second Lieutenant W. H. C. Bartlett, corps of engineers.

Assistant Professors.

First Lieutenant T. Jefferson Cram, fourth artillery.
Second Lieutenant Benjamin S. Ewell, fourth artillery.

DEPARTMENT OF TACTICS.

Instructor and Commandant of Cadets.

Major John Fowle, third infantry.

Assistant Instructors.

Second Lieutenant James Barnes, 4th artillery.
Second Lieutenant J. A. Thomas, third artillery.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Instructor.

First Lieutenant Robert Anderson, third artillery.

DEPARTMENT OF FRENCH.

First Teacher.

Claudius Berard.

Second Teacher.

Julian Molinard.

Assistant Teachers.

First Lieutenant Minor Knowlton, first artillery.
Second Lieutenant Bradford R. Alden, fourth infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF DRAWING.

Teacher.

Robert W. Weir.

Assistant Teacher.

Second Lieutenant Seth Eastman, first infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.

Acting Professor.

Second Lieutenant Jacob W. Bailey, first artillery.

Assistant Professor.

Brevet Second Lieutenant Hy. L. Kendrick, second infantry.

SWORD EXERCISE.

Sword master.

Albert Jamel.

MILITARY STAFF.

ADJUTANT.

First Lieutenant Charles F. Smith, second artillery.

QUARTERMASTER.

Brevet Second Lieutenant J. E. Blake, sixth infantry.

PAYMASTER AND TREASURER.

Bvt. Capt. Thomas J. Leslie, first lieut. corps of engineers.

SURGEON.

Walter V. Wheaton.

ASSISTANT SURGEON.

W. W. Hoxton.

Officers of the army attached to and on duty at the Military Academy.

Engineers	3
Artillery	12
Infantry	6
Medical staff.....	2
Total.....	23

Resignations, &c., since the publication of the last Register.

RESIGNATIONS—43.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL—1.

Roger Jones, 4th artillery, April 6, 1835.

CAPTAINS—7.

Jesse Bean, dragoons, May 31, 1835.
Brevet Major Henry Whiting, 1st artillery, October 1, 1835.
Joshua Howard, 1st artillery, December 31, 1835.
Henry H. Loring, 3d infantry, October 31, 1835.
Truman Cross, 7th infantry, May 4, 1835.
Nath. G. Wilkinson, 7th infantry, June 1, 1835.
James L. Dawson, 7th infantry, December 31, 1835.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS—8.

Jefferson Davis, dragoons, June 30, 1835.
Hugh W. Mercer, 2d artillery, April 30, 1835.
Z. J. D. Kinsley, 3d artillery, December 1, 1835.
Geo. W. Long, 4th artillery, December 31, 1835.
Horatio A. Wilson, 4th artillery, January 31, 1835.
Nath. S. Harris, 3d infantry, May 31, 1835.
William Martin, 4th infantry, December 31, 1835.
Anth. Drane, 5th infantry, November 25, 1835.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS—12.

John L. Watson, dragoons, June 30, 1835.
David B. Harris, 1st artillery, August 31, 1835.
Henry E. Prentiss, 2d artillery, September 10, 1835.
Joseph C. Vance, 2d artillery, October 31, 1835.
T. F. J. Wilkinson, 2d artillery, February 28, 1835.
William Bryant, 3d artillery, August 31, 1835.
John Child, 3d artillery, December 31, 1835.
N. B. Buford, third artillery, December 31, 1835.
Edward R. Williams, 1st infantry, June 30, 1835.
Stephen B. Legate, 3d infantry, August 31, 1835.
Frederick Wilkinson, 4th infantry, December 31, 1835.
Moses Scott, 5th infantry, August 31, 1835.

BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS—11.

A. G. Edwards, dragoons, May 2, 1835.
John M. Withers, dragoons, December 5, 1835.
James N. Ellis, 1st artillery, October 19, 1835.
Richard Henderson, 2d artillery, November 30, 1835.
Montgomery Blair, 2d artillery, October 10, 1835.
William S. Brown, 3d artillery, December 31, 1835.
Herman Haupt, 3d infantry, September 30, 1835.
Eustace Robinson, 4th infantry, June 11, 1835.
Goode Bryan, 5th infantry, April 30, 1835.
Henry M. Naglee, 5th infantry, December 31, 1835.
Lucius Bradbury, 7th infantry, October 1, 1835.

STAFF—4.

Thomas S. Bryant, assistant surgeon, December 31, 1835.
James B. Sullivan, assistant surgeon, December 31, 1835.
Benjamin R. Hogan, assistant surgeon, April 30, 1835.
Lucius O'Brien, assistant surgeon, December 31, 1835.

DEATHS—22.

Capt. John Hills, Apalachicola arsenal, ordnance, February 25, 1835.
Bvt. Maj. George Blaney, Fort Johnston, capt. corps of engineers, May 15, 1835.
Capt. Jacob Schmuck, St. Augustine, 4th artillery, April 10, 1835.
Capt. Jefferson Vail, Baton Rouge, 1st infantry, October 25, 1835.
Bvt. Major Philip Wager, Philadelphia, capt. 4th infantry, November 28, 1835.
1st Lieut. Stephen Tuttle, St. Augustine, corps of engineers, January 21, 1835.
1st Lieut. William Palmer, Fort Johnston, 1st artillery, July 23, 1835.
1st Lieut. Asa Richardson, Jefferson barracks, 6th infantry, April 18, 1835.
1st Lieut. John E. Newell, Carlisle, 7th infantry, March 26, 1835.
1st Lieut. Samuel Kinney, Fort Gibson, 7th infantry, December 3, 1835.
2d Lieut. Henry G. Sill, Washington city, 1st artillery, December 1, 1835.
2d Lieut. Walter S. Chandler, Mobile, 2d artillery, January 25, 1835.
2d Lieut. Charles Petigru, Apalachicola arsenal, 4th artillery, October 6, 1835.
2d Lieut. Alex. G. Baldwin, Fort Towson, 3d infantry, July 25, 1835.
2d Lieut. James H. Taylor, Arkansas Territory, 3d infantry, October 17, 1835.
2d Lieut. David A. Manning, Key West, 4th infantry, July 21, 1835.
2d Lieut. Augustine Seaton, Fort Gibson, 7th infantry, November 18, 1835.

STAFF.

Bvt. Lieut. Col. Wm. Linnard, Philadelphia, quartermaster, September 20, 1835.
Foster Swift, New London, assistant surgeon, August 18, 1835.
Robert French, near Georgetown, assistant surgeon, August 13, 1835.
Ephraim M. Blane, Oglethorpe barracks, assistant surgeon, March 13, 1835.
Samuel W. Hales, Fort Gibson, assistant surgeon, January 30, 1835.

DISMISSED.

1st Lieut. John Nichols, 6th infantry, May 6, 1835.

CASHIERED.

1st Lieut. James W. Hamilton, dragoons, August 15, 1835.

The following list of cadets is attached to the Army Register conformably to a regulation for the government of the Military Academy requiring the names of the most distinguished cadets, not exceeding five in each class, to be reported for this purpose at each annual examination.

REPORTED AT THE EXAMINATION IN JUNE, 1835.

Names.	Studies in which each cadet particularly excels.
FIRST CLASS	
George W. Morell.....	Engineering, rhetoric and moral and political science, chemistry and mineralogy, tactics, artillery, natural and experimental philosophy, mathematics, and French.
Charles H. Bigelow.....	Engineering, rhetoric and moral and political science, chemistry and mineralogy, tactics, artillery, natural and experimental philosophy, mathematics, and French.
John H. Martindale.....	Engineering, rhetoric and moral and political science, chemistry and mineralogy, tactics, artillery, natural and experimental philosophy, and mathematics.
Charles J. Whiting.....	Engineering, rhetoric and moral and political science, tactics, artillery, natural and experimental philosophy, drawing, and mathematics.
George M. Legate.....	Engineering, rhetoric and moral and political science, chemistry and mineralogy, tactics, artillery, natural and experimental philosophy, mathematics, and French.
SECOND CLASS.	
M. C. Meigs.....	Natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, and drawing.
Alexander Hamilton.....	
George L. Welcker.....	Natural and experimental philosophy and chemistry.
James L. Mason.....	
Fisher A. Lewis.....	Natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, and drawing.
THIRD CLASS.	
Edwin W. Morgan.....	Mathematics, French, and drawing.
Henry W. Benham.....	Mathematics and French.
Alexander B. Dyer.....	Mathematics.
John W. Gunnison.....	Mathematics and French.
John Bratt.....	Mathematics.
FOURTH CLASS.	
William H. Wright.....	Mathematics and French.
Alexander H. Dearborn..	
Stephen H. Campbell...	
P. G. T. Beauguard.....	
John T. Metcalfe.....	

Officers of the line of the army employed in the staff and on other detached service, 1836.

Regiments.	General staff.				Recruiting service.				Ordnance service.				Topographical service.				Engineer service.				Military Academy.				Special service.		Recapitulation.									
	Capitains.	Second lieutenants.	Total.		Major.	Capitains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Total.	Capitain.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Total.	Brevet 2d lieutenants.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Major.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Total.	Capitains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Major.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Brevet 2d lieutenants.	Capitains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Brevet 2d lieutenants.	Capitains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.		
Dragoons	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	5	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	2	5	2	7	7	14	14		
First artillery	2	2	4	2	1	1	2	1	5	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	5	2	5	2	11	11	21	21		
Second artillery	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	4	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	6	6	15	15		
Third artillery	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	4	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	6	6	13	13		
Fourth artillery	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	10	10	19	19	
Aggregate of artillery.....	2	8	10	1	1	12	2	15	3	11	14	5	6	11	4	8	12	5	7	2	3	34	29	3	34	29	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69	
First infantry	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	4	4	9	9		
Second infantry	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	1	3	1	4	4	9	9		
Third infantry	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	7	7		
Fourth infantry	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	9	9		
Fifth infantry	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	10	10		
Sixth infantry	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	10	10		
Seventh infantry.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	13	13		
Aggregate of infantry.....	4	7	1	12	1	1	8	6	4	20	3	5	1	9	1	2	5	8	1	4	2	7	5	4	1	10	1	2	18	22	30	3	66	66		
Grand aggregate.....	6	17	1	24	1	1	10	7	4	23	1	12	2	15	6	16	1	23	1	8	11	20	1	4	12	2	19	5	7	6	18	1	2	23	3	143

Organization of the army of the United States.

	Major general.	Brigadier general.	Adjutant general.	Inspectors general.	Quartermaster general.	Quartermasters.	Commissary general of subsistence.	Commissaries.	Surgeon general.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymaster general.	Paymasters.	Commissary general of purchases.	Military storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant majors.	Quartermaster sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Principal musicians.	Chief buglers.	Baggers.	Musicians.	Barbers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Enlisted men for ordnance.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.
General staff.....	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	12	55	1	14	1	1	14	14	22	136	159	156	12	12	438	464	15	9	20	212	10	108	250	5,022	603	6,595	7,195
Medical department.....																																				
Pay department.....																																				
Purchasing department.....																																				
Corps of engineers.....																																				
Topographical engineers.....																																				
Ordnance department.....																																				
Regiment of dragons.....																																				
Four regiments of artillery.....																																				
Seven regiments of infantry.....																																				
Grand aggregate.....	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	12	55	1	14	1	1	14	14	22	136	159	156	12	12	438	464	15	9	20	212	10	108	250	5,022	603	6,595	7,195

Component parts of regiments and companies.

	Colonel.	Lieutenant colonel.	Major.	Adjutant.	Captains.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Sergeant major.	Quartermaster sergeant.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Principal musicians.	Chief buglers.	Baggers.	Musicians.	Barbers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.	Aggregate.	
A regiment of dragons	1	1	1	1	10	11	10	1	1	40	40	1	2	20	.....	10	.....	600	34	715	719
A company of dragons.....					1	1	1	4	4	2	1	60	3	71	74
A regiment of artillery.....	1	1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36	18	27	378	48	497	545
A company of artillery.....					1	2	2	4	4	2	3	42	5	55	60
A regiment of infantry.....	1	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	420	33	514	547
A company of infantry.....					.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	42	3	51	54

The adjutants, being taken from subalterns of the line, are not included in the aggregates of their respective regiments.

A list of the military posts and arsenals.					
No.	Posts.	State or Territory.	Post office.	Permanent commanders.	Regiment.
EASTERN DEPARTMENT.					
1	Fort Winnebago	Michigan Territory.	Fort Winnebago	Major Green	5th infantry.
2	Fort Brady .....	.....do.....	Sault Ste. Marie	Brevet Major Cobbs	2d infantry.
3	Fort Mackinac .....	.....do.....	Michilimackinac	Captain Clitz	2d infantry.
4	Fort Howard .....	.....do.....	Navarino	Bvt. Brig. Gen. Brooke	5th infantry.
5	Fort Dearborn	Illinois.	Chicago	Brevet Major Wilcox	5th infantry.
6	Fort Gratiot	Michigan Territory.	Fort Gratiot	Brevet Major Hoffman	2d infantry.
7	Fort Niagara	New York	Youngstown .....	.....	.....
8	Madison Barracks .....	.....do.....	Sackett's Harbor	Lieut. Col. Cummings	2d infantry.
9	Hancock Barracks	Maine	Houlton	Major Clark	2d infantry.
10	Fort Sullivan .....	.....do.....	Eastport	Major Churchill	3d artillery.
11	Fort Preble .....	.....do.....	Portland	Brevet Major McClintock	3d artillery.
12	Fort Constitution	New Hampshire	Portsmouth	Brevet Major Ansart	3d artillery.
13	Fort Independence	Massachusetts	Boston .....	.....	.....
14	Fort Wolcott	Rhode Island	Newport	Brevet Major Lomax	3d artillery.
15	Fort Trumbull	Connecticut	New London	Bvt. Brig. Gen. Fanning	4th artillery.
16	West Point	New York	West Point	Bvt. Lieut. Col. De Russey	Engineers.
17	Fort Columbus	New York harbor	New York	Bvt. Brig. Gen. Fenwick	4th artillery.
18	Fort Hamilton .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Lieut. Col. Brooks	4th artillery.
19	Fort Lafayette .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Brevet Major Pierce	4th artillery.
20	Fort McHenry	Maryland	Baltimore	Brevet Major Erving	4th artillery.
21	Fort Severn .....	.....do.....	Annapolis	Bvt. Col. Walbach	1st artillery.
22	Fort Washington .....	.....do.....	Fort Washington	Major Gates	1st artillery.
23	Washington Arsenal	District of Columbia	Washington	Brevet Major Mason	1st artillery.
24	Fort Monroe	Virginia	Old Point Comfort	Bvt. Brig. Gen. Armistead	3d artillery.
25	Fort Johnston	North Carolina	Smithville	Brevet Major Saunders	1st artillery.
26	Fort Macon .....	.....do.....	Beaufort	Brevet Major Kirby	1st artillery.
27	Fort Moultrie	Char'ston harbor, S. C.	Charleston	Bvt. Brig. Gen. Eustis	1st artillery.
28	Castle Pinckney .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Captain Porter	1st artillery.
29	Augusta Arsenal	Georgia	Augusta	Colonel Lindsay	2d artillery.
30	Oglethorpe Barracks .....	.....do.....	Savannah	Captain Merchant	2d artillery.
31	Fort Marion	Florida	St. Augustine	Captain Drane	2d artillery.
WESTERN DEPARTMENT.					
1	Fort Snelling	Upper Mississippi	Fort Snelling	Major Bliss	1st infantry.
2	Fort Crawford	Michigan	Prairie du Chien	Col. Z. Taylor	1st infantry.
3	Fort Armstrong	Illinois	Rock Island	Lieut. Col. Davenport	1st infantry.
4	Fort Des Moines	Michigan	Des Moines	Lieut. Col. Kearney	Dragoons.
5	Fort Leavenworth	Right bank of the Missouri, near the Little Platte	Fort Leavenworth	Colonel Dodge	Dragoons.
6	Jefferson Barracks	Missouri	Jefferson Barracks	Bvt. Brig. Gen. Atkinson	6th infantry.
7	Fort Gibson	Arkansas	Fort Gibson	Bvt. Brig. Gen. Arbuckle	7th infantry.
8	Fort Coffee .....	.....do.....	Choctaw Agency	Captain Stuart	7th infantry.
9	Fort Jesup	Louisiana	Fort Jesup	Colonel Many	3d infantry.
10	Fort Towson	Arkansas	Fort Towson	Lieutenant Colonel Vose	3d infantry.
11	Baton Rouge	Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Lieut. Col. Foster	4th infantry.
12	New Orleans .....	.....do.....	New Orleans	Lieut. Col. Twigg	4th infantry.
13	Fort Jackson .....	.....do.....	Fort Jackson	Captain Gardner	2d artillery.
14	Fort Wood .....	.....do.....	New Orleans .....	.....	.....
15	Fort Pike .....	.....do.....	Petite Coquille	Bvt. Maj. Mountfort	2d artillery.
16	Fort Morgan	Alabama	Mobile	Major Heileman	2d artillery.
17	Fort Pickens	Florida	Pensacola	Lieut. Col. Crane	2d artillery.
18	Fort Brooke .....	.....do.....	Seminole Agency	Bvt. Maj. Zantzinger	2d artillery.
19	Fort King .....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Bvt. Brig. Gen. Clinch	4th infantry.
20	Key West .....	.....do.....	Key West	Brevet Major Dade	4th infantry.
21	Fort Mitchell	Alabama	Creek Agency	Brevet Major McIntosh	4th infantry.
22	Fort Cass	Tennessee	Calhoun	Second Lieut. Hooper	4th infantry.
ARSENALS.					
1	Kennebec	Maine	Augusta	Captain Ripley	Ordnance.
2	Watertown	Massachusetts	Watertown	Major Craig	Ordnance.
3	Champlain	Vermont	Vergennes	Brevet Captain Ward	4th artillery.
4	Watervliet	New York	Watervliet	Bvt. Lieut. Col. Worth	Ordnance.
5	Rome .....	.....do.....	Rome	Brevet Captain Mallory	2d artillery.
6	Allegheny	Pennsylvania	Pittsburg	Bvt. Major Baker	Ordnance.
7	Frankford .....	.....do.....	Frankford	Captain Mordecai	Ordnance.
8	Pikesville	Maryland	Pikesville	Lieutenant Maynadier	1st artillery.
9	Washington	District of Columbia	Washington .....	.....	.....
10	Belona	Virginia	Belona .....	.....	.....
11	St. Louis	Missouri	St. Louis	Captain Synnington	Ordnance.
12	Mount Vernon	Alabama	Mount Vernon	Captain Harding	Ordnance.
13	Baton Rouge	Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Brevet Captain Newton	3d artillery.

The western department comprises all west of a line drawn from the southernmost point of East Florida to the northwest extremity of Lake Superior, taking in the whole of Tennessee and Kentucky; and the eastern department all east of such line, including Fort Winnebago.

The headquarters of the general-in-chief are in the District of Columbia.

The headquarters of the western department are at Memphis, Tennessee.

The headquarters of the eastern department are in the city of New York.

Those officers whose stations are changed by transfers and promotions will report for duty accordingly.

By order:

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 636.

[1ST SESSION.]

EXPLANATORY ESTIMATES FOR ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1836.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 3, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 3, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit an estimate of the additional amount required for the Quartermaster's department the present year, and recommend it to the favorable consideration of the committee.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. C. C. CAMBRELENG, *Chairman Committee of Ways and Means, House of Representatives.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 1, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to present an additional estimate for the service of the Quartermaster department, based upon information received since the annual estimate was submitted. The sums required for barracks, wharves, &c., are necessary to the comfort of the troops, and the convenient despatch of business; and if the appropriation asked for by the Ordnance department for arming the fortifications be granted by Congress, a greater sum than that asked for transportation of ordnance will probably be required to place all the ordnance and stores in their proper positions, but the sum included in the estimate is as much as can be applied judiciously during the present year.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

Estimate of funds for objects not included in the quartermaster general's annual estimate, because the information upon which most of the items are based has been received since that estimate was prepared.

1. For erecting a piazza in front of the building occupied as barracks by the troops, at Augusta arsenal, Georgia..... \$450 00
In reference to this item I would remark, that because of the intense heat of the sun, which is powerfully reflected by the parade ground, in this case it would seem proper that such accommodation as this should be afforded.
2. For barracks, quarters, storehouses, hospital, stables, &c., and materials for the same, at Fort Jesup, Louisiana..... 25,000 00
In explanation of this item it is proper to say, that the present quarters, barracks, &c., there are mostly in a ruinous condition, nearly the whole of them having been built in 1822, of pine logs hewn on two sides, and to repair them thoroughly would cost a sum almost, if not quite, equal to that estimated for new ones; in erecting new ones it is contemplated that such of the old materials as are fit to be used would be made use of. New ones are indispensable for the health and comfort of the troops.
3. For rebuilding the wharf, and for materials for the same, at Fort Wolcott, Newport, Rhode Island..... 500 00
Wharves are indispensable at many of the military posts, and it is believed to be the case in the present instance, for the purpose of landing and shipping public supplies; and they are a means of facilitating the transportation of troops and stores.
4. For constructing a wood-yard and wood-yard wharf, and for materials for the same, at Fort Monroe, Virginia..... 1,000 00
It is proper to remark that the present wharf has become, in a manner, useless, in consequence of the filling in with sand, as have all wharves at that point, but which from time to time have been extended out into the bay. The yard attached to the present wharf is of very old materials and unfit for removal, it being in contemplation to change the position of the wharf so as to get rid of the liability to fill up with sand, as well as to take it and the yard from the front of one of the curtains of the work and its bastion.
5. For constructing a wharf, and for materials for the same, at Fort Severn, Maryland.. 1,000 00
The present wharf at that post is almost entirely destroyed, and is on a level with low water, hence the necessity of having a new one.
6. For rebuilding and repairing barracks, quarters, hospital, storehouses, &c., and materials for the same, at Fort Brady, Michigan Territory..... 5,000 00
Fort Brady is one of the most northern posts now occupied by the United States. It commands an important communication. If a garrison be retained there, the amount estimated for will be absolutely necessary.
7. For the purchase of lots containing between four and five acres, (the precise quantity is not known at this office,) adjoining Fort Sullivan, and the buildings on them, consisting of a block-house, and a frame house..... 3,750 00
It was reported to the quartermaster general in April, 1835, that a right of way through a part of the land estimated for was very desirable on account of the facilities which it would afford in getting wood from the wharf to the wood-yard of the garrison, and that should the property be built upon, as was probable, it was supposed the kind of population

that would occupy the buildings would have a most pernicious tendency, and consequently be prejudicial to the service. The quartermaster general gave instructions for the renting of the lots, if a lease could be obtained; if not, to make such arrangements as to obtain a passage way; and he also gave instructions for ascertaining at what price the lots could be purchased. The agent of this department at that post afterwards reported that he had obtained the offer of about four acres of the land for three thousand dollars, and that he had rented it, without the block-house, at sixty dollars per year, the lease of which expires on the fourth day of July, 1836; and at the same time a bond was sent to the quartermaster general, executed by the joint owners, by which they bound themselves, their heirs, and administrators, in a penalty of six thousand dollars, to transfer and make over the said parcel of about four acres, and the block-house upon it, to the United States, for the sum of three thousand dollars, on condition that the United States offer and tender that sum at any time within one year from the fourth day of July, 1835. One of the signers of the bond is since dead. The other part of the land estimated for, of less than one acre, with the frame-house upon it, it is supposed can be purchased for seven hundred and fifty dollars. The commanding officer of Fort Sullivan wrote to the quartermaster general, under date of the 7th ultimo: "If this post is to be continued as a permanent one, I think the addition indispensably necessary, as the back wall of the barracks, hospital, and several other buildings, are on the line of this land, which lies between them and the street."

8. For the transportation of ordnance and stores in the event of an appropriation being made in accordance with the statement of the colonel of ordnance, of January 21, 1836, of the expenditures to complete the armament of the forts therein named..... \$200,000

Should an appropriation be made to the extent of the statement of the colonel of ordnance, this sum, it is proper to say, will not be sufficient to defray all the expenses of transportation; but it is believed the amount asked for is as much as can be advantageously made use of during the present year, and it is not thought advisable to ask for more.

236,700

In regard to barracks, quarters, &c., and for transportation, it is proper to remark that, on March 28, 1812, Congress, by law, made it the duty of the quartermaster's department, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to purchase military stores, camp equipage, and other articles requisite for the troops, and to procure and provide means of transportation for the army, its stores, &c.; and on March 3, 1813, the Secretary of War was authorized to make regulations for the purchase and distribution of supplies. On March 3, 1813, by another act, he was authorized to make regulations for defining the powers and duties of the several branches of the staff, which regulations, when approved by the President, were to continue in force until revoked by the same authority. Regulations were accordingly made which conferred on the officers of the quartermaster's department the power to provide quarters, fuel, transportation, and generally to make various other expenditures. The regulations conferring those powers, and prescribing those duties, were recognized and adopted by the 9th section of "An act for organizing the general staff," &c., approved April 24, 1816, subject to such alterations as the Secretary of War might adopt, with the approbation of the President. The regulations, therefore, made in pursuance of law, and which have been altered from time to time under the legal authority to do so, are, together with the annual appropriations, the authority for most of the expenditures which are made by the Quartermaster's department.

Wharves for military posts come under the general authority to provide fuel, transportation for the army, its stores, &c.

THOS. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *February 1, 1836.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 637.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE SERVICES OF THE COMPANIES OF CAPTAINS CRAWFORD AND WALLIS, OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, AGAINST THE INDIANS IN 1832.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 8, 1836.

Mr. TIERON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom were referred the documents relating to the claims of sundry individuals for services in the companies of Captains Crawford and Wallis, of the State of Missouri, against the hostile Indians in 1832, reported:

That all the evidence before the committee is contained in a copy of a letter from Andrew S. Hughes, agent for the Ioway Indians, to Colonel Shubael Allen, commanding the militia of Clay county, Missouri, dated July, 1832; a copy of a letter from Colonel Allen to General William P. Thompson, dated July 18, 1832; a letter from General Thompson to his excellency Governor John Miller, of Missouri, and extracts from two letters from Governor Miller to Major General Trigg and Brigadier General Thompson, dated July 25, 1832, with muster-rolls of the two companies commanded by Captains Wallis and Crawford.

Taking the above copies and extracts of letters and the rolls of the companies as authentic, the committee see no good grounds to question the truth of the facts stated. It appears that Mr. Hughes, the Indian agent, discovered, as he supposed, a hostile disposition among the Indians of his agency during the progress of the war commonly called Black Hawk's war, and in the month of July, 1832, he

arrested about twenty of the principal men of the Ioway and Sac tribes of Indians, and detained them as hostages for the good conduct of the balance of their tribes, and despatched an express to Colonel Allen, of the militia of Clay county, who ordered the companies above mentioned into service to guard the prisoners, and for the protection of the frontier of Missouri, and reported the fact to his superior officer, General Thompson, and by General Thompson it was reported to his excellency Governor Miller, who approved the steps taken by General Thompson and Colonel Allen. These companies were continued in public service, as appears by the muster-rolls before the committee, from the 18th of July to the 18th of August, 1832, and for this service they claim compensation from the United States government. By a letter from the Paymaster General of the United States, it appears that the sum required to pay these companies for their services is \$3,300.

The committee have had their attention drawn to two other cases in which provision will be necessary for the payment of the militia called out for the defence of the frontiers of Indiana and Missouri. The companies of Captains Matthew P. Long, of Missouri, and D. Siglor, of Indiana, are entitled to compensation for their services; that for the former amounting to \$700, and for the latter to \$300, as appears from letters from the paymaster general which accompany the papers upon which this report is founded.

The committee, therefore, report a bill embracing the several cases above mentioned.

[24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 638

[1ST SESSION.]

MILITARY ORDERS AND OPERATIONS AGAINST THE INDIANS IN FLORIDA, AND FOR THEIR REMOVAL WEST OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 10, 1836.

To the Senate of the United States:

In answer to the call made by the Senate in their resolution of the 3d instant, relative to the Indian hostilities in Florida, I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of War, accompanied by sundry explanatory papers.

ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, *February 9, 1836.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 9, 1836.*

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the Senate of February 3, 1836, requesting the President to communicate to the Senate all the measures taken by the administration to suppress the Indian hostilities in Florida, and also to communicate all the information in his possession relative to the cause of those hostilities, I have the honor to transmit a report from the adjutant general, showing the measures above referred to which have been adopted.

I transmit, also, the accompanying summary of the proceedings with the Seminole Indians subsequent to the formation of the treaty with them at Payne's Landing, concluded May 9, 1832, and ratified April 8, 1834, exhibiting the causes which have led to the present hostilities, so far as they are known at this department.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEW. CASS.

The PRESIDENT of the United States.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 9, 1836.*

SIR: In complying with your instructions to report the military operations of the department touching the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida, it may be proper to advert to the first order augmenting the force in that quarter, and to the assignment of an officer of the army to duty there, who, in his capacity of commander of the troops, was required also to afford all proper aid to the agents of government appointed to conduct and superintend the removal of the Seminole Indians west of the Mississippi, in conformity with the stipulations of their treaty with the United States.

In consequence of the state of affairs as reported by the commanding officer of Fort King on the 27th October, 1834, and the officer of the commissary's department charged with duties connected with the removal of the Indians, and also on the report of the Indian agent, it was deemed necessary to increase the military force stationed in Florida. Accordingly orders, dated November 24, were issued directing three companies of artillery to take post at Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, and the company stationed at Fort Marion, St. Augustine, to join the garrison at Fort King, then consisting of one company of infantry. The same order assigned Brevet Brigadier General Clinch to the command of the troops in Florida, an officer of much experience, and being well acquainted with the Indian habits and character; he was also required to co-operate with the Indian agent in all proper measures relative to the contemplated removal of the Seminole Indians.

On a requisition of General Clinch, received in February, 1835, for six additional companies to strengthen his command, four companies of artillery, under Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Fanning, of the

4th regiment, were, on the 14th of February, 1835, ordered from Fort Monroe to Fort King, with authority, at the same time, to draw in the company of infantry at Key West. The number of companies in Florida was now increased to ten; of which number, six were concentrated at Fort King, three at Fort Brooke, as before stated, and one stationed at Key West.

On the 12th of October Lieutenant Harris, of the artillery, disbursing agent for the Seminoles, recommended that the force in Florida should be increased; but as no additional requisition for that purpose had been received from General Clinch, it was not considered proper to direct this measure. On the 15th of the month the two companies of artillery stationed at Forts Morgan and Pickens, near Mobile and Pensacola, were placed under his orders.

On the 21st of October a letter, dated the 8th, was received from General Clinch, in which he suggested the propriety of being authorized to call into the service one hundred and fifty mounted volunteers, to aid in the removal of the Indians and to suppress any difficulties which might occur. But as this force was required to aid in the removal of the Indians and to prevent difficulties which were anticipated, and not to repress hostilities which had commenced, or which were then impending, General Clinch was informed, in answer, on the 22d of October, that there was no appropriation authorizing the measure, and that the President, under existing circumstances, did not consider that the case came under the constitutional power to call into service an additional force for the defence of the country. But he was authorized to order two more companies, viz: those at Forts Wood and Pike, to join him, which, with the two companies placed at his disposal on the 15th of October, made four companies of regular troops, in lieu of the mounted men. On the 30th of the same month orders were given by the Navy Department to Commodore Dallas to direct one of the vessels of the squadron to co-operate with General Clinch in his endeavors to effect the removal of the Seminoles.

In a letter received on the 31st of October General Clinch requested that three companies of regular troops might be added to his command. He was apprised, however, by previous orders, that four had already been placed at his disposal.

In his communication from St. Augustine, dated 29th November, received on the 9th of December, General Clinch reported that, should he find it necessary for the protection of the frontier settlements, he would assume the responsibility of calling out at least one hundred mounted men, believing that the measure would be sanctioned by the President and Secretary of War. This approval was communicated to him on the same day; and, in addition to it, a letter was addressed to the governor of Florida, requesting him to place at the disposal of General Clinch any militia force that officer might require. Of this General Clinch was informed. He was also informed that, at the request of General Hernandez, orders would be given, through the Ordnance department, to issue five hundred muskets and the necessary equipments to the militia.

It appears that, on the 30th of November, the force in Florida consisted of one field officer and nine companies of artillery, besides two of infantry, and were posted as follows:

At St. Augustine, one company, fifty-three strong, including three commissioned officers; at Fort King, six companies, three hundred and three strong, including one field officer and twelve company officers; at Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, three companies, one hundred and thirty-three strong, including nine company officers; at Key West, one company, forty-seven strong, including one company officer—making, in the aggregate, five hundred and thirty-six, including twenty-six commissioned officers, then serving in Florida.

The four companies placed under the orders of General Clinch in October were, pursuant to his orders, drawn from their permanent stations, and severally arrived at Fort Brooke on the 27th of November, 12th, 25th, and 28th of December, as did the company from Key West on the 21st of that month.

On the 23d of December a detachment of two companies, commanded by the gallant Major Dade, took up the line of march from Fort Brooke to Fort King, distant about one hundred miles, to join the troops under the immediate command of General Clinch.

The loss of these companies on the 28th reduced the force in Florida to twelve companies, which, on the 31st of December, were distributed as follows: At Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, five companies, two hundred and four strong, including nine company officers, Captain Belton commanding; at Fort King, one company, forty-eight strong, including two company officers and one field officer, Lieutenant Colonel Crane commanding; in the field, near the Wythlacoochee, six companies, with one field officer of artillery, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Fanning, under the immediate command of General Clinch. This battalion is estimated to have been about two hundred and eighty-three strong, including thirteen company officers. The regular force in Florida, on the morning of the 31st December, is estimated to have been about five hundred and thirty-five strong, including two field officers and twenty-four company officers. On the 29th of December General Clinch moved forward with the battalion of six companies, and on the 31st crossed the Wythlacoochee with about two hundred regulars, when, being attacked, he engaged and defeated the Indians. The volunteer force with General Clinch on the day of the action is said to have been about five hundred; but his official report, received the 20th of January, does not distinctly state the exact number which crossed the river and joined in the action.

On the 8th of January, in consequence of information received from General Hernandez and General Call respecting the state of affairs in Florida, the War Department, as a precautionary measure, and, as it is understood, upon its own suggestion, extended the authority of General Clinch to call for militia on the governors of Alabama, South Carolina, and Georgia, and requesting them to place at his disposal such force as he might require. And, on the next day, it appears that orders were despatched from the Navy Department to the commanding officers of the revenue cutters at Charleston, Key West, and Mobile, which were transferred by the Treasury Department, to report to General Clinch for instructions; and, on the 13th, Commodore Dallas was requested to co-operate with his squadron. On the 13th of January Governor Eaton was informed that the commanding officer at the arsenal at Augusta had been directed to furnish such arms and ammunition as he might require.

On the 17th of January, unofficial information having reached the War Department of General Clinch's action with the Indians on the 31st of December, the War Department, fearing that the communication with General Clinch might be interrupted, and he, therefore, not be enabled to take those measures which circumstances might render necessary, requested the governor of South Carolina to place at the disposal of General Eastis, the commanding officer at Charleston, such a militia force as he might call for, and directed this officer to proceed with that force, together with the garrisons at Charleston and Savannah, to St. Augustine, thence to open a communication with General Clinch and report to him for instructions.

About the 20th of January the first intimation was received at the War Department that there was

reason to fear that parties of the Creeks might join the Seminoles. In consequence of this information, and from the belief that the operations might become more extended and require an officer of higher rank, Major General Scott was ordered, on the 21st of that month, to proceed to the theatre of hostilities and there assume the command. Authority to call on the executives of Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina, and Florida for what militia force he might find necessary, was given to him, and the governors of those States were requested to place such force at his disposal. At the same time three companies of artillery from Forts Macon and Johnston, North Carolina, and Augusta arsenal, in Georgia, as also a detachment of one hundred dragoon recruits, and three other companies, on the 25th, taken from Forts Washington and Severn and Washington arsenal, under the command of Major Gates, were ordered to Florida. The same instructions that had been given to General Clinch on the subject of the three revenue cutters, and the communication with Commodore Dallas, were also given to General Scott.

In consequence of representations from Florida that measures would probably be taken to transport the slaves captured by the Indians to the Havana, it appears that instructions were given to the armed vessels to prevent such proceedings, and General Scott was directed to allow no pacification with the Indians while a living slave belonging to a white man remained in their possession. Such measures as the laws appear to justify were also authorized to be taken by the governor of Florida to prevent the Indians from receiving supplies of ammunition from the fishermen on the coast of Florida.

It is estimated that the whole number of regular troops already in Florida, and on their way there, amount to about 1,200, including officers.

I have not considered it necessary to detail, in this report, the orders given by the various military bureaus of the War Department to provide the necessary means, such as transportation, ordnance, and ordnance stores, provisions, &c., for the operations in Florida. All the measures in relation to these subjects which appeared to be necessary were duly taken.

The annexed copy of instructions (marked A) to General Scott will present a general view of the measures he is authorized to take, and the objects he is to effect.

In conformity with your further instructions, to mention in this statement the probable number of disaffected Seminole Indians, according to the best information in possession of the War Department, on application to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs he reports that Lieutenant Harris, the disbursing agent charged with the distribution of the various articles of supply guaranteed by treaty stipulations, and whose duty it was, therefore, to ascertain, by the best data within his reach, their whole number, states, in a communication to the Commissary General of Subsistence, dated September 29, 1835, that he did not think the population, including men, women, children, and negroes, exceeded three thousand. Of this number, Lieutenant Harris supposes there were sixteen hundred females, leaving the male population, including negroes, at fourteen hundred. The Commissioner further reports that "there are no data in his office for determining what proportion of the number were disposed to emigrate, and what to remain. Assuming, however," he continues, "that they were equally divided, there would then be seven hundred males, including negroes, of the disaffected party. If the statement of the agent be correct, it is not probable that more than one-half of this number could be warriors. But this conjectural estimate, it will be observed, refers to the period of Lieutenant Harris's report of September 29, or before the commencement of hostilities. It does not refer, therefore, to the present number of the hostile party in Florida, as it may have received accessions from the other party of the Seminoles and from the Creeks."

In his communication to the Adjutant General on the subject of the friendly Indians located in the immediate vicinity of Tampa Bay, received on the 8th instant, Captain Belton, the commanding officer, reports that about ninety warriors have offered their services, and that he has directed their whole force to enter the field, believing that they will be of much service in annoying the rear of the hostile party.

Respectfully submitted.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General of the Army.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

ABSTRACT.

On the 9th day of May, 1832, a treaty was concluded at Payne's Landing, in Florida, by Colonel Gadsden, with the Seminole Indians, for the cession to the United States of the lands in that Territory, and for their removal to the country west of the Mississippi.

This treaty contained a provision that certain chiefs, therein named, together with their agent and interpreter, "should be sent, at the expense of the United States, as early as convenient, to examine the country assigned to the Creeks west of the Mississippi river; and should they be satisfied with the character of that country, and of the favorable disposition of the Creeks to reunite with the Seminoles as one people," then this treaty was to "be binding on the respective parties."

Agreeably to this stipulation, the delegation repaired to the country west of the Mississippi, and, being satisfied on the points referred to their discretion, they concluded, on the 28th of March, 1833, at Fort Gibson, a treaty with Messrs. Stokes, Ellsworth, and Schermerhorn, rendering absolute the above-mentioned treaty of Payne's Landing. The treaty of Payne's Landing was ratified on the 8th of April, 1834, and the supplementary treaty on the 12th of April, 1834.

The treaty of Payne's Landing provided that the Seminole Indians should remove within three years after the ratification of the treaty, and that the emigration should commence as early as practicable in the year 1833, and with certain bands therein specified; so that a proper proportion might be removed in each of the three years.

The treaty not having been ratified until the spring of 1834, and no appropriation having been made, definitive measures could not be taken for the removal of any of these Indians until the proper season arrived; and, indeed, they could not have been removed with any just regard to their health and circumstances till the succeeding winter. In the meantime, however, on the 8th of April, being the day of the ratification of the treaty of Payne's Landing, General Thompson, the Indian agent for Florida, was informed that his return to his agency at an early day was important, as arrangements "will be made for the removal of the Seminoles as soon as the appropriations are made."

On the 8th of July succeeding, being immediately after the adjournment of Congress, regulations were adopted prescribing the operations for the removal of the Indians during that year. Those relating to the Seminole Indians are here inserted:

"9. The season being so far advanced, and there being no appropriation for the removal of the Seminole Indians this year, it is not considered advisable to attempt their removal immediately. General Wiley Thompson, the present agent, will be appointed special agent for removal. His compensation will not commence till such time subsequent to the 31st day of December next as he may be required to begin his duties. Captain Russell will be appointed the disbursing officer.

"10. Captain Russell will be directed to repair immediately to Florida, where he will have a personal communication with General Thompson, who will be advised of the views of the department. They will communicate to the Indians the intention of the government to provide for their removal as speedily as is compatible with their health and other circumstances.

"11. A plan of operations will be projected by General Thompson and Captain Russell, embracing all the details connected with this matter necessary for the sanction of this department. They will ascertain when will be the proper time of commencing the removal; the mode of transportation, whether by land or water; the proper route to be taken; the best mode of procuring subsistence on the road, whether by contract or by open purchase; the best mode of procuring wagons, if wagons are required; and generally all the circumstances necessary to a just view and an economical arrangement of the whole affair. If it is judged best that the transportation should be by land, one of those officers will proceed along the route as far as the Mississippi, in order to ascertain the facilities of transportation and the means of subsistence, and to enable them to determine on the best course with respect to both.

"12. If it should be concluded that the Indians had better be transported by water, by the way of New Orleans, then vessels or steamboats should be procured on the best terms, and, if convenient, by public proposals. If steamboats can be got at New Orleans, so as to ascend the Arkansas, an arrangement had better be made for the whole distance; but if not, the Indians had better be transported so far as to be put in charge of the removing officers west of the Mississippi.

"13. General Thompson and Captain Russell will report the number of persons whom it will be necessary for them to employ, and, in doing so, they will consult the most rigid economy.

"As soon as the plan projected by them is received here, the department will act upon it, and communicate immediate instructions for their operations."

The first information which reached the department, furnishing any authentic evidence of the disinclination of the Seminoles to remove after the ratification of the treaty, was contained in a letter from General Thompson of October 28, 1834, in which he transmitted a formal talk from them to him, and his answer, on the 23d of that month. It will be seen by adverting to these documents, which are herewith transmitted, that the objections made to a removal were very vague, and, in fact, are evidently mere excuses for a non-compliance with the provisions of the treaty of Payne's Landing. Among these were the assertions that, by the treaty of Fort Moultrie, they were to remain in Florida for twenty years. The treaty to which they refer was concluded September, 1823, and secured to them the reservation subsequently ceded by the treaty of Payne's Landing. There is in it no such provision as they allude to; and if there were, the state of the case would not be altered by it, for, by the treaty of Payne's Landing, concluded ten years subsequently, they ceded this reservation and engaged to remove. The only limitation in the treaty of Fort Moultrie is one of twenty years, at which time certain annuities were to cease. Some of them urged that, although the lands west of the Mississippi were good, the Indians in that quarter were bad; that they wanted to keep their families where they were; that it would require much trouble to get there, &c.

From the report of General Thompson, as well as from the tenor of his interviews with the Indians, it was obvious that the Seminoles were divided on the subject of a removal; that a portion were willing to remove, and another portion indisposed to go.

On the 24th of November, immediately after the receipt of these despatches, General Thompson was informed by the Secretary of War, by direction of the President, that the demands of the Indians to be permitted to remain could not be submitted to, and the letter thus continues:

"Every consideration of good faith and expediency with respect to themselves, and the just and humane policy on the part of the United States, requires their removal in conformity with the stipulations of the treaty. I have no doubt that you are right, and that the sentiments disclosed by the Indians are those of interested advisers, and not their own. They have stipulated to remove west. They have ceded their country in Florida, and it will soon be sold and occupied by our citizens. Part of the appropriations for fulfilling the treaty have been made, and others will be asked for as fast as required.* It is nothing less than insanity or an utter ignorance of their own position which can induce them, under these circumstances, to expect to remain. To comply with their wishes, or, rather, what is represented as their wishes, would be utter ruin to them."

General Thompson was also informed that orders had been given for an increase of the military force in the vicinity of these Indians, and he was instructed to communicate freely with General Clinch, who was directed to take the command. He was also informed that their annuities would be withheld until they complied with the treaty.

At the same time a talk from the President to these Indians was sent to General Thompson, in which the views of the President were fully communicated to them, and they were distinctly told that they had ceded their lands in Florida and had agreed to go west, and that these stipulations must be carried into effect. "The effort to remain," said this talk, "would be destructive to you, and the President will not listen to such a proposition."

On the 28th of December General Thompson communicated to the department the result of his interview with the chiefs, when he informed them of the views of the government and the determination that they must adhere to their treaty and remove. After much discussion upon the subject General Thompson states: "The result was, that we closed with the utmost good feelings, and I have never seen Powell or the other chiefs so cheerful and in so fine a humor at the close of a discussion on the subject of their removal."

On the 27th of January, 1835, General Thompson reported that he considered the force stationed in and on the border of the Seminoles not large enough to effect the object for which it was intended. He also stated that a large portion of the Indians were opposed to removal, and he had no doubt that they had been tampered with by designing persons until some projects of speculation or some fraudulent claims for slaves could be successfully prosecuted. The military means, as will appear from the accompanying report of the Adjutant General, were immediately provided, agreeably to the suggestion of

* The appropriations provided were for the purpose of purchasing certain articles promised in the treaty to the Indians.

General Thompson, and to one made by General Clinch about the same time. At this time, and subsequently, the agents of the government were employed in endeavoring to persuade the Indians to remove, and in making such arrangements as were necessary.

In two letters from General Clinch, of 19th March and 1st April, and in one from General Thompson of the 31st March, the then state of affairs of the Seminoles was fully communicated. They reported that they found, in their interviews with the Indians, that the President's talk had produced a favorable effect; but the Indians were desirous of being allowed a short time, with a view to determine upon the measures they would adopt. These letters, copies of which are transmitted, show the views of those officers. General Clinch suggested, among other things, that "perhaps it would be better to let them remain until next spring, provided that they would consent to remove peaceably and quietly on the 1st day of March next. Many are inclined to this plan, and I believe the whole nation will readily come into the measure. It is impossible not to feel a deep interest and much sympathy for this people, but, at the same time, every humane and benevolent man, at all acquainted with their character, must acknowledge that the mild and benevolent course adopted by government is the only one to save them from destruction."

In answer to the views presented by Generals Thompson and Clinch, they were informed by the Secretary of War, on the 14th of April, that the subject had been submitted to the President, and that the views of General Clinch were deemed equally judicious and humane. He was told that there was not the "slightest wish to oppress the unhappy Seminoles who had stipulated for their own removal. But their continuance where they now are for any length of time is absolutely impossible, and the sooner they are satisfied of this fact the better it will be for them. Still, however, I should much prefer a voluntary and peaceable removal to one effected by force. It would only be in the last resort that the government would be willing to compel them to comply with their own engagements; and it would be better to suffer a temporary inconvenience, if thereby their feelings could be quieted, than to require them to be removed without their own consent. The matter, therefore, is referred entirely to your discretion and to that of General Thompson. If they should all be willing to go this year, it would certainly be better to remove them; but if they are opposed to this, and will generally agree quietly to remove by the 1st of March, or as soon thereafter as the necessary arrangements can be made, then they may be suffered to remain until that time. But in that case let a written agreement be drawn up, stating the reason of the delay, their readiness to remove by that time, and to go in a body by such route as you and General Thompson may think best for them and the most economical for the government, and let this agreement be signed, in open council, by all their influential men. It is my decided opinion that they had better go by water, and every proper inducement should be held out to them to assent to that measure. Still, however, if their repugnance should prove to be invincible, that point may be yielded to them.

"Should the Seminoles, however, peremptorily decline to pledge themselves peaceably to remove next season, you will then proceed to carry into effect the instructions heretofore given."

Before the receipt, however, of the above letter, viz: on the 23d of April, an arrangement was made with the Indians, by Generals Clinch and Thompson and the disbursing agent, by which the validity of the treaty of Payne's Landing was recognized, and the Indians agreed to carry into effect its provisions. In consequence of this, instead of removing a part of them at that time, they were allowed until the succeeding winter to make their preparations, when they all agreed to go together, and it was understood they would be removed about the 15th of January.

It will be remarked that, by the treaty of Payne's Landing, the Seminoles were to be allowed three years for their removal; and as the delay in the examination of the country west of the Mississippi, and the consequent ratification of the treaty, could not be imputable to them as a fault, they were entitled, by every fair construction, to three years from the ratification. Consequently, therefore, the only delay which this arrangement occasioned was the non-removal of a portion of their people at that time, and its postponement to the next season of operations. The advantages which there was a reason to expect from it were, that the Indians would be quieted, and voluntarily go, and that they would all be removed in two years instead of three.

The reasons given for this measure by the officers who proposed it were very satisfactory to the President. These were: the duty of yielding something to the situation of the friendly chiefs who advocated the measures of the government; the lateness of the season, which would have brought the operations into the heat of summer, and exposed the emigrants to the dangers of the cholera, and other malignant disorders which had afflicted some of the other emigrating parties; the injury which would have been sustained by their leaving their own country, with the crops in the ground, without any means of disposing of them, and of their arrival at their place of residence in the west at a bad time to prepare their arrangements for their future subsistence; and also the natural desire that the whole tribe, if possible, should go together. The agreement of the chiefs is herewith transmitted.

On the 20th of May the approval of the President was conveyed by the Acting Secretary of War to Generals Clinch and Thompson and Lieutenant Harris on the subject of the arrangement made by them for the continuance of a part of the Seminoles, and their entire removal next season. In that letter the approval, also, of the President was conveyed of the declaration of General Clinch to the Seminoles that, if they declined to remove voluntarily, they would be removed by force. This letter continues: "The President approves of this declaration, upon a full consideration of the circumstances under which it was made. The Seminoles had trifled sufficiently long with the most solemn treaty obligations, to which they had in the first instance acceded with a full understanding of their character, and the consequences which they had, during three years, full opportunity to perceive and appreciate. It is apparent, from our report, that further argument and persuasion would have been fruitless. The government was, therefore, bound by the treaty of 1832 to secure the well-being of the Indians and the prosperity of the Territory from which they had agreed to emigrate."

General Thompson, in a letter of the 3d of June, reported that Powell, one of the most influential chiefs of the Seminoles, had behaved so badly in his office that he was put in irons and confined. On the next day, however, he signified his regret and his willingness to sign the agreement and emigrate. To test his sincerity he was released, and had five days given to him while at liberty, during which he could come forward to affix his name to the instrument the others had signed. "True to his professions," says the agent, "he this day appeared, with seventy-nine of his people—men, women, and children—including some who had joined him since his conversion, and redeemed his promise. He told me many of his friends were out hunting, whom he could and would bring over on their return. I have now no doubt of his sincerity, and as little that the greatest difficulty is surmounted."

During the summer only two incidents occurred to interrupt the harmony which was the result of the

arrangement of the preceding April. These were similar in their character to those feuds which so often prevail upon the border, and afforded no reason to anticipate hostilities. In one case the accused Indians were surrendered by the chiefs, but were eventually discharged, because, as stated by the agent, the proper civil authority would not receive them. In the other case, it appears by the report of General Clinch that a murder was committed by the Indians as an act of revenge, and that they stated "that, having accomplished the purpose of revenge, by the murder of a white man, they were satisfied." General Clinch further remarked that "measures have been taken at Fort King by the officers and the chiefs, conjointly, to apprehend the murderers, and I have no doubt they are secured." It is not, however, known at this department that these persons have yet been actually apprehended.

In other respects affairs with the Indians remained undisturbed, the agents of the government and the Indians anticipating a removal during the succeeding winter.

On the 3d of August, in a letter received on the 26th of that month, Lieutenant Harris, the disbursing agent, reported that the prospects of emigration were promising. The views of General Thompson and of Lieutenant Harris were subsequently submitted to the department, respecting a plan of operations for the removal of these Indians, and the necessary arrangements for carrying into full effect the measures of removal were approved and continued in the process of fulfilment by the agent until the commencement of hostilities.

In a letter from Lieutenant Harris, the disbursing agent, of September 29, 1835, he states: "I consider the population," speaking of the Indians under treaty stipulations to remove, "including negroes, not to exceed three thousand, of which I should suppose sixteen hundred are females."

The first information of any act having a decided appearance to commit hostilities was conveyed in a letter from General Thompson, dated 30th of November, and received at the department the 23d of December, in which he states that from four to five hundred of the Seminoles friendly to emigration, and five of their chiefs, had fled to Tampa Bay for protection; that one of the most intelligent and active chiefs had been murdered by those opposed to their removal, and it was his impression that this act would operate seriously upon the emigration, and that force would have to be resorted to. No reason is given for this murder, but it is probable, from subsequent events, that it was the commencement of a series of hostile efforts which the party opposed to emigration was determined to make. Seven days subsequently General Thompson reported that many of the Indians had disappeared from their usual places of residence immediately after this murder. General Thompson concludes his information by stating that he then considers the Indians in a decided state of hostility. This letter was received on the 30th of December.

Having traced the affair to the first official announcement of hostilities, it is not necessary, in obeying the call, to pursue it further. It is proper, however, to remark that information of this murder of the friendly chief, and of the unfriendly intentions of the Indians, was conveyed in a letter from General Clinch of December 1, and received, likewise, on the 16th of December.

Copies of the letters herein referred to, and necessary to an understanding of the causes which have led to the present difficulties in Florida, are herewith transmitted.

It is obvious, in a recapitulation of the whole subject, that a portion of the Seminoles, after the conclusion of the treaty of Payne's Landing, were indisposed to comply with the stipulations and to remove west of the Mississippi, and to this indisposition is to be traced the origin of the hostilities which are now carrying on in Florida.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 9, 1836.*

I have examined the papers on file relating to the causes of the present hostilities with the Seminoles, and the above abstract, together with copies of letters accompanying them, seem to me to furnish all the material information necessary to a knowledge of those causes.

C. A. HARRIS, *Chief Clerk War Department.*

FEBRUARY 9, 1836.

A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 21, 1836.*

SIR: You will please to repair, without unnecessary delay, to Florida, and assume the direction of the operations against the Seminole Indians.

I enclose, for your information, copies of the various instructions which have issued from this department for the suppression of the hostilities of these Indians, and of such other papers as may be necessary to put you in full possession of the state of affairs in that quarter. I enclose, also, duplicate letters to the governors of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, requesting them to call into the service of the United States such militia force as you may deem necessary, and advising them that the authority thus conferred upon you will enable you to increase, modify, or revoke any requisition which may have been made in pursuance to the powers granted to generals Clinch and Eustis to call upon the executives of those States and of the Territory for any militia force.

Their powers, also, to call for such force will cease on your assumption of the command.

It is impracticable here to prescribe the amount of force which ought to be carried into the field. That must depend upon the actual circumstances which you may find existing when you reach the scene of operations. It is, of course, highly desirable that no unnecessary force should be employed, as the expense may be thereby greatly increased. Still, I would not have you hesitate for a moment in calling out such a number of the militia as will enable you, with promptitude and certainty, to put an immediate termination to these difficulties. The horrors of such a warfare are too great to run any risk in its immediate suppression. This subject is therefore committed entirely to your own discretion.

The difficulties with these Indians have arisen from their indisposition to comply with the terms of a treaty concluded some time since with Colonel Gadsden. That treaty provided for their removal west of the Mississippi; but when the period of its execution arrived, it was found that a considerable portion of the Indians were unwilling to remove. As they had ceded their whole country in Florida, it was impossible to permit them to remain there, as they would have become a lawless banditti, liable at all times to commit depredations upon the settlements. After much discussion with the agents of the government, the Indians finally agreed that, if their removal was postponed till this winter, they would voluntarily emigrate.

When the arrangements began to be made for carrying this agreement into effect, a spirit of disaffection appeared, which led first to the murder of one or more of our own citizens, and then of some of their own chiefs who were disposed to carry into effect the agreement that had been made. This state of things was soon followed by open hostilities.

Copies of the earlier communications to and from General Clinch, which are herewith enclosed, will put you in possession of all the necessary facts.

I shall state very generally the measures which have been directed by this department. General Clinch is in command of the troops in Florida. He has had placed at his disposal fourteen companies of the army; but how many of these have actually reached that part of the country, and are now acting with general Clinch, is not known to this department. He was some time since authorized to call upon the governor of Florida for such militia force as he might deem necessary; and more recently similar authority was extended to him to call upon the governors of South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama; and a sloop-of-war and two revenue cutters have been ordered to report to General Clinch, and to co-operate with him on the southwest coast of Florida, and another revenue cutter on the eastern coast.

You will perceive, by the accompanying copy of a letter to General Eustis, that in consequence of the unofficial, but no doubt authentic statements, which reached here a few days since, respecting the recent action with the Indians, and the destruction of the settlements, authority was given to him to call upon the governor of South Carolina for what militia force he might require, and to accept such volunteer corps as might offer, and to proceed with this force, and with the garrisons of Charleston and Savannah, to St. Augustine, and there assume the command, and open a communication with General Clinch. You will also see that General Eustis has detached one company from Charleston to St. Augustine.

In addition to the duplicates, herewith enclosed, to the several executives above mentioned, another will be transmitted to each of them by mail. On your arrival at Charleston, you will probably be able to ascertain the precise state of affairs in Florida, and to take your measures accordingly. These you will please to adopt without delay.

Should you deem it important to have a personal communication with the governor of South Carolina or Georgia you are at liberty so to do. Your own route, however, to the scene of operations in Florida must depend upon another circumstance. Letters from Governor Eaton, General Call, and Colonel Gadsden, copies of which are enclosed, leave but little doubt that some of the Creek warriors have joined the Seminoles. To what extent this disaffection may have proceeded we have not here the means of ascertaining. But, from the number and position of the Creek Indians, it is highly important, if they evince any disposition to join the hostile Indians in considerable numbers, that the most vigorous measures should be adopted to check this spirit. It is probable that you will be able to obtain such intelligence in South Carolina as may enable you to form a correct estimate of the danger to be apprehended from this source; and if there is reason to believe that the Creeks are in a hostile state, or that they meditate it, you will then call into the field such a militia force as may be necessary to occupy the Creek country in Alabama, and immediately reduce these Indians to submission. Should, however, there be no cause for alarm on this subject, your undivided efforts will be directed to the Seminoles.

Whatever expenditures may be rendered necessary, you will please to direct, and the proper staff officers under your command will be furnished with such funds as may be required to meet them. One hundred and twenty rations were some time since ordered, as a precautionary measure, to the St. John's. Whatever additional supplies may be required from the subsistence department will be procured upon your orders. The arsenals at Augusta, in Georgia, and at Mount Vernon, in Alabama, and the ordnance depot in Charleston, will issue such arms and ammunition as you may find necessary.

I have to request that you will ascertain from the various staff departments at this place the arrangements which have been made, and which are necessary for the transportation, pay, subsistence, and operations of the regular force and militia which will be under your command. The great expense and inefficiency of the militia, when called out for too short a time, renders it indispensable that no force of that description should be received into service for a shorter period than three months from the time of their arrival at the place of rendezvous, to be disbanded previously if their services should not be so long required. You will take care to have the militia regularly mustered into service, and that the number of officers is in the proper proportion.

I have also to request that you will give the necessary instructions for the preservation and accountability of the public property. There is, upon these occasions, too often so great a waste, particularly where a militia force is brought into the field, that great circumspection should be used.

You will see by some of the accompanying documents that many of the negroes have been captured by the Indians, and that there is reason to apprehend they will be transported to Cuba. I have to ask your particular attention to the measures indicated to prevent the removal of those negroes and to insure their restoration.

You will allow no terms to the Indians until every living slave in their possession belonging to a white man is given up.

Governor Eaton has also suggested, as his letter will show, that some of the fishing vessels on the coast of Florida are engaged in co-operating with the Indians. This subject should be immediately investigated, and I refer you, for the proper measures, to the suggestions contained in the letter of yesterday to General Clinch.

I have also to request that you will communicate freely with Governor Eaton, and advise him of your movements. So far as any expense may have been encountered by his direction in the defence of the Territory, which can be met by this department agreeably to the usages of the service, you will order it to be paid on the proper vouchers. But if doubts exist as to whether they are legally payable without a specific appropriation therefor, you will refer them here for consideration.

The line dividing your own department from that of General Gaines is at present an imaginary one, and probably would, if run, actually pass through the scene of hostilities. You will pursue your operations, therefore, without regard to any such divisionary line.

General Clinch has been instructed to allow the Indians no pacification till they are unconditionally subdued, and till they consent to an immediate embarkation for the country west of the Mississippi.

This point you will particularly advert to, as also to that branch of the instructions to General Clinch which directs him to deliver over to the civil authorities such of the Indians as were guilty of individual outrages before the commencement of hostilities. If the Creeks have engaged or should engage in these hostilities, you will, in like manner, promptly subdue them, and make it an indispensable condition of

peace being granted to them that they depart, as soon as the government can make the proper arrangements, for their country west of Arkansas. In both of these cases it will be proper that a vigilant supervision be exercised over these Indians till their removal, and that they be accompanied by such a force as will keep them quiet. Their arms and ammunition will be taken from them, and not restored till they shall have reached their new country; and even then a discretion must be exercised by the military commanding officer in that quarter to withhold them for as long a period as he may think proper, if the Indians evince any spirit of disaffection. Colonel Hogan is the principal agent for the removal of the Creek Indians. He will be directed to report to you and to receive your instructions, and he will be able to communicate to you all the necessary information respecting the views of the government on the subject of the removal of these Indians, and of the mode of their proceeding. General Clinch will give you similar information concerning the Seminoles, as he has been for some time in communication with them, and understands fully the views of the department.

General Thompson, the principal removing agent, has been killed, and General Clinch has been requested to assign an officer to his duty.

Reposing entire confidence in the arrangements you may make, and in the promptness and vigor of your movements,

I am, sir, with high respect, your obedient servant,

LEW. CASS.

Major General WINFIELD SCOTT, *Washington City.*

No. 1.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *October 28, 1835.*

SIR: On the 1st instant Captain J. B. F. Russell, United States army, and myself arrived at Camp King. On the succeeding morning I called in the adjacent chiefs, gave out broken days for the assemblage of the Indians at Camp King on the 21st instant, to receive their annuity, that being the earliest day they would assent to; and I told them that I did not wish any of them to assemble before that day, as I would not be at liberty to issue provisions to them before the day appointed for the meeting; and I admonished them to be punctual to the appointed time.

Some of the leading chiefs did not arrive until the evening of the 22d, and those that were in attendance earlier would not consent to meet me in council until the absentees should arrive; consequently the first meeting occurred on the 23d, when I delivered to them a talk, the substance of which you have enclosed.

On the succeeding day they, in answer to me, gave in substance what you have appended to my talk of the 23d.

I told them that I could not receive their talk as anything like an answer to the propositions which I had submitted to them, and that I must have a direct answer. They requested that we should take time and deliberate on the subject, under the influence of friendly feelings, &c. I told them that, as some of the propositions were very important to them, it was my duty to give them reasonable time to make up their minds upon those points; but that when they should retire to deliberate upon those propositions, to carry with them the recollection that what I had said to them was in pursuance of instructions from the government, conformable to the stipulations of their solemn treaty, and therefore must stand.

The succeeding day, on their intimation, we again met in council, when they, through the same chiefs, repeated in substance what they had said the preceding day. I expressed to them my regret that they should so openly manifest a total disregard of the obligations of their solemn treaty with the United States. They then requested that I, as their agent and friend, would give them my views and opinion upon the subject of their relations with the United States; in compliance with which, I gave, in substance, what you have in my second talk, herewith enclosed. During the delivery of my second talk I was frequently interrupted by some of the chiefs, especially a leading chief, who was a member of the exploring delegation, a circumstance so unusual in an Indian council as to satisfy me that they were not only afraid that I would produce a proper impression on the minds of the Indians, but that they are obstinately fixed in a resolution to disregard the treaty of Payne's Landing.

While I was portraying to them the inevitable and utter ruin which would overwhelm them, were it possible for them to remain in their present location a few years longer, silence ensued their previous frequent interruptions; they were awestruck by the picture I presented to them of utter desolation and hopeless wretchedness, and their minds, especially Mico-an-opa's, whom the Indians look to as principal chief, seemed engrossed and deeply interested.

At that important crisis I heard Powell, a bold and dashing young chief, who was seated by Mico-an-opa, and who is vehemently opposed to the removal of the Indians, speak to the latter, apparently in much earnestness, and the interpreter informed me, subsequently, that Powell then urged Mico-an-opa to be firm in his resolution. Hola-te Emarthla, one of the principal chiefs, displayed a magnanimity of character and a nobleness of soul meriting a better fate than that which I fear awaits him. He was in very bad health, said but little, but that little was a bold and manly declaration of his determination to adhere in good faith to his engagements with the United States, and it was coupled with a reproof upon those who evinced a disposition to prove faithless. Hola-te Emarthla and Facka-laste Hayo, one of his confidential chiefs, are of opinion that their own people and party embrace about one-third of the nation. These two chiefs informed me secretly that their lives were threatened; that they believed themselves and families, with some of their people, are in danger; and they appealed to me for the protection which would be afforded to them by permission to visit their friends on the Apalachicola river, under expressed stipulations that they will promptly return to the Seminole country, or join the Indians on their emigrating journey when called on by me. This protection I have, on mature deliberation, determined to afford them, when it shall become obviously necessary. But I directed Hola-te Emarthla to be on the lookout, stay as long as he can in safety, as I confidently expect that the government will soon enable me to protect him and his people here, which he seemed delighted to hear. If, however, he finds himself in great danger, before the much-to-be-desired moment when the government will have a sufficient military force in this section, I have determined to permit him, and such of his people as are in most danger, to occupy the

reserve on the Apalachicola river, recently evacuated by Colonel John Blunt and his party, there to remain, under all existing treaty limitations, restrictions, and provisions, until called thereon.

You have herewith enclosed a copy of the opinion expressed to me by Captains Russell and Graham, as to the necessity and propriety of the permission which I have determined to give to *Hola-te Emarthla*. A full view of all the circumstances leaves me without doubt that these deluded people have determined to resist the execution of the treaty of Payne's Landing, and I now have as little doubt that this delusion has been induced by some of the causes of hostilities to emigration suggested in my report to the superintendent of Indian affairs in Florida, dated the 18th January, 1834. There are many very likely negroes in this nation. Some of the whites in the adjacent settlements manifest a restless desire to obtain them, and I have no doubt that Indian-raised negroes, now in possession of the whites, some of the negroes in the nation, with some of the Indians, have been induced, by bribery or otherwise, to stir up hostilities among the Indians to the intended emigration, for the purpose of detaining the negroes here until the territorial jurisdiction shall be extended over the Indian country, so as to enable fraudulent claimants to prosecute their claims in the territorial courts, or, in the general scramble which may grow out of a *worse state of things*, give the avaricious and unprincipled an opportunity to effect their object by some other means.

It could not have escaped observation that the Indians, after they had received the annuity, purchased an unusual quantity of powder and lead. I saw one keg of powder carried off by one chief, and I am informed that several whole kegs were purchased. I did not forbid the sale of those articles to the Indians, because, as such a course would have been a declaration of my apprehensions, it might produce a sudden and immediate eruption. It may be proper to add that I was heretofore informed that the chiefs have a deposit of forty or fifty kegs of powder, which I did not credit at the time.

Having thus given you a full view of the existing state of things here, I feel it an imperious duty to urge the necessity of a strong reinforcement at this post, and the location of a strong force at Tampa Bay as early as possible. An imposing force, thus promptly marshalled, to coerce these refractory people, will have the effect to crush the hopes of those who have been tampering with them, awe the chiefs into a proper respect for the government, afford protection to the neighboring white settlements, and supersede the necessity of *Hola-te Emarthla* and his followers fleeing the country.

I was informed that it has been usual to make presents to the Indians during the payment of the annuity. I did not feel myself authorized to pursue the custom, and therefore declined doing so. I did, however, distribute among them a small quantity of tobacco, an article as indispensable, in their estimation, almost as provisions.

In pursuance of your instructions, I am desirous to close the business of the superintendency of Indian affairs in Florida. I cannot, however, accomplish this object until I receive the requisite funds. I did anticipate the arrival here of the funds necessary to effect this object some time ago, but owing, I presume, to the want of mail facilities, I have not received from your department any communication of a later date than the 6th of August last.

I have commenced the settlement of the business of the superintendency, as instructed, up to the date of my arrival here, which was on the 1st instant, opportunistically closing the third quarter of the present year. To that date Captain Russell, on my requisition, paid the striker in the Seminole smithery, *Eber Beale*. The blacksmith whom I left employed abandoned the shop on the 5th of May last; he was consequently only paid up to that date; at which time Captain Graham employed a slave belonging to the sutler here, *Mr. Erastus Rogers*, to supply *Beale's* place until I should return to the agency. This slave was employed because a white man could not be obtained who could be relied on. Since my arrival I have sought to employ a white man as gun and black smith, but fear I shall not be able to obtain one in this country who can be relied on. The slave now engaged is a good smith, and I submit to you whether I shall continue him. On my arrival here I found the striker indulging in intemperance, and I discharged him. Captain Graham furnished me with a man from the cantonment to aid in the smithery during the assemblage of the Indians, when there is always much work required to be done. I promised the man some compensation for his services. I have tried to obtain an Indian to serve as striker, and failed, and have been as unsuccessful in my applications to the whites. If permitted, I will continue *Mr. Rogers* as smith, and employ an intelligent slave in the adjacent white settlements who hires his time of his owner, and is desirous to undertake as striker. I can control these men, should they be employed, and submit the subject to you, because I am aware of the policy which justifies the regulation that requires the employment of the white man when Indians competent to perform the service cannot be found. The compensation due to *Erastus Rogers* for the service of his smith from the 5th May to the 30th September last was not paid because *Mr. Rogers* is absent, and left no person duly authorized to sign a receipt.

The existing state of things here has brought me to the conclusion that it will be proper for me to remain at the agency, and receive here the claims against these Indians provided for by the treaty of Payne's Landing, the adjustment of which has been committed to me.

I herewith enclose to you an estimate of all balances within my knowledge, due from the government to this superintendency, with the exception of the claims for salary and expenses in favor of the late sub-agent, *Mr. D. M. Sheffield*. I have it not in my power here to ascertain what is due to him; to which may be added the regular pay of *Stephen Richards* as interpreter on the Apalachicola river. Although he was here at the payment of the annuity, such was the press of business and excitement on that occasion that I forgot to ascertain from him the date to which he was last paid.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON, *United States Indian Agent.*

ELBERT HERRING, Esq.

Fort King, October 23, 1834.

The council convened this day at 11 o'clock a. m. The agent stated to the assembled chiefs that he had two government interpreters; that if they wished another, and would select one, he (the agent) would invite him to assist in interpreting. *Abram* was selected by them.

The agent then addressed the council, in substance, as follows:

Friends and brothers: I come from your great father, the President of the United States, with a talk. Listen to what I say. Last winter I visited your country; your people were generally out on their hunting expedition; I saw but few of you. I was obliged to leave here when I did go, because your father, the President, made it my duty to superintend the emigration of Colonel John Blunt and his people, according to the treaty between that chief and the United States. I discharged Blunt and his people at the city of New Orleans, and they are gone to their new homes beyond the Mississippi river. This service engaged my attention until May last, when, under permission from your father, the President, I started to visit my family in Georgia. On my way my horse ran away with my carriage, and came very near destroying me, which caused me much sickness, and obliged me to remain away from you until now. I am glad that I meet you all now in council.

On the 9th of May, 1832, you entered into a treaty at Payne's Landing. I come from the President to tell you that he has complied with all his promises to you in that treaty; that he was bound to do before you move; and that you must prepare to move by the time the cold weather of the winter shall have passed away. I have a proposition to you from your brothers, the chiefs of the western Creek nation; but before I present it to you, I will read to you the preamble of the 1st article of the treaty at Payne's Landing. [That part of the treaty was then read; the treaty at Fort Gibson was read, and the map of the country allotted to the Seminoles was shown to them and explained.] Having thus shown to you that the country which you have acquired beyond the Mississippi for this which you have, by the treaty of Payne's Landing, sold to the United States, lies adjoining your brothers of the west, I now proceed to present to you their proposition.

Instead of settling in the country allotted to you (adjoining to them) in a body by yourselves, they invite you to settle promiscuously among them, and all become, as in by-gone years, one people. They say they are ready with open arms to receive you as brothers, whether you determined to settle by yourselves, or promiscuously among them; but they think all will be more prosperous and happy, and that there will be less strife and contention if you will, on their invitation, relinquish your right to a separate settlement, and settle promiscuously among them. Such an arrangement will, they think, enable the Muscogee people to become, as they were in the days of other years, a great nation. You alone have the right to decide whether you will accept the invitation or not; it is left, as it should be, entirely optional with you, and no person but yourselves has any right to say you shall or shall not accede to the proposition. Take this with you when you retire, reflect upon it, and make up your minds for yourselves and your people.

Though the President does not believe that any of his red children here are so dishonest and faithless as to refuse to go, yet a circumstance occurred last year which induced a belief that some person or persons around here had a disposition to meddle in regard to the removal; that some person had recommended that a delegation should be sent to the President. This made the President angry, and he sent his orders in writing. [Here the letter from the War Department, dated February 21, 1834, to his excellency William P. Duval, was read and explained.]

This agency will be discontinued after the 31st December next: the lands here will be surveyed and sold, and the laws of the white man will soon be extended over this country; therefore, the sooner you leave this land the better for you. The most comfortable and expeditious mode of travelling for you, your old men, women, and children, is by water. I think that, if you wish, and should request me to ask your father, the President, to send you by water, his consent may be obtained. As to the idle reports that I have heard flying about in regard to an intention to take from you your negroes, as well as the foolish reports that some of the negroes will not consent to go, I have only to say that your father, the President, will defend you and your property from all persons, white as well as others; and as to your negroes, should there be any so foolish as to object to going with you, he will compel them to go, even in irons, if necessary. I have other propositions to present to you, and which I want you also to consult upon, and give me an answer as soon as you have made up your minds.

The next question arises out of the 5th article of the treaty at Payne's Landing; [that article was read and explained.] The question is, whether those among you who own cattle (which are to be given up to the United States here at a fair valuation) will prefer to take cattle at your new home, or there to receive the amount of money which shall be adjudged to be the value of the cattle you give up here? I wish those of you who desire cattle to be returned to you, at your new home, for such as you may have here, to inform me of your wish, that the government may be apprised in time to comply.

The next question is, whether you will petition to go by water as the best mode for getting all the old men, women, the children, lame, sick, and lazy of your people, comfortably along on their journey to your new home?

The next and last question is, how will you have the next annuity paid to you; will you have it in goods or in money? Should you prefer to receive it in such goods as will suit your wants, your father, the President, will have them delivered to you at fair prices, and much lower than you obtain them from the traders. In conclusion, as your friend and brother, I have only to say that Captain Russell and myself are to accompany you to your new home; and for myself, and I will add for Captain Russell, who hears me, we pledge ourselves to be your friends, to share your toils and hardships, and your sufferings, if, unfortunately, any of you should unexpectedly suffer.

The propositions which I present for your decision are—

1st. Will you accept the invitation of your brothers of the western Creek nation?

2d. Do you prefer cattle or money, when you arrive at your new home, for the cattle which, under the treaty, you must give up here?

3d. Will you petition to go by water, or do you prefer to go by land?

4th. How will you have the next annuity paid to you, in money or in goods?

These are the questions I wish you to deliberate upon, and give me your answer to them as soon as you have made up your minds. When you retire and enter into private council upon the propositions that I have thus submitted, should you want any further explanation on either point, send for me. I will attend you, give the desired explanation, and retire immediately, so as not to be an intruder on your private councils. You are at liberty to retire.

The speaker of the nation, Hoha-te Emarthla, said they would retire, and hold a private council this evening, and also again in the morning, and after that they would attend the agent in council. He then addressed the Indian assembly, by stating that they now had no excuse; that they had heard all that the agent had now said at Payne's Landing; that in their consultation they must not act like fools.

Reported confidentially.

The private Indians met in their camp in the afternoon with their chiefs, and Powell got up and addressed them, by recommending that they should object to the emigration, and to resist all efforts to remove them, and that any person who should consent to remove should be looked upon as an enemy, and should be held responsible to the nation. After a short silence, Holar-te Emarthla was called upon by the assembly for his opinion. He replied, by saying that they were in possession of his candid opinion ever since the treaty was made at Payne's Landing; that he then consented, with all the rest, to that treaty, and every part and clause of it; that he was a man that did not have the talk of a foolish child; that he deliberately thought of everything for the welfare of himself and nation before he gave his consent to that treaty; that he was there and then satisfied, for it was their only alternative for their salvation then and hereafter; that he also deliberately and coolly, and with the balance of the delegation that went west of the Mississippi to examine the country, gave his consent, after a full examination, to ratify, as they were authorized to do, that treaty; that Jumper, another one of the chiefs, who was also with the rest, was fully satisfied, and expressed himself so; and that he had now no other disposition or excuse than what he had then; that he was satisfied then, and is satisfied now; that he did not make talks one day to break them the next; and as for resistance to it, it was an idle thing, and impossible; for they had been told already by the agent that their father, the President, expected them, as chiefs and men of honor, to comply with their bargain; and that if they were so foolish as to heap ruin and disgrace upon themselves and people, their father, the President, would compel them to comply with it; that he advised them, as honest men, not to resist it. Jumper, a chief, then proposed that Holar-te Emarthla should represent in the council, the next day, the objections of the nation to removal; who objected, by saying that he would not show himself so foolish as to deliver such a simple talk. He considered he was a man; and if he should talk, he must talk like a man.

FRIDAY, October 24, 1834.

The Indians again met in council. The agent then told them that he had given them a talk yesterday, and asked them if they were ready to give him an answer to the several propositions which he then referred to them. The first was in regard to the invitation to the western Creeks; the second was on the subject of their cattle; the third was that, if you should wish to go by water, and would say so, I would recommend it to the President; the fourth was as to whether you will have the next annuity paid to you in money or goods. Upon these points I am now ready to receive your answer. Abram was selected as their interpreter.

Holar-te Micco then arose and said: "God made all of us, and we all come from one woman, sucked one bubbly. We hope we shall not quarrel; that we will talk until we get through."

Mico-anopa said, "that when they were at Camp Moultrie they made a treaty, and was to be paid their annuity for twenty years. That is all I have to say."

Jumper said, "that at Camp Moultrie they told them all difficulties should be buried for twenty years from the date of the treaty made there; that after this they held a treaty at Payne's Landing, before the twenty years were out; that they told them they might go and see the new country, but that they were not obliged to remove. The land is very good. I saw it, and was glad to see it; that the neighbors near them there were bad people; that they did not like them bad Indians, (the Pawnees.) I went and saw the place. I told the agent that I was a rogue; that he had brought me to the place here alongside and among these rogues, the bad Pawnees, because I am a rogue. I went to see the lands, and the commissioners said that the Seminoles must have that land. When we went west to see the land, we had not sold our land here, and we were told only to go and see it. The Indians there steal horses, and take packs on their horses; they all steal horses from the different tribes. We do not want to go among such people. Your talk seems always good, but we do not feel disposed to go west."

Holar-te Emarthla: "The horses that were stolen by the Cherokees we never got back, (the party that went west;) we then told the agent (Phagan) that the people were bad there—the land was good. When they went there we saw the Indians bring in scalps to the garrison. When we were there we had a meeting with McIntosh. He told us that among all their neighbors they had peace; that he and Colonel Arbuckle were to send out to have a treaty of peace with all those Spanish Indians, and when that was done, a report of it was to be sent to Washington. I am sick—I cannot say all I want to say. I am a man that wants to talk coolly and deliberately, and to tell the truth in all things. They promised to send to our nation word when peace was made with all those Indians west of the Mississippi." He then told the chiefs to address the agent, and express their opinions; as they had different opinions, they should talk it over and consult, and try to come all of one opinion.

Charley Emarthla: "The speakers of the nation are all dead, but I recollect some of their words. When they had the meeting at Camp Moultrie I was not there, but heard that we would be at peace, and that we would have our annuity paid to us for twenty years. White people have told me that the treaty at Camp Moultrie, which was made by great men, and not to be broken, had secured them for twenty years; that seven years of that treaty are still unexpired. I am no half-breed, and do not lean on one side. If they tell me to go after the seven years, I say nothing; that as to the proposition made them by the agent about moving, I do not say I will not go, but I think that until the seven years are out I give no answer. My family I love dearly and sacredly. I do not think it right to take them right off. The President has often said to me that he loves his children, that they loved him. When a man is at home and got his stock about him, he looks upon it as the subsistence of himself and family. Then when they go off, they reflect and think more seriously than when quiet at home. I do not complain of the agent's talk. My young men and family are all around me; should I go west, I would lose many on the path. As to the country west, I looked at it. A weak man cannot get there; the fatigue would be so great, it requires a strong man. I hardly got there. When I went there the agent, Phagan, was a passionate man; he quarrelled with us after we got there. Had Major Phagan done his duty, it would all have been settled, and there would have been no difficulty. If I know my heart, I think I am true. If I differ from the agent, he is a free man, and has a right to his talk. I hope this talk will bring all things right, that hereafter we may all live well together. I am pleased with the sight of the agent, and hope we may know each other better."

The agent then said: "I have no answer to make to what you have said to me to-day. My talk to you yesterday must and will stand, and you must abide by it. I am surprised at the chiefs, that after the

solemn treaty they entered into at Payne's Landing, they should come to me to-day with such a talk as they have made. Is it anything like an answer to the propositions and questions which I submitted yesterday for your consideration and decision? The meeting was appointed for the 21st instant; three days have passed away, and the chiefs come to me to-day with a foolish talk about Camp Moultrie. Is this a talk like chiefs? Is it such as I had a right to expect from you after my honest talk to you? I will not, dare not receive your talk to-day as anything like an answer to the questions which I submitted to you yesterday. I must have a direct answer to those questions. The first is, Will you accept of the invitation from your brothers of the west? The second is, Do you prefer money or cattle at your new home for the cattle you will leave here? The third is, Do you wish to go by water? The fourth is, Do you prefer to have your next annuity paid to you in goods suitable to your wants, or will you have it in money? And I want you, when you meet me again in council, to give me a correct account of the number of your people, that the government may provide for you comfortably while on your journey, whether by land or water. Now retire, and take as much time as is necessary to deliberate on the points which I have submitted to you, and when you are ready to meet me let me know. When you come here again, come prepared to act like chiefs and honorable men; don't bring to me any more foolish talks; men do not listen to the talks of a child, and remember that the talk I gave you must and will stand.

OCTOBER 25, 1834.

The council convened at 11 o'clock—interpreters as yesterday.

The agent said to the council, I am ready to receive your answers to the questions which I submitted to you.

Holote Mico.—I have only to repeat what I said yesterday, and to say that the twenty years from the treaty at Moultrie has not yet expired. I never gave my consent to go west; the whites may say so, but I never gave my consent.

Jumper.—We are not satisfied to go until the end of the twenty years; according to the treaty at Camp Moultrie, we were called upon to go to the west, beyond the Mississippi. It is a good country. This is a poor country, we know. We had a good deal of trouble to get there; what would it be for all our tribe?

Mico-an-opa.—I say what I said yesterday. I did not sign the treaty.

Charley Emarthla.—The agent told us yesterday that we did not talk to the point. I have nothing to say different from what I said yesterday. At Payne's Landing the white people forced us into the treaty. I was there; I agreed to go west, and did go west; I went in a vessel, and it made me sick. I undertook to go there, and think that for so many people it would be very bad. The Indians and the whites have spilt no blood; they have stole things from each other. At Payne's Landing the tomahawk was buried, and peace was to prevail, as agreed upon by whites and Indians. They agreed at Payne's Landing that if blood was seen in the path, to think it was because a person had snagged his foot. We wish to hear the agent's views and opinions on the matter.

The agent.—You tell me you wish to hear me upon the subject of your relations with the United States. And you have told me that you want to talk the matter over calmly, and in good humor; I am not mad; I am your friend; I feel here that I am, and that it is my official duty to be so. All the reply required of me, officially, to your foolish and unreasonable talk, is that it is no answer to the questions I submitted to you. I cannot, I dare not receive it as an answer. I have told you that you must stand to your bargain. My talk is still the same. You must go west. Your father, the President, who is your friend, will compel you to go. Therefore, be not deluded by any hope or expectation that you will be permitted to remain here. You have expressed a wish to hear my views and opinions upon the whole matter. As a man and your friend, I will this once decide to reason with you, for I want to show you that your talk to-day is the foolish talk of a child. *Holote Mico* tells me that one God made us all, and that we all descended from one woman, and drew nourishment from one breast. When I admit this truth, as I cheerfully do, I feel here, in my bosom, that you are my brothers, and that I am your friend. We should therefore act towards each other as brothers, and not speak with a forked tongue. If we do, if we try to break our solemn talk, that Great Spirit that made us will punish us. *Mico-an-opa* tells me that he did not sign the treaty at Payne's Landing, and that the twenty years' annuity, according to the Camp Moultrie treaty, is not expired. I hold in my hand the treaty of Payne's Landing; here is *Mico-an-opa*'s name and mark to it. It was witnessed by [here the witnesses were named; they are honest men; therefore *Mico-an-opa* does not tell the truth; he did sign the treaty at Payne's Landing. (*Mico-an-opa* interrupted agent by saying he did not touch the pen, he only reached over and pointed to it.) He did touch the pen; when he attempted to sign by pointing, he was told to touch. *Hicks* bent down out of his way; he did sign the treaty. *Jumper* says they agreed at Payne's Landing to go and examine the country west; but they were not bound to move to it until the nation should agree to do so after the return of the delegation; and he adds, what others of you have said, that the treaty at Camp Moultrie was to stand for twenty years. Such a talk from *Jumper* surprises me, for he is a man of sense; he understands the treaty at Payne's Landing, which he signed; he was the first named in that treaty of the delegation appointed to go west. He knows that that treaty gave him and the other members of the delegation authority to decide whether the nation should remove or not. He visited and examined the country that was proposed to you, and he, with all the other members of the delegation, decided that the country is good; that the Seminole nation should remove to it, according to the treaty at Payne's Landing. The Indian board of commissioners made a treaty with your brothers of the west, by which they agreed to reunite with you, and *Jumper*, with all the other members of the delegation, made a final treaty, which I now hold in my hand, with all their names subscribed to it, confirming the treaty at Payne's Landing. The President, therefore, will be astonished when he hears that *Jumper* has made a different talk now.

Charley Emarthla says that the treaty at Camp Moultrie was made by men, and that it has seven years yet to stand, and that they are not bound by the treaty at Payne's Landing to remove west, because the question was not submitted to the Seminole nation, after their delegation returned, whether they were willing to go. You all say that as there are seven years of the twenty years' annuity stipulated in the treaty of Camp Moultrie yet to run, you are not bound to go until the full term is expired; and yet the whole of you signed a treaty at Payne's Landing, by which you solemnly bound yourselves to remove within three years from the ratification of that treaty; and the whole of the delegation that went west confirmed that promise by entering into a final agreement to do so, by which the whole nation is bound. But why talk about the Camp Moultrie treaty, as if you had not the right or power to make the treaty at Payne's Landing until the term of annuity stipulated by the treaty at Camp Moultrie shall have expired? Was it not in

your power to make the treaty at Payne's Landing? Did you not have the right to do so? If you did not have the right to do so, then you, who signed the treaty at Payne's Landing, were faithless to your people, and are unfit to be chiefs. If I make a trade with you, by which I give you the use of my horse during four or more years for twenty dollars a year, would we not have the right to make another trade before the expiration of the time limited, by which I would take my horse back again? You know you had the right to make that treaty. You did make it, and you know and feel that you are all bound by it. But you say the treaty at Camp Moultrie was made by men, thereby indicating that the treaty at Payne's Landing was not made by men. Was it made by old women and children? If the spirit of Hicks is now flitting around us, how must he grieve at your conduct—how blush to hear you acknowledge you are not men—that you are unfit to be chiefs. But it is said by Charley Emarthla that the white people forced you into the treaty at Payne's Landing. If you were so cowardly as to be forced by any body to do what you ought not to do, you are unfit to be chiefs, and your people ought to hurl you from your stations.

But you know that this is not the truth. You know you were not forced to do it. You know that Colonel Gadsden told you at Payne's Landing that it was the wish of your father, the President, to remove you west of the Mississippi river.

That you had met to make a treaty for that purpose; that it was a proposition in which you were deeply interested; and he told you to take time, therefore, and reflect well upon it; for if you then agreed to it, you would be obliged to comply. You know that Colonel Gadsden is a pure man. You know that the witnesses to the treaty are respectable men. You well understood that treaty then. You understand it now; and you feel that you slander the whites by saying that you were forced to make that treaty. You made the treaty because you were authorized to do so, and because it was your duty to consult the good of your people; this is your justification to your people for having made the treaty. You by this treaty clothed your delegation with power to say whether the nation should move west. They went and viewed the country and found it good; this is their justification to the nation for making the final agreement with the Indian board of commissioners. Having found the country good, they were bound to do as they did. According to the form of the white people's government, each State and Territory has its own boundaries. The States have the right to extend their laws over the Indians located within their respective limits. With the permission of Congress the Territories may do the same. Georgia, Alabama, and other States, have already extended their jurisdiction over the Indians within their respective limits. The Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Cherokees who live in the States are removing west of the Mississippi river because they cannot live under the white people's laws. They are gone and going; and the Seminole people are a mere handful to their number. Two governments cannot exist in the same boundary of Territory. Where Indians remain within the limits of a State or Territory until the jurisdiction of the State or Territory shall be extended over them, the Indian government, laws, and chiefs are forever done away. The Indians are subject to the white man's laws. The Indian must be tried, whether for debt or crime, in the white man's court. The Indian's law is not to be known there; the Indian's evidence is not to be heard there; the Indian will in everything be subject to the control of the white man. It is this view of the subject which induces your father, the President, to settle his red children beyond the limits of the States and Territories, where the white man's law is never to reach you, and where you and your children are to possess the land while grass grows and water runs. He feels for his red children as a father should feel. It is therefore that he made the treaty with you at Payne's Landing, and for the same reason he will compel you to comply with your bargain.

But let us look a little more closely into your own situation. Suppose (what is, however, impossible) that you could be permitted to remain here a few years longer, what would be your condition? This land will soon be surveyed, sold to, and settled by the whites. There is now a surveyor in the country. The jurisdiction of the Territory will soon be extended over this country; your laws would be set aside; your chiefs would cease to be chiefs; claims for debt and for your negroes would be set up against you by bad white men, or you would perhaps be charged with crimes affecting life; you hauled before the white man's court; the claims against you for debt, for your negroes, or other property, and the charges of crime preferred against you, would be decided by the white man's laws. White men would be witnesses against you; Indians would not be permitted to give evidence. Your condition in a very few years would be hopeless wretchedness. But let us come down to a single case. Suppose Mico-an-opa could be permitted to take a reserve of a mile square, and he could be permitted to remain here a few years longer. He has many fine-looking negroes; there are persons who have an itching desire to obtain some of the fine negroes in the nation. The white man's law extended over Mico-an-opa; a white sets up a claim to Mico-an-opa's negroes, and exhibits in the white man's court a bill of sale from Mico-an-opa; do you not believe that some white man could be got to prove the bill of sale? Indian evidence would not be admitted, and Mico-an-opa would be compelled to give up his negroes. When I was in this country last winter I was told that Mico-an-opa, on some occasion, asked a white man to draw a piece of writing for him: the man did so. Mico-an-opa signed it, and some time thereafter the man set up a claim to a considerable part of this country; for the writing, instead of what Mico-an-opa wanted, turned out to be a conveyance from him to the man of a large tract of land. This was many years ago; but all bad men are not yet dead, and white men can still write, and Mico-an-opa has likely negroes. Thus you may see that, were it possible for Mico-an-opa to remain here a few years longer, he would be reduced to hopeless poverty; and when urged by hunger to ask, perhaps of the man who would have thus ruined him, (and is perhaps now tampering with him for the purpose of getting his property,) for a crust of bread, he might be called an Indian dog, and be ordered to clear out. (Here Powell, who was seated by Mico-an-opa, urged him to be firm in his resolution.)

Your father, the President, sees all these evils, and will save you from them by removing you west; and I stand up for the last time to tell you that you must go; if not willingly, you will be compelled to go. I should have told you that no more annuity will be paid you here. (Powell replied that he did not care whether any more was ever paid.) I hope you will, on more mature reflection, act like honest men, and not compel me to report you to your father, the President, as faithless to your engagements.

Powell said that the decision of the chiefs was given; that they did not intend to give any other answer.

Mico-an-opa said he did not intend to move.

The agent: I am now fully satisfied that you are wilfully disposed to be entirely dishonest in regard to your engagements with the President, and regret that I must so report you. The talk which I have made to you must and will stand; retire and prepare your sticks to receive your annuity to-morrow.

No. 2.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *November 24, 1834.*

Sir: Your communication of the 28th ultimo to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with the enclosures containing the proceedings of the council held with the Indians at Camp King, has been laid before the President.

It is utterly impossible to submit to the demands made by the Indians. Every consideration of good faith and expediency with respect to themselves, and the just and humane policy on the part of the United States, requires their removal in conformity with the stipulations of the treaty. I have no doubt but you are right, and that the sentiments disclosed by the Indians are those of interested advisers, and not their own. They have stipulated to remove west. They have ceded their country in Florida, and it will soon be sold and occupied by our citizens. Part of the appropriations for fulfilling the treaty have been made, and others will be asked for as fast as required.

It is nothing less than insanity or an utter ignorance of their own position which can induce them, under these circumstances, to expect to remain. To comply with their wishes, or, rather, with what is represented as their wishes, would be utter ruin to them.

I enclose a speech which you will deliver and explain to them, and the suggestions of which you will enforce by such considerations as may occur to you. Orders will this day be issued from the Adjutant General's office for an increase of military force in the vicinity of these Indians, and Colonel Clinch will be directed to take the command in person. You will communicate fully with him, and furnish all the information in your power.

The object of this movement is to overawe and restrain such of the disaffected Indians as seem by your report to meditate hostilities. My own impression, however, is, that they will operate upon the fears of their own people, and prevent those who are willing to emigrate from doing so. If any hostilities are attempted, they must instantly be checked by force. If illegal violence is used against individuals with a view to prevent their emigration or to excite disturbance, let the trespassers be arrested and tried by the civil authority. Assure the well-disposed that they will be protected. You will also inform the Indians that all their annuities will be withheld until they commence a compliance with the stipulations of the treaty.

I trust that these measures will induce them to relinquish any design they may have to oppose the fulfilment of the treaty. Should they, however, finally determine not to remove, you will, before any other proceedings take place, report the state of things to this department, and await further instructions.

You will communicate to the commanding officer at Camp King the views herein presented.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LEW. CASS.

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Seminole Agency.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *November 22, 1834.*

MY FRIENDS: Your agent, General Thompson, has forwarded to me an account of the proceedings which took place at the council held with you at Fort King on the 28th ultimo, and of the speeches there made by you.

I have laid these before your great father, the President, and I am instructed by him to say to you that he has been very much surprised at the temper which you have manifested. You made a treaty with Colonel Gadsden, by which you agreed, in the event of certain chiefs named by you being satisfied with respect to the country west of the Mississippi, and with the favorable disposition of the Creek Indians living there, that you would remove to that country upon certain conditions stated in the treaty itself. These chiefs visited that country at the expense of the United States, and, being satisfied on the subjects above mentioned, concluded an arrangement with the commissioners of the United States west of the Mississippi for consummating the whole matter. By these stipulations the United States are under obligations to perform certain conditions entered into for your benefit, and you were under obligations to quit your present residence and to remove to the west within three years, and a portion of you designated in the treaty, being those occupying the Big swamp and other parts of the country beyond the limits, as concluded in the 2d article of the treaty formed at Camp Moultrie creek within the year 1833. But your delegation not having acted sufficiently early to enable the United States to ratify the treaty so as to commence the removal in 1833, it will necessarily be postponed till 1835, at which time it must be commenced, and that portion of your people removed who are designated for the first removal in the treaty. The United States stand ready to fulfil all their engagements, and arrangements with that view will be made this winter. The treaty requires you to remove. You have ceded your country, which will soon be surveyed and sold, and which will leave you without a residence where you now are. The effort to remain will be destructive to you, and the President will not listen to such a proposition. It is dishonorable to you, and such as ought not to be entertained. Do not delude yourselves; listen to your agent; he has spoken to you words of truth and wisdom, and his words will come to pass.

As there may be bad men among you, and as, in fact, I am informed that some of your people opposed to removal have threatened the lives of those who are disposed faithfully to carry the treaty into effect, the President has directed that a body of soldiers be sent into your country to protect the well-disposed, to arrest and deliver over to the proper authority those who are guilty of illegal acts, and to take such measures as may be proper and just to enforce the fulfilment of the treaty. I advise you, therefore, to prepare yourselves against the spring to carry into effect on your part the promises made to Colonel Gadsden.

Agents will be with you to execute all that is required on the part of the United States. Shut your ears to bad counsels, keep your promises, and all will be well. You will be removed to a country already occupied by your people, where the climate and soil are good, where the white people cannot trespass upon you, and where you may increase and improve.

I am your friend,

LEW. CASS.

The SEMINOLE CHIEFS, *Florida.*

No. 3.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *December 28, 1834.*

SIR: On the receipt of your instructions of the 28th ultimo, I immediately summoned a few of the chiefs adjacent to this place. I told them that I had received a written speech, with instructions from you to deliver it to the chiefs of this nation, and I directed them to consult among themselves, fix upon the day of meeting, and send runners with orders to the chiefs to assemble on the day to be appointed. They replied that a large majority of the Indians were out on their annual hunting expedition, and widely scattered as they were, and almost entirely dependent for support upon the game which they can glean from the wild forests, (a precarious dependence,) they could not be assembled under two or three months, as many of them, having roamed to a considerable distance, would not consent to abandon the pursuit, on which alone they can depend to save themselves and families from starvation. I had been previously informed that many of them were roaming that wild tract of country on the peninsula called the Ever Glades, perhaps a distance of a hundred miles or more beyond the Indian boundary. Satisfied that it would be impossible to collect them in time to effect the contemplated object, I directed the chiefs present to assemble all that could be found at the earliest day practicable. They appointed the 26th instant for the meeting, on the evening of which day a few of them arrived. On the succeeding day, chiefs, sub-chiefs, and common Indians, to the number of perhaps about one hundred and fifty, met me in council, to whom I read your speech, explained it, and enforced it by such considerations as occurred to me, of which, however, my talk to them in council in October last may, in substance, be considered a transcript. I repeated what I had told them before, that they would be compelled by force to remove, should they not do so willingly, and I admonished them of the importance to themselves and people of a faithful and honest relation by them to the absentees of what you said to them.

After the business was disposed of in form, Powell, a bold, manly, and determined young chief, who has perhaps been more virulently opposed to removal than any other, made some remarks in the council, evidently under excited feelings. I at once entered into a free and forcible conversation with him, in which I expressed my regret that a chief who had acted so manly and correct in all other matters, should have got his own consent to act so dishonorably in reference to the treaty at Payne's Landing. He replied that he looked to the Camp Moultrie treaty as the one in force. I asked him if he did not consider his people free to change one bargain by making another. Seeing the force of that, he said that as I was bound to obey the President, so he was to obey the chiefs over him. I replied that the President, backed by the Secretary of War and the whole Congress, should never compel me to act so dishonorably as to violate the treaty with his people; that were it possible for this to be required of me, I would spurn the President's commission, and retire to the bosom of my family; and I told him that he was acting dishonorably and beneath the dignity of his character by his obedience to his chiefs in opposition to a solemn treaty. I told him that, even with great fault hanging as a clog on his character, I still loved him; that I still cherished the hope that he would shortly see his error, assume the man fully, and then I could receive him as a friend, and cherish him in my heart as a brother. I asked how such a man as he is could get his consent to try to cheat the United States out of the large sum of money they had already paid under the stipulations of the treaty. I told him that it was grossly dishonorable. I then asked him if any act or any word of mine had shown any unkindness or want of friendship towards him or his people. He with emphasis replied, "I know you are my friend and friend to my people." The others gave a like response to a similar question. I then admonished Powell to treat me as a friend, by relying on my professions and counsel. During the conversation the other Indians paid devoted and, I thought, delighted attention. The result was, that we closed with the utmost good feelings, and I have never seen Powell and the other chiefs so cheerful and in so fine a humor at the close of a discussion upon the subject of their removal.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON.

HON. LEWIS CASS.

No. 4.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *January 27, 1835.*

SIR: Your letter of advice of the 7th instant, accompanied by a letter from the Secretary of War, appointing me special agent to superintend the removal of the Florida Indians west of the Mississippi, was received by this day's mail.

As Indian agent, I am under instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to visit the bands of Indians on the Apalachicola and Chattahoochee rivers, on business connected with Indian affairs; after disposing of which, I shall avail myself of permission given to absent myself from this agency three weeks, and on my return, which will be in five or six weeks, shall be ready and happy to receive your instructions.

With this report of myself to you for duty, permit me to suggest that the military force stationed in and on the border of this nation is not large enough to effect the object for which it was intended. A large portion of these Indians are opposed to their intended removal; and I have no doubt that interested, designing persons tamper with them for the purpose of inflaming that opposition, in the hope that their removal may be retarded until some projects of speculation, and some fraudulent claims for a considerable number of slaves now in the possession of these Indians, can be successfully prosecuted. The command at Fort King and at Tampa Bay is reduced down to a mere handful by details of parties to patrol the country adjacent to the Indian boundary, to drive the Indians and keep them within their limits, and commands to guard suspected trading houses near the Indian border. The chiefs most hostile to the intended removal have very recently, more boldly than heretofore, denounced vengeance against any chief who shall consent to move. There are, as I am informed, many of the Seminole Indians far beyond the Indian boundary, in that wild and swampy region of Florida called the Ever Glades, some of whom have not been within their boundary during several years past. The duty of guarding the lives, scouring the adjacent country, by detachments of troops, to bring strolling Indians within the boundary, protecting the well-disposed by prompt and active interposition, if need be, patrolling the neighborhood of the Ever Glades,

for the purpose of bringing in the Indians who have wandered off to that desolate region, and, at the same time, displaying at the posts military preparations sufficiently imposing to overawe the refractory chiefs, requires a stronger force.

I have heretofore submitted, for the consideration of the Secretary of War, some reasons why the Indians should be removed *all at the same time by water*, and as early as practicable. Do me the favor to inform me at Elberton, Georgia, what the decision of the Secretary of War is upon those points.

If admissible, you will oblige me by forwarding to this agency blank books and printed forms suitable to the business which I have to do as special agent.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON.

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

No. 5.

FORT KING, *Florida*, March 9, 1835.

SIR: The several communications from the Department of War, the general-in-chief, and from your office, have been duly received, and I have given to them the deepest consideration. Since General Thompson left this, I have not met the chiefs in general council, as I have long since found that I could do more by conversing with them separately. Their old and principal chief, Micanopy, has not attended any of the councils for a considerable time past, but has communicated with the agent through his subordinate chiefs. This I have objected to, and some time since informed Micanopy that whenever he wanted my advice, or wanted to communicate anything he wished forwarded to the government, *he must come in person*. The chiefs have recently held a talk at Micanopy's town, and I have been informed by them that Micanopy, with all the principal chiefs, are to be here in eight days from this date, by which time I am in hopes General Thompson will return; if not, I will read to them the President's talk, and explain and enforce it by every means in my power. In all the conversations I have held with the chiefs, I have held out the idea that, as the three years stipulated in the treaty was about expiring, the whole nation would be required to remove this spring. From the late instructions from the department, the whole subject of removal appears to have assumed a different aspect, and three questions, growing out of this state of things, present themselves so forcibly to my mind that I feel it my duty respectfully to submit them to the consideration of the honorable Secretary of War. Firstly, as to their being removed in detachments. This plan will be attended with much greater expense and inconvenience to the government than if they were removed together, and will, in my humble opinion, be destructive to the interests and comfort of the Indians that are left behind. Having no agent to watch over and protect them, their property, consisting of negroes and cattle, will soon fall a prey to the cupidity of the designing white man who is lying concealed with his false titles to pounce on their negroes, and, with whiskey, to defraud them of their cattle. Secondly, will it not be better to remove them together at once if we can do so, which I now think can be done, as some of the chiefs already begin to waver in their opposition, and I think the appearance of the *four companies* will have much influence in causing them to decide in favor of going? I also believe that the President's kind and fatherly talk will have much influence with them when properly explained and enforced. I further believe that when we get the old chief Micanopy face to face, and explain the *views, wishes, and determinations* of the President, it will have much influence with him. He is a man of but little talent or energy of character, but, from his age and wealth, has much influence in the nation. Or, thirdly, perhaps it would be better to let them remain until next spring, provided they will consent to remove peaceably and quietly on the first day of March next. Many are inclined to this plan, and I believe the whole nation will readily come into the measure. It is impossible not to feel a deep interest and much sympathy for this people; but at the same time every humane and benevolent man at all acquainted with their character must acknowledge that the wise and benevolent course adopted by the government is the only one that can save them from utter destruction. And when all other plans fail, then it is humanity to compel the refractory to conform to the measures that have been wisely adopted for the general good of the whole nation. Whilst I stand prepared to use every exertion in my power to carry out the plans that have or may hereafter be adopted by the department, I beg leave respectfully to state it as *my decided opinion* that the interest, both of the Indians and of the United States, will be served by removing them at once, and all together; or by letting them remain until the 1st of March next, and then removing them in mass. They will then be under the watchful care of their faithful and efficient agent, in whom I have much confidence, and to whom I will render every service in my power. So soon as the four companies arrive I will make such distribution of them as will secure the quiet of the frontier and keep the Indians in awe.

I am, sir, with the highest respect and esteem, your most obedient,

D. L. CLINCH, *Bvt. Brig. General U. S. Army.*

Bvt. Brig. General R. JONES, *Adjutant General, Washington City.*

No. 6.

FORT KING, *Florida*, April 1, 1835.

SIR: A number of the chiefs and headmen of the Seminole nation commenced assembling at this post on the 27th and 29th ultimo. Micanopy, with all the chiefs that were present, met General Thompson and myself in council, when the President's talk, together with the treaties of Moultrie and Payne's Landing, were read and fully explained to them by General Thompson. The chief, &c., after some deliberation, stated that, inasmuch as a great many of the chiefs and warriors were absent, and as they were very desirous to have the sense of the whole nation on a subject of such deep importance to them, they requested that a further time of thirty days might be given them to enable them to assemble the whole nation. This request was refused, on the ground that the time asked for was longer than neces-

sary to effect the object in view, and that twenty days would give them ample time. We finally agreed to give them twenty-two days from the 27th ultimo, at the expiration of which time the whole nation are to meet us in council at this post. General Thompson and myself had several private interviews with Micanopy and the principal chiefs, and explained everything clearly and fully to them, and used every argument and exertion in our power to convince them of the utter folly of attempting to resist by force the fulfilment of their solemn treaties, as it would certainly bring misery and ruin upon their wives and children, and on their nation.

The reading of the President's talk, and the appearance of the six companies, appeared to have, in my opinion, considerable effect on them. The fact is clear to my mind that a large portion of the nation have never brought themselves to think seriously on the subject of removal, and have not made the least preparation for such a crisis. My own impression is, that they will ask for an extension of time to make their arrangements preparatory to a removal; and I think, under all the circumstances of the case, it will be advisable to give them a few months.

The disbursing officer has not yet arrived, and nothing has been done in procuring transportation, provisions, &c., preparatory to a removal; and in fact, if the disbursing officer was present, and one-third of the nation willing to go, the necessary arrangements could not be made under two months, when it would be too late to risk a movement of this kind, on account of the approach of our hot season. General Thompson accords fully in the views above expressed. Should the chiefs come to the conclusion to remove quietly, it will still be necessary to keep the present force in Florida until they remove, as the only means of compelling them to comply with their engagements; and I still think that the two six-pounders would have had much weight in our deliberations.

I am, with high respect, your most obedient,

D. L. CLINCH, *Brevet Brigadier General United States Army.*

Brevet Brigadier General R. JONES, Adjutant General, Washington City, D. C.

No. 7.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *March 31, 1835.*

SIR: Having availed myself of permission to visit my family, I returned to this place on the 20th instant, where I found your communication of the 18th ultimo awaiting my arrival.

The Indians having called a meeting at this place, to be held on the 27th instant, General Clinch determined to seize that occasion to read to the Indians the President's message addressed "to the chiefs and warriors of the Seminole Indians in Florida."

On the 27th the Indians began to assemble, and General Clinch and myself availed ourselves of every opportunity to hold private conversations with the chiefs for the purpose of making favorable impressions on their minds preparatory to the meeting in council.

On the 29th we met about one hundred and fifty Indians (including the principal and several of the leading chiefs) in council, when I read to them the President's message and the treaties, enforced the President's message, explained the treaties, and concluded with an appeal to the chiefs in favor of their women, children, and common people.

Jumper, who is the principal chief law-maker, and (as he is sometimes called) sense-keeper, said that they had listened with attention, but that, as many of the chiefs were absent, they could not then make any reply to what was said to them. He begged that I would not make any report to the government upon the subject, or (as he expressed it) send no talk to their great father, the President, until we could have a full meeting of the chiefs in council. That meeting is to take place on the 20th of the ensuing month, (April,) and every practicable arrangement is made to insure a full council. I have sent express for the interpreter Richards, and for Holate Emarthla, a principal chief, whom I had permitted to withdraw from the nation, in consequence of threats against his life.

If there is any change in the temper and feelings of the Indians, it is favorable; and I indulge the hope that, by prudent management, they may yet be induced to remove voluntarily.

I am much indebted to General Clinch, who, on all occasions, promptly, vigilantly, and efficiently aids me in my operation.

In performance of the duty assigned me of investigating the claims against these Indians, under the treaty of Payne's Landing, it is necessary that I should possess, not only the documents which have been forwarded to the department in support of individual claims, but, to guard against imposition, I should have the use of the printed report made by General Preston on claims, under the treaty of 1821, with the Creek Indians, and a copy of the report upon claims against the Creek Indians for depredations subsequently committed, principally in Lee county, in Georgia. The Commissioner of the Indian Office has recently informed me that all the documentary evidence relating to individual claims will be shortly transmitted to me; but as he makes no allusion to the printed pamphlets to which I allude, (I have requested copies,) I fear they have been overlooked.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

WILEY THOMPSON.

Hon. LEWIS CASS.

No. 8.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 14, 1835.*

SIR: Your letter of the 19th ultimo to the adjutant general has been laid before me, and I have conversed with the President on the subjects therein referred to.

Your views seem to me to be equally judicious and humane. Certainly there is not the slightest wish to oppress the unhappy Seminoles who have stipulated for their own removal. But their continuance where they now are for any length of time is absolutely impossible; and the sooner they are satisfied of this fact, the better it will be for them. Still, however, I should much prefer a voluntary and peaceable

removal to one effected by force. It would only be in the last resort that the government would be willing to compel them to comply with their own engagements. And it would be better to suffer a temporary inconvenience, if thereby their feelings could be quieted, than to require them to remove without their own consent. The matter, therefore, is referred entirely to your discretion and to that of General Thompson. If they should all be willing to go this year, it will certainly be better to remove them. But if they are opposed to this, and will generally agree quietly to remove by the first of March, or as soon thereafter as the necessary arrangements can be made, then they may be suffered to remain until that time. But, in that case, let a written agreement be drawn up stating the reasons of the delay, their entire readiness to remove by that time, and to go in a body, by such a route as you and General Thompson may think best for them, and most economical to the government; and let this agreement be signed in open council by all their influential men.

It is my decided opinion that they had better go by water, and every proper inducement should be held out for them to assent to that measure. Still, however, if their repugnance should prove invincible, that point may be yielded to them. Should the Seminoles, however, peremptorily decline to pledge themselves peaceably to remove next season, you will then proceed to carry into effect the instructions heretofore given. A copy of this communication will be addressed to General Thompson for his information.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Brevet Brig. Gen. D. L. CLINCH, *Commanding at Fort King, Florida.*

No. 9.

Fort King, Florida, April 24, 1835.

Sir: In compliance with the instructions which we have received from you from time to time relating to the removal of the Florida Indians, we have, under the pacific policy so strongly enjoined by yourself, exercised our capacities to the best of our abilities; and we have now the honor to submit to you the following report:

About the time that the President's talk to the chiefs and warriors of the Seminole nation was received, a council of some one hundred and fifty of the principal of those chiefs and warriors had assembled, by a previous understanding, at this place, to consult with the agents of government on matters touching their national welfare. The opportunity was considered favorable to the reading of the talk, and it was read. The chiefs and warriors listened to it attentively, and the effect produced was evidently favorable to our wishes.

Jumper, upon this occasion, expressed the sentiments of the chiefs, declaring that they had listened attentively to the talk, but that upon so important a question, and when they saw so large a body of their people unrepresented in the council, they could not assume the responsibility to decide. He asked for thirty days to bring together a fair representation of the whole nation. This council was, on the 29th ultimo, until the 20th of April, granted to him to summon a general council of the chiefs of his nation.

Owing to the absence of several chiefs whose presence was desirable, the council did not convene until the 22d instant. Several hundred of the Seminoles were then present, composed of the chiefs and principal warriors of their nation.

The council was opened by the special agent, who explained to the Indians the friendly nature of our relations with them up to the present time; the interest which the government of the United States took in their welfare; its disposition to promote their good; and his own hopes that they had now assembled to fulfil their promises and to act like honest men. The treaty of April, 1832, was then read to them and fully explained; and then they were bade to listen to the last talk that their great father, the President, would make to them on this side of the waters of the Mississippi.

The talk having been read, they were told that we were now ready to hear their decision.

Jumper was again the speaker for his nation. He expressed sentiments opposed to the treaty and to a removal from their present homes, yet sentiments solicitous of our friendship, and averse to a hostile resistance, should we use force to oblige them to go. He was followed by others who spoke as he did, and the day was wasting in unmeaning talk and idle objections, when General Clinch briefly and firmly declared to the chiefs assembled that "the time of expostulation had passed; that already too much had been said and nothing had been done; that the influence of the agents of government, their powers of persuasion and of reasoning had been exhausted, both in public councils and in private interviews, to induce them to do right; that we had lingered long enough in the performance of our duties to have averted, had they been willing, the evils which threatened their foolish resistance to the fulfilment of pledges solemnly and fairly made by them; and that now it was time to act. He had been sent here to enforce the treaty; he had warriors enough to do it; and he *would do it*. It was the question now whether they would go of their own accord, or go by force."

With this they were told that they might depart, and until the morning was given to them to think upon what had been said.

On the morning, the 23d instant, they were called upon to give their final answer. Micanopy, the head chief, was absent on the plea of sickness, but evidently through a shuffling disposition to shun responsibility. In the course of the morning eight principal chiefs gave in their assent to abide by the stipulations of the treaty; five remained opposed to it. The special agent, General Thompson, had, upon the first intimation, in the council of this day, of further resistance on the part of the chiefs, demanded of the chief Jumper whether Micanopy, by whom he knew the movements of a number of them to be controlled, intended to abide by the treaty or not; and when Jumper finally confessed that he was authorized by Micanopy to say that he did not, he promptly declared "that he no longer considered Micanopy a chief, that his name should be struck from the council of the nation, that he should treat all who acted like him in the like manner, and that he would neither acknowledge nor do business with him or with any other as a chief who did not honorably comply with the terms of his engagements; that the door, however, was still open to them if they wished to act honestly." In consequence of this, the names of the five opposing chiefs were struck from the council of the nation; and to this decision on the part of General Thompson we attach important and highly favorable results, and fully concur with him in deeming the measure both expedient and called for by the occasion.

The friendly chiefs, however, whilst consenting to go to their new country, begged that they might not be hurried away; "they did not expect to have gone this year; the season was far advanced, and they wanted time to make and gather in their corn and to settle all their little business."

The lateness of the season was an objection to the removal that had seriously presented itself to our own judgments, and we had given it mature consideration, but conclusions were that it was a vital objection, and that we were called upon by humanity, by the interests of these unfortunate people, and by the best interests of the service in which we are engaged, to desist from an attempt to remove them until the coming winter. Should the trial be made, we could not, under our present great disadvantages, expect to embark the "one-third of the Seminoles" ordered to be removed (or even one-third of the whole nation, pick them up where we could,) until the middle, perhaps the last of June. We would then have midsummer to accomplish their voyage in, and all the dangers of malignant cholera and the various summer diseases of the western waters to encounter. Under such auspices we had every reason to apprehend a fatal result to our enterprise; and from such a result we have a like reason to dread the most deplorable effects upon the after-interests of the removal. In addition to this, we would have robbed this *one-third* of their present year's crop. We would neither have given them an opportunity to have reaped what they have planted here, or to have reached their new country in season to sow and reap. To have made the trial by land would have been even more objectionable; besides, your orders condemning that mode of removal had been received by the last mail.

Under these considerations, we deemed it our duty to say to the friendly chiefs that we would give their people until the first of December next to reap their corn and to complete their preparations; and that, as soon after that time as we could make ourselves ready, *every Indian in Florida* would be *started* upon his *journey to the new country*; and we strongly urge upon your consideration the policy of this decision, and that the Indians of Florida be moved in a body. Should misfortune then unhappily befall the expedition, we will at best have nothing to dread from its blighting effects upon future emigration.

We would recommend from the fifteenth to the last of January as the most fitting season to embark the emigrants at Tampa Bay. They would then reach their new homes in all probability from the middle to the last of March, thereby avoiding the winter of a more northern latitude, and securing to themselves all the advantages of the spring of the year.

These people are exceedingly desirous that they should be distinct and separate from the Creeks; should have their own agent, and the selection of their own trader and blacksmith. In this wish, in addition to the reasons which would naturally prompt them to such a request, they have one in which their rights and interests are likely to be immediately involved, and perhaps sacrificed. The Creeks have for some time made claim to certain negro property in this nation, the justice of which the Seminoles deny; and the latter are apprehensive that when they and the Creeks become associated, their rights must yield to the stronger party.

The last season was one of great drought in the Seminole country, and there is a great consequent scarcity of corn; and the severity of the winter has been the destruction of many of their cattle; owing to this there is a proportional suffering amongst the Indians for want of provisions. Their situation is truly distressing, and feelingly calls for relief. They ask through us that relief of our government, and that "they may receive bread for a few weeks;" and we earnestly and respectfully recommend both this and their previous petition to your favorable consideration.

There are *eight hundred bushels of corn* in the hands of the disbursing agent, purchased in anticipation of the removal of a portion of these Indians this season, and which will not be disposed of until we can learn the pleasure of the department; and this would do much to allay the pressing cravings of the starving Seminole.

Should our proceedings, as above reported, meet with the approbation of the department, as we honestly hope they will, an early sanction of them will enable us to carry into operation our plans for the ensuing winter with the greater effect.

With every consideration of respect, we have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servants,
 WILEY THOMPSON, *Superintendent removal of Seminole Indians.*
 JOSEPH W. HARRIS, *Lieutenant and Disbursing Agent, Indians.*
 D. L. CLINCH, *Brevet Brigadier General United States Army.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

We, the undersigned chiefs and sub-chiefs of the Seminole tribe of Indians, do hereby, for ourselves and for our people, voluntarily acknowledge the validity of the "treaty between the United States and the Seminole nation of Indians, made and concluded at Payne's Landing, on the Ocklawahaw river, on the ninth of May, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two," and the "treaty between the United States and the Seminole nation of Indians, made and concluded at Fort Gibson, on the twenty-eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, by Montfort Stokes, Henry L. Ellsworth, and John H. Schermerhorn, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the delegates of the said Seminole nation of Indians on the part of the said nation;" and we, the said chiefs and sub-chiefs do, for ourselves and our people, freely and fully assent to the above-recited treaties, in all their provisions and stipulations.

Done in council, at the Seminole agency, this twenty-third day of April, 1835.

CHARLEY EMARTHLWOR,	[his mark.]
ZUCOBATCHA HAGO,	
FUC-E-LUITY HAGO,	[his mark.]
COA HAGO,	[his mark.]
TRUSTENNE HAGO,	[his mark.]
CAUHATKA MICCO,	[his mark.]
FOOTHATCHLIET MICCO,	[his mark.]
OAKTA MICCO,	[his mark.]
HOTUL-KA MICCO,	[his mark.]
BILLY JOHN,	[his mark.]
ALBUTTO HAGO,	[his mark.]
BILLY HICKS,	[his mark.]
AFIX-YA-AOLA, or MICAPETOKA,	[his mark.]
TUCKATATCHEE, or JOE HICKS,	[his mark.]
JOHN HICKS,	[his mark.]
TONEY,	[his mark.]

In the presence of—

D. L. CLINCH, *Brig. Gen. U. S. Army.*
 A. C. W. FANNING, *Bet. Lt. Col. U. S. Army.*
 C. M. THRUSTON, *Capt. 3d Reg. Art.*
 T. W. LENDRUM, *Capt. 3d Reg. Art.*
 JOSEPH W. HARRIS, *1st Lieut. 3d Art.*
 WILEY THOMPSON, *Superintendent removal Seminole Indians.*

The above is a true copy from the original, and to show further the strength of the friendly part, the principal chief, Holate Emartthla, who has uniformly been openly in favor of emigration, is, with a large portion of his band absent, and was not therefore present in council.

WILEY THOMPSON, *Superintendent removal Seminole Indians.*

APRIL 24, 1835.

No. 10.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 20, 1835.

GENTLEMEN: Your report of the 24th ultimo, detailing your proceedings with the Seminoles assembled in general council, has been received and submitted to the President, and he has instructed me to communicate to you his views upon the several subjects embraced in it.

From your report it appears that eight of the principal chiefs have signified in writing their determination to abide by all the stipulations of the treaties of Payne's Landing and Fort Gibson, and that five of the principal chiefs refused to acknowledge them. The assent of the chiefs is to be attributed, it would seem, to the declaration of General Clinch that, if they declined to move voluntarily, they would be removed by force. The President approves of this declaration, upon a full consideration of the circumstances under which it was made. The Seminoles had trifled sufficiently long with the most solemn treaty obligations, to which they had, in the first instance, acceded with a full understanding of their character, and the consequences of which they had had, during three years, full opportunity to perceive and appreciate.

It is apparent from your report, that further argument and persuasion would have been fruitless. The government was, therefore, bound to give effect to the treaty of 1832, to secure the well-being of the Indians, and the prosperity of the Territory from which they had agreed to emigrate.

The deposing of the five chiefs by General Thompson is a measure of more questionable character.

Such a proceeding has hitherto been unknown in our intercourse with the Indians, and is an interference in their internal concerns of which neither party has recognized the right. Its immediate effect, by overawing the Indians, may be seemingly beneficial; but it is to be apprehended that the reaction will be injurious.

The influence of the chiefs is hereditary, or has been acquired in the field or in the council, and it is not easily broken. They will be excited by this act, intended as a disgrace and a punishment, to oppose more vigorously the project of emigration; and they will have little difficulty in finding instruments and means for this purpose, in the comparatively wealthy negroes mingled with them, and in the facilities for concealment, which the extent and character of the country affords. It is the opinion of the President, therefore, that the question of deposing the chiefs should be submitted to the chiefs or to the Indians assembled in council, and, if confirmed by a majority of either of them, the vacancies should be filled by an election. This is in conformity with the usual course of proceeding among the tribes, and will obviate the evil results to be apprehended from the course that has been pursued. The deposition will then be the act of the nation, or of its constituted authorities, and not of an agent of the government.

The reasons for delaying the removal which you have stated justify the measure. That such delay might be necessary was contemplated by the department, as you will perceive by the letter to General Clinch of the 14th of April. If, as stated in that letter, the Indians will generally agree quietly to

remove by the time you have designated, and will signify their agreement in writing, in the manner therein pointed out, no objection will be made to the postponement. But the Indians must understand that their removal will then be enforced in conformity with the treaty.

It is considered unnecessary to maintain a separate agency for the Seminoles west of the Mississippi. They will be located in the section of the Creek country assigned to them by the commissioners, in Arkansas, and placed under the same agent. If he fails to protect their property from the encroachments of the Creeks, Major Armstrong, the acting superintendent of the Western Territory, will apply the appropriate remedy. The smith's establishment, provided for the Seminoles by treaty, will, of course, be continued.

The commissary general of subsistence will give instructions for distributing the eight hundred bushels of corn now on hand to the Indians.

Very respectfully, &c.,

C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War.*

Generals THOMPSON and CLINCH and Lieut. J. W. HARRIS.

No. 11.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *June 3, 1835.*

Sir: A few days ago, Powell, one of the most bold, daring, and intrepid chiefs in this nation, and one that has been more hostile to emigration, and has thrown more embarrassments in my way than any other, came to my office and insulted me by some insolent remarks. He had done so before, and I then apprised him of the consequences, should he venture to do so again. He apologized, and I forgave. On this occasion I confined him in irons, as I was fully satisfied the crisis had arrived when it became indispensable to make an example of him. On the next day after he was arrested, he sent to me a proposition to sign the acknowledgment of the validity of the treaty, and begged that I would release him. I informed him that, without satisfactory security that he would behave better and prove faithful in future, he must remain in confinement. He sent for some of the friendly chiefs and begged them to intercede for him. They did so. I then informed him that I would put his sincerity to the test, by releasing him, and relying on his word to come in five days, meet those friendly chiefs, and, in council, subscribe to the acknowledgment of the treaty. He replied that he would not only do it himself, but that he would bring others with him; for that having been brought to proper reflection, he was perfectly satisfied that the course which he had been pursuing was well calculated to ruin him and his people. True to his professions, he this day appeared, with seventy-nine of his people, men, women, and children, including some who joined since his conversion, and redeemed his promise. He told me that many of his friends were out hunting, whom he could and would bring over on their return. I now have no doubt of his sincerity, and as little that the greatest difficulty is surmounted.

Very respectfully, &c.,

WILEY THOMPSON.

General GEORGE GIBSON.

No. 12.

FORT MARION, *June 30, 1835.*

Sir: I returned on the 28th instant from a short excursion to Fort King, circumstances having made it necessary for me to visit that post. On the 48th, seven white men, citizens of Alachua county, fell in with a party of five Indians, who had evaded the guard posted on the lines and were roaming through the country in pursuit of game, and occasionally committing depredations on the stock belonging to the citizens. The party of whites deprived four of the Indians of their rifles, and flogged them with their cow-whips; and whilst engaged in taking the rifle from the fifth Indian, two young Indian men, who had separated from the party a short time previous to their falling in with the whites, came in sight, and seeing the situation of the parties, commenced firing on the whites, and succeeded in wounding three of them, but not dangerously. The whites returned the fire, killed one of the Indians, and wounded the other; when they returned into the lines, and reported the facts, as above stated, to their chiefs; all the particulars of which, except as to the numbers engaged in making the attack, are confirmed by the whites. They state, however, that the party of Indians that commenced the attack amounted to fifteen or twenty. On my arrival in the county of Alachua, I found the people much excited and alarmed from the various stories that were put in quick circulation. But these feelings were soon allayed, and the people returned to their usual occupations, satisfied with the arrangements that were made for their protection.

On my arrival at Fort King, I found that General Thompson had been prompt in calling the chiefs together, and a few days after, the general and I met them in council; and after referring to part of their treaty stipulations, and explaining the nature of the outrage committed, a demand was made on the chiefs for an immediate surrender of all the Indians that had been engaged in the affair, which demand was promptly complied with, and they are now in confinement at Fort King, subject to the action of the civil authorities of the county.

The chiefs that met us in council were from various parts of the nation, and evinced much promptness and good sense and feeling on the occasion. General Thompson and myself used every effort in our power to ascertain the truth as to the number of Indians in this unfortunate affair; but the Indians persisted in the number above stated, in which they were sustained by the opinions of all the chiefs present. The statements of the whites are so various that, although I have taken much pains to get at the truth, I find it impossible to form a correct opinion on the subject.

I remain, with high respect, your most obedient,

D. L. CLINCH, *Brev. Brig. Gen. U. S. A.*

Brev. Brig. Gen. ROGER JONES, *Adjutant General, Washington City, D. C.*

No. 13.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, August 1, 1835.

Sir: About the 19th or 20th of June a rencontre occurred between a party of whites and a party of strolling Indians, in which three of the whites were wounded, one of the Indians killed, and one wounded, of which I received information on the 22d. There were at that time five of the principal chiefs at the agency. I immediately despatched runners for others, who promptly attended, to all of whom I made known the outrage which had been committed, and peremptorily demanded of the nation a surrender of the depredators. The chiefs at once disclaimed the outrageous act of their countrymen, and promptly ordered the apprehension of the culprits; and on the succeeding morning (which was the 24th) four of them were brought up and surrendered to me, and two more were brought on the evening of the same day and given up. The examination of these two parties was separately taken, a copy of which you have herewith enclosed.

The wounded Indian was, during the succeeding night, borne on the shoulders of others, who were sent to bring him to within three or four miles of this place, when it was found that he was so ill from a severe wound that he could be brought no further. I permitted him to remain there on a pledge of the chiefs that, when sufficiently recovered, he should be brought to the garrison and be confined. The other six were kept in confinement until the 27th ultimo, when I turned them over to the chiefs, on their giving me a pledge that, when called for, the whole of the seven should be surrendered to the civil authority. The accompanying copy of a correspondence, which will show that I made a tender of them to the civil authority, will, I trust, be a sufficient justification of the course I have taken. I have not yet received an answer from Judge Sanchez. The chiefs began to complain of delay; the prisoners became extremely impatient, and a proper regard to economy seemed to me to require that the post should be relieved from the expense of supplying them with provisions.

The chiefs acted promptly and with energy, for which they merit commendation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON.

No. 13—A.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, July 27, 1835.

Sir: On the 7th instant I wrote to Francis R. Sanchez, esq., judge of Alachua county court, making a tender of the Indian prisoners now in confinement, through him, to the civil authority. My letter to him was delivered by Lieutenant C. Smith on the 9th instant. Eighteen days have since transpired and I have not yet received an answer, notwithstanding the short distance which separates Judge Sanchez from this post. I have therefore decided to release them to the chiefs now assembled, on their pledge (which they have given to me) to deliver them up should they be hereafter called for.

I request, therefore, that you will order them to be sent to my office, when the chiefs are assembled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON.

Colonel A. C. FANNING.

No. 13—B.

CAMP KING, July 26, 1835.

Sir: On the 9th of July I delivered your letter to Francis R. Sanchez, esq., judge of the county court of Alachua; also a communication addressed to myself, in which you expressed a desire to co-operate with the civil authority in a full investigation of all the circumstances which lately occurred between a party of Seminole Indians and several citizens of Alachua. After reading the communications referred to, Judge Sanchez stated to me that he should be obliged to postpone writing to you on the subject in question until he could see the parties interested in the affair, and hear their statements and views as to the disposition of the Indian prisoners. At your request, I read your letter to many respectable citizens. The original I herewith enclose.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

CONSTANTINE SMITH,
Lieutenant 2d Regiment of Artillery

General WILEY THOMPSON,
Sup't of Indian Affairs, Seminole Agency, East Florida.

No. 13—C.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, July 7, 1835.

Sir: Some days ago I sent Mr. Winslett to request some of the citizens who were engaged in the late unfortunate occurrence with a party of Indians in Alachua county to attend an examination of the Indian prisoners at this place, for the purpose of coming to a conclusion as to the propriety of sending them to that county for trial. I did so because, judging from the statements made by the Indians, and the statement I heard the party of the whites give of the affair, I thought it probable that the citizens would be of the opinion that the six Indians who were disarmed by the whites before the firing commenced were guilty of no crime but going beyond their boundary and killing a cow, and that it would therefore be improper to trouble the court with their trial, and charge the public with the expense of their transportation, imprisonment, and trial. The chiefs are ready to inflict the penalty of the Indian laws upon them,

which is severe whipping. The owner of the cow that was killed will have a claim upon the nation for her value. The other prisoner is subject to a more serious charge, and ought to be punished by the civil authority. I wrote to F. R. Sanchez, esq., judge of Alachua county court, making a tender of all the prisoners, through him, to the civil authority of the county; and having heard that you are on your way to his neighborhood, I beg the favor of you to present the letter to him, (and send this to him,) as it more fully explains my views, and request of him an answer. It is important that the subject should be immediately attended to, as the Indians begin to complain of delay. Judge Sanchez lives within three miles of Normansville. I am told that Mr. Winslett stated that if the citizens did not attend on the day appointed I would release the prisoners. He misunderstood me, as I never had an idea of releasing them until I fully discharged my duty in making a direct and regular tender of them to the civil authority. Please bring Judge Sanchez's answer with you.

Very respectfully, your humble servant,

WILEY THOMPSON.

Lieutenant C. SMITH.

No. 13—D.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, July 5, 1835.

Sir: I sent express, some days ago, to request the attendance of such of the citizens who were engaged in the unfortunate affair which recently occurred in your county with a small party of Indians as could come to this place, to do so, for the purpose of making an examination of the Indian prisoners, seven of whom are in custody, with a view to determine whether it will be proper to trouble the court with the trial, and charge the public with the expense of all of them. I have examined six of them, who say there were but eight Indians in the party; that two only fired on the whites; that six were disarmed by the whites before the firing commenced, and that they could not therefore have fired, if they had been so disposed. If this statement be true, and it so far agrees with the statement which, as I have heard, the whites make, the six Indians attacked were only guilty of going beyond their boundary. If so, they would be subjected to no other penalty than that inflicted by the Indian law, which is severe, and the chiefs are ready to inflict that. The wounded Indian is subject to a more serious charge, and ought (as I think) to be punished by the civil authority. I make a tender, through you, to the civil authority of Alachua county of the whole of them, and request that you will inform me whether the whole, and if not the whole, what portion of them will be claimed by it. You are aware that the demand for them must be based upon admissible affidavits, charging them with a crime punishable by the civil authority.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON, *Indian Agent.*

F. R. SANCHEZ, Esq., *Judge of Alachua County Court.*

No. 13—E.

Sir: There were some of my neighbors out in the woods the other day and were fired on by the Indians, and three of them badly wounded, for which they ask satisfaction of you, you being the proper person; and if they cannot get any other satisfaction, they are determined to take it of them, if they do not keep on their own side of the boundary line. We are going on a scout on the 25th instant for to cruise on the line; and if we find any that refuse to be taken, we shall deal with them as they deserve. My company consists of one hundred men, and there are about the same number from the upper country and elsewhere that volunteer their services for to take the route. Please to send me an answer and some advice on the subject.

Yours in haste, this 22d of June, 1835

S. V. WALKER.

General THOMPSON.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, June 23, 1835.

Sir: Your letter of yesterday's date was handed to me this evening by Mr. Warren. I regret the occurrence of the circumstance referred to by you, of which I heard before the arrival of your express. I have made a demand on the nation for the Indians who committed the outrage. To-morrow the chiefs are to assemble here for the purpose of ordering the delivery of the depredators over to the civil authorities. I have no doubt they will be given up. I am much pleased to learn that you, with your company, and a company from an adjoining county, intend to scour the country on the Indian border, in the direction you indicate, as I have no doubt it will have a salutary effect upon the Mickasuky Indians, who are the most troublesome of any belonging to the nation, especially if the operation should be directed by prudence and proper discretion, as I trust it will. You are aware of the delicate character of our relations with those people, and that all causeless irritation should be avoided. The outrage complained of is well calculated to excite indignation and alarm, but I do not consider it as evidence of a settled purpose of any considerable portion of these people to commit hostilities; and I trust that the results of the ensuing three or four days will evince the correctness of my opinion. I have to request, therefore, that you will not, during your excursion, cross the Indian boundary, nor permit any act to be done which would tend to irritate the Indians that can be reasonably avoided. If you can extend your search beyond the Suwannee river, it will enable you to accomplish the object of driving the Indians within their boundary; should you fall in with any, try to get possession of them without bloodshed.

Take their guns and packs from them, and I think it will have a good effect to lodge them in jail. The idea of a jail carries terror to the Indian mind. Be so good as to keep a strict register of the guns, &c., that may be taken, so that they may be turned over to this office and eventually restored to their owners.

Very respectfully, your humble servant,

Captain S. V. WALKER.

WILEY THOMPSON, *Indian Agent.*

No. 13—F.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, June 24, 1835.—Forenoon.

Examination of Wacoochee Hajo, Sapokitee, We Kalitkee, and Capich Hajo, four of the Indians who formed the party that committed the outrage in Alachua county, on the — day of June, 1835.

THEIR STATEMENT.

Wacoochee Hajo, Sapokitee, We Kalitkee, Fise, and Lecotichee, of Long swamp, went beyond the Indian boundary, near Kenapaha pond, in Alachua county. Before they reached there they killed a cow which belonged to some one of the whites in the neighborhood of Dramond's pond; when they got within three miles of Kenapaha, near a sink-hole where there is water, they encamped. Another party of Indians, viz: Capich Hajo, Chokikee, and Hithlomee, from Big swamp, who had been upon the Santa Fé river, met them and encamped a short distance from the first party. That two of the Long swamp Indians, to wit: Lecotichee and Fise, went out hunting in the morning. The other six, to wit: Wacoochee Hajo, Sapokitee, We Kalitkee, Capich Hajo, Chokikee, and Hithlomee, were together about 12 o'clock at one of the camps, when a party of whites arrived at the camp where the Indians were together, took their guns from three of them, examined their packs, and commenced whipping them, and the Indians ran off; one of them ran but a short distance when he was called by the whites. The whites commenced whipping him again; he called to another Indian who had also ran off. At that crisis the two Indians who had been out hunting, to wit: Lecotichee and Fise, were approaching the camp, and commenced firing on the party of whites. The whites returned the fire, killed Fise and wounded Lecotichee severely; the other three from Long swamp were disarmed before the firing commenced. The three from Big swamp who were at the camp of the Long swamp Indians when the whites arrived, and had left their guns at their own camp, ran off when the firing commenced without their guns. After the whites left the scene of action one or two of the Indians went back and got their guns.

Three guns were taken by the whites before the firing commenced, and were carried off by them. But two Indians, to wit: Fise and Lecotichee, fired, and they fired two or three times each.

JUNE 25, 1835.—Afternoon

Examination of Chokikee and Hithlomee.

They were with Capich Hajo, and had been upon the Santa Fé river. They met Wacoochee Hajo and four other Indians at a sink-hole where there is water, about three miles from Kenapaha pond; two of the Long swamp Indians were out hunting; the three Big swamp Indians were at the camp of the other party, making six at the camp. About 12 o'clock a party of white men came upon that camp. The whites began to whip the Indians, and about the time they commenced whipping the second one the two who were out hunting, to wit: Lecotichee and Fise, or Fix-onchee, approached the camp and commenced firing on the whites; and when they were in the act of firing the second round, they, the said Chokikee and Hithlomee, ran off and did not stop until they reached their town. Wacoochee Hajo, Sapokitee, We Kalitkee, Capich Hajo, and the said Chokikee and Hithlomee, were alone together at the same camp when the party of whites, consisting of seven, came upon them. Capich Hajo and the said Chokikee and Hithlomee had left their guns at their own camp. The other three, to wit: Wacoochee Hajo, Sapokitee, and We Katikee, were disarmed by the whites before the other two, to wit: Lecotichee and Fise, or Fix-onchee, approached and commenced firing, and the whites had the guns of said Indians stacked against a tree, where they were guarded by some of the whites. There were but eight Indians in the whole, and none fired but the two before stated. The others were disarmed, and could not have fired if they had been so disposed.

No. 14.

FORT KING, Florida, August 3, 1835.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge yours of the 3d ultimo, obligingly granting me permission to pass a month or two at the Virginia Spa, or elsewhere, for the recovery of my health.

In consequence of the lateness of the season, and of my present state of health forbidding immediate journeying, I shall be unable to avail myself of your polite indulgence.

I have also the honor to forward, under cover with this, my account current, statement of agents, and return of provisions, for the second quarter—illness having chiefly prevented my making these returns before.

The present prospects of emigrating are promising. It is probable the superintendent of the removal will shortly make his requisitions upon me for subsistence and transportation. Should he require water-carriage I shall doubtless set out for New York by the close of this or the commencement of the coming month. Should land transportation be required, I cannot too soon be making ready, if it is contemplated

removing the Indians before spring. It must be constantly borne in mind that the Mississippi bottoms, indeed, the road for one hundred miles west after crossing the river, is impassable in the months of January, February, and March.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH W. HARRIS, *Lieutenant, Disbursing Agent.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. Army.*

No. 15.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Joseph W. Harris, dated Smithville, North Carolina, September 29, 1835, to Brigadier General George Gibson, commissary general of subsistence.

I consider the population, (Seminoles,) including negroes, not to exceed 3,000, of which 1,600 are females.

No. 16.

Fort Marion, *St. Augustine, September 12, 1835.*

Sir: For the information of the general-in-chief, the particulars of a most atrocious murder, committed by a party of six Mickasuky Indians, of August 11, in the vicinity of Fort Brooke, are submitted, as follows:

On August 11 private Dalton, of the 3d artillery, was despatched on a mule with the mail from Fort Brooke to Fort King, and had gone about twenty miles from the former place when he was met by a party of six Mickasuky Indians, who murdered and scalped him, ripped open his body and threw it into a pond of water. The murderers shot the mule on which he rode also, and carried off the mail and a few other articles which private Dalton had in his possession.

As soon as the murder was reported at Fort Brooke, parties were sent out in pursuit of the murderers, who were ascertained to be the Indians above referred to, but they had made their escape in the direction of Fort King. The body of private Dalton was found in the condition above described, and buried. The causes of this murder are stated to have been a determination on the part of these Indians to revenge the death of a relation of theirs, who was killed in the rencontre between the whites and Indians which I reported to the general-in-chief in my letter of 30th June last. These Indians now say that, having accomplished their purposes of revenge by the murder of a white man, they are satisfied.

Measures have been taken at Fort King by the officers of government and the Indian chiefs, conjointly, to apprehend the murderers; and I have no doubt that by this time they have been secured.

I am, with high respect, your most obedient,

D. L. CLINCH, *Brevet Brigadier General U. S. Army.*

Brevet Brigadier General R. JONES, *Adjutant General, Washington City, D. C.*

No. 17.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *November 30, 1835.*

Sir: About the 14th instant I was informed that five of the chiefs friendly to emigration, with their people, amounting from four to five hundred, had fled to the vicinity of Fort Brooke, on Tampa bay, for protection. On the 26th instant Charley Emarthla, the most intelligent, active, and enterprising chief in this part of the nation friendly to the removal, was murdered by those opposed to the removal. This murder was effected through the treachery of a sub-chief, (Powell,) who professed to be, and was considered, friendly. The consequences resulting from this murder leave no doubt that actual force must be resorted to for the purpose of effecting the removal, as it has produced a general defection among those Indians, now in the nation, who were pledged to remove voluntarily. What effect it may have on those assembled at the bay, I can only conjecture. They are in a deplorable condition; separated from this post by the whole extent of the Indian territory, a distance of upwards of one hundred miles, remote from those sections where supplies are produced, and in the vicinity of a post which has no extra provisions, and which is dependent upon sea transportation for supplies of every description. Destitute, as they are, of the means of subsistence, it is to be feared they, too, will return to the nation, and from necessity become disaffected.

I had advertised the sale of Indian cattle to commence on the first of the ensuing month, but the murder of Charley Emarthla, and the threats of the hostile Indians, produced such a panic among those who would have surrendered their cattle as to defeat the operation totally. In all probability the obstinacy and treachery of these Indians will supersede the necessity of any valuation and sale of the cattle, as these will be lost or destroyed in the conflict which is now inevitable. If any of the Seminoles should be able to surrender their cattle to me, in compliance with the treaty, during the struggle, I will take such measures as I may think best calculated to secure the interest of all concerned.

We must not lose sight of the removal of at least a considerable portion of those people at the appointed time. These refractory people should, and will, on a concentration of the forces under General Clinch, be forced to yield, or they will be crushed. A determined movement upon them will, perhaps, reassure those disposed to be friendly, and convince those who are hostile of the folly of any attempt to resist.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON, *Superintendent Seminole removal.*

General G. GIBSON.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 639.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON CLAIMS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY FOR ADDITIONAL PAY AND EMOLUMENTS WHILE DOING DUTY IN THE MILITARY BUREAUS AT WASHINGTON.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 10, 1836.

Mr. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of Captain Thomas Hunt and other officers of the army on duty in the military bureaus of the War Department, reported:

The allowance, in reference to which the officers of the army on duty in the military bureaus have presented their memorial, was fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents per day on the 10th of August, 1818, by a regulation of the War Department, then under the administration of Mr. Calhoun; and which regulation is in the following words, viz:

"Officers detailed to perform duties in the office of the chief engineer, quartermaster general, adjutant and inspector general, or the chief of the ordnance, will be allowed, while performing such duties, at the rate of \$1 25 per diem in addition to their usual pay and emoluments.

"The quartermaster general will allow officers so detailed fuel and quarters agreeably to their respective ranks."

And subsequently the allowance was extended to other military bureaus either by regulation or special decisions of the head of the War Department.

The officers continued to receive the allowance until the passage of the act of March 3, 1835, entitled "An act making additional appropriations for the Delaware breakwater, and for certain harbors, and removing certain obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five," the proviso to which is as follows: "*Provided*, That no officer of the army shall receive any per cent or additional pay, extra allowance, or compensation, in any form whatever, on account of the disbursing any public money appropriated by law during the present session for fortifications, execution of surveys, works of internal improvement, building of arsenals, purchase of public supplies of any description, or for any other service or duty whatever, unless authorized by law;" in consequence of which, the payment of the allowance was suspended, or, in other words, it was discontinued.

It may be proper to state why a necessity has existed, and still does exist, for the employment of officers of the army in the offices of the staff departments of the army.

Those chiefs of staff departments, or heads of military bureaus, as they are commonly called, have great and important military and administrative duties to perform. The money accountability of their departments is very great, and so, also, is the property accountability; and in the due and proper administration of their respective departments so as to secure a strict and rigid responsibility in reference to reports, returns, statements, and all things else necessary to guard and protect the public interests, great labor and a perfect knowledge of details are indispensably necessary. The military part of their duties is of so much importance, and of such public utility, that, with the extent of territory which the United States embrace, and the various and multifarious claims upon their time and attention, it is surprising to your committee that they are enabled to perform all that their positions seem to require of them.

Another consideration is well worthy of remark: When members of Congress, either individually or collectively, in their legislative capacity, require information from the Department of War, in order that, on many points, legislation may be had understandingly, the chiefs of staff departments are directed to report, each in his respective sphere, to the head of the department; and, in so doing, much research, industry, labor, and talent, are requisite to afford us early and correct information; or, if calls are made directly by us upon them, we are answered promptly and satisfactorily, in all cases, so far as they have the means.

Your committee are fully satisfied of the absolute necessity for the chiefs of the staffs to have officers of the army as their assistants in the duties of their respective offices, for such aid is of the highest importance to the public interests, combining, as it does, a knowledge of the casualties and details of the service and military usages—a knowledge of accounts as connected with military operations, allowances, the movement of troops, and the transportation and purchase of military supplies; the surveying of routes for, and the opening of, roads and canals; the construction of bridges; fortifications, both permanent and field; drawing of maps of surveys, plans of fortifications and other public works; and of everything under the supervision and charge of the Ordnance department; the clothing of the army; the recruiting service; military orders and correspondence; and, in short, everything connected with military affairs. Besides, when the chief of a staff department is kept from his office by illness, or is absent from it on duty or for other cause, it is very clear that an officer acquainted with all the duties and details of the office should be in it to take charge of it. The good of the service requires this.

The necessity for employing officers of the army in the military bureaus must, therefore, be apparent; the heads of those bureaus cannot discharge their duties efficiently, and to the satisfaction of the public, without such aid. Your committee, consequently, will not dwell longer on this part of the subject.

The reason for the allowance of the per diem of one dollar and twenty-five cents to each officer on duty in the military bureaus is founded in justice and equity, it being in consideration of the increased expenses to which the officers are subject by being placed on duty at the seat of government, separated from the benefits and advantages of messings, which officers at established garrisoned posts can avail themselves of; and, besides the small (comparative) expenses which they need be at by several messing together, messes derive advantages from allowances made to them by the government, to wit: mess rooms and fuel for them.

By reference to the 22d section of the act of Congress of March 16, 1802, which is now in force, it is perceived that, where any commissioned officer shall be obliged to incur any extra expense in traveling and sitting on general courts-martial, he shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for such extra expense actually incurred, not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per day to officers who are not entitled to forage, and not exceeding one dollar per day to such as shall be entitled to forage."

Your committee are decidedly of opinion that the officers whose case is now under consideration are under as heavy extra expenses as those who are provided for by that law can be, and, indeed, greater; for, to the seat of government officers come from all quarters of the country—some on business connected with the public service, some on leave of absence, and some for other reasons, over which those on duty in the bureaux have no control; and unless they are treated civilly, and receive some attention from their brother officers at the seat of government, the reputation and character of the army suffers in public opinion—but few persons taking into consideration whether their means can justify the expenses of hospitality or not. Your committee are not ignorant of the fact that a prejudice has existed in regard to the employing of officers on bureau duty, but it has been without understanding their true position. They work hard, and are not seen absent from their duties when the public interests require them to be at their posts. Some of them scarcely visit the halls of Congress half a dozen times during a whole session, unless sent on public business. The respectability of the army requires that those who are on duty at the seat of government should show some attention to their associates in arms; and the heads of bureaux or chiefs of staff departments can do this in consequence of the allowance to them of additional rations under the law of 1802; but the subordinates in those bureaux can have no means of doing this now, unless Congress afford them relief, and by the granting of which, the public service, as your committee believe, would be benefited, because it would enable them to have association with those from the distant posts and parts of the country, thereby deriving information that would assist in the administration of the affairs of the departments to which they are attached.

It might be urged that the per diem is "authorized by law," and therefore not affected by the proviso to the act of March 3, 1835, already quoted, because of its having been allowed by *regulations*, and which regulations were made in pursuance of law; for the 9th section of the act approved April 24, 1816, entitled "An act for organizing the general staff," &c., provides "that the regulations in force before the reduction of the army be recognized as far as the same shall be found applicable to the service, subject, however, to such alterations as the Secretary of War may adopt with the approbation of the President;" but, inasmuch as the payment of the allowance has been discontinued by the order of the Secretary of War, predicated on an opinion of the Attorney General, your committee are of opinion that the memorialists are entitled to relief by legislative action; and therefore report a bill.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 640

[1ST SESSION.]

EXPLANATORY ESTIMATES OF THE COST AND PLANS FOR A NATIONAL FOUNDRY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, AND OF THE SITE PROPOSED FOR THE SAME.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 11, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 10, 1836.*

SIR: In conformity with a resolution of the House of Representatives of March 3, 1835, I have the honor to transmit a report from Brigadier General Wool and Lieutenant Colonel Talcott, furnishing the information called for respecting the establishment of a national foundry in the District of Columbia.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

HON. JAMES K. POLK, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, February 9, 1836.*

The undersigned having been directed by the honorable Secretary of War to examine and select a proper site for a national foundry in the District of Columbia, under the authority of a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed 3d March, 1835, respectfully present the following report:

For considerations relating principally to economy, it is deemed proper to assume that water power only should be used at a foundry within the District; and as the supplies of materials and fuel, and the distribution of the manufactured articles, demand that water transportation should be convenient, the only positions within the District of Columbia affording these indispensable facilities at this time, and to the extent required, are found along the margin of the Potomac above Georgetown, between the canal and river, and below the chain bridge.

The ground within these limits presents these sites, viz:

1st. From Carberry's west line, near the mill, extending up the river, and embracing about fifty acres.
2d. From Carberry's west line, extending downwards, to a point within 230 yards of the guard-lock, and embracing about forty-two acres.

3d. The establishment belonging to General Mason, including all his buildings and fixtures; this last may be extended by the addition of ten acres belonging to the canal company, which will afford sites for dwellings—making in all about fifteen acres.

It is deemed proper to state the advantages and disadvantages which pertain to these several sites, admitting, however, that they are all upon a par as regards health, and all in some degree difficult of access.

The first site is accessible by means of a road culvert under the canal near its eastern bounds, and by procuring a right of way from the canal bridge above, it may be reached from the westward. It offers good ground for the location of the needful buildings of all kinds, with suitable landing places on

the river; the necessary water power can be obtained from the canal, and it embraces also a small supply of water from the falls branch, which is susceptible of use to a limited extent.

The principal disadvantage of this site is, its liability to inundation and injury by the ice in times of high freshets; the contraction of the river at the chain bridge has a tendency to turn the current of water and ice across the plat, and the trees and shrubs upon a portion of its surface show indubitable proof of this fact. The excavation for raceways will be expensive in consequence of the width of the plat, and a large portion of this width, next to the river, consists of ground that would not be used for any purpose, except perhaps for proving cannon.

The second site is accessible from the road culvert above mentioned, and also at its eastern extremity, by means of a pivot bridge, to be constructed across the guard-lock of the canal. The water power can be conveniently drawn from the canal, and used at a suitable elevation with moderate excavations for raceways; the plat affords good ground for the requisite buildings and for proving cannon, with convenient access from the river. The lower end of this site, where the principal buildings would be located, is not so liable as the first site to the action of ice and strong currents in time of freshets, being in a measure protected therefrom by the point of land above, which is now covered with trees.

The establishment owned by General Mason is accessible through a road culvert, and offers buildings and fixtures in a state of preparation for the annual manufacture of about three hundred heavy guns, with a corresponding number of shot, &c. The capacity of this foundry may be considerably increased, by the addition of buildings, and the use of water drawn from the canal. It now operates with a small power-derived exclusively from other sources, which may be preserved and used when the supply from the canal happens to be interrupted. The buildings and fixtures being now in a state for use, operations on a moderate scale may be commenced immediately.

The objections to this site are the limited extent of ground, forbidding an extension of the establishment to such a scale as may be demanded for a national foundry, and the inferiority of the buildings and machinery, compared with that which may now be constructed, and which it would be deemed proper to provide. This foundry has been in existence for a long period, and successive improvements have made it valuable as a private manufactory; but, taken as a whole, it is not commensurate with the wants of the government.

Upon due consideration of all the circumstances connected with the several sites above described, we give a preference to the second, being that on the land of Mr. Carberry; and the addition of forty acres on the opposite side of the canal would give room for the erection of dwellings for workmen, on high ground, if such a position should be desirable on the score of health.

It may be remarked that all the sites deemed eligible are liable to be affected in times of very extraordinary freshets; and if the piers of the aqueduct across the Potomac should exercise an unfavorable influence on the free passage of ice at such periods, this evil will be increased.

Herewith is furnished the estimated cost of the several sites, and an estimate, in detail, of the whole expense for land, building and machinery, for an establishment to be located on the site selected, or, rather, for the one which is deemed most eligible of the three sites mentioned.

JOHN E. WOOL, *Brigadier General United States Army.*
G. TALCOTT, *Lieutenant Colonel of Ordnance.*

Estimate of cost of sites for a national foundry, and of buildings, machinery, &c., to accompany the report of the officers directed by the honorable Secretary of War to select a site.

GEORGETOWN, D. C., January 28, 1835.

SIR: The letter from your department, under date of October 17, 1835, enclosing the following resolution of the House of Representatives, passed 3d March last, to wit:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of War ascertain on what terms, and at what price, a proper site for the erection and establishment of a national foundry can be obtained within the District of Columbia, and that he report the same, together with the plans and estimates for a national foundry, to the next Congress"—

And appointing me the agent to collect the required information, according to the tenor of the resolution, has been received, and the subject duly considered, and I have now the honor respectfully to report:

Your instructions, after directing me to select a proper site, state, as a general guide for the extent of the works proposed, that they shall be on a scale that will admit of the same kind and quantity of work being performed as usually done in General Mason's establishment.

On the inspection of this establishment, I find it to be capable of casting one heavy gun, daily, with a corresponding quantity of shot, shells, carriages, &c., but that it varies considerably in the quantity of work actually performed, depending much on the extent of the orders from the two departments, by whom it is usually employed. It is usually occupied in casting cannon, shot, &c. I have assumed that the quantity intended by you for my guide is that above stated, and the plans, estimates, and selection of a site have been made with reference to that amount of work.

Agreeable to your instructions, the first thing which occupied my attention was the selection of a site for works of the magnitude proposed. In making the selection, I have kept in mind the following points, which are considered of essential importance to the convenience and utility of the establishment:

1. There should be sufficient space not only for the purposes now contemplated, but capable of extension, so as to meet the probable future wants of the government in this branch of manufacture.

2. It should be furnished with an uniform and abundant supply of water, to propel such machinery as might be required.

3. It should be conveniently located for the reception of materials and transmission of fabricated articles at a moderate expense.

4. It should be so situated as not to be liable to injury by inundation or ice; and

5. It should be as free as possible from the autumnal diseases, common to most of the watercourses in this section of the country.

Of the probable future wants of the government, I have not sufficient data in my possession to enable me to form anything like a satisfactory conclusion. But there appears to be sufficient evidence to satisfy me that, with a situation so convenient to the seat of government, and having the other conveniences above enumerated, it is within the scope of ordinary prudence to allow liberally for that contingency.

The space which I have thought proper for the manufacturing purposes of the establishment is about sixteen acres, with the necessary additional space for the dwellings required.

The water power embraced within the limits specified in the resolution, with one or two trifling exceptions, is confined to that in the possession, and under the control, of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

This canal forms a channel through which can be drawn, from the Little Falls, four miles above Georgetown, a quantity of water beyond what is required for the ordinary purposes of navigation, equal to 20,000 cubic feet *per minute*, which can be used with a fall to tide water of *thirty-six* feet.

The quantity that would probably be required for the ordinary operation of the necessary works, to fabricate twelve hundred heavy guns per annum, with a corresponding quantity of carriages, shot, &c., would not exceed two thousand cubic feet per minute with that fall, or one-tenth of the whole quantity that could be furnished by the canal, without injury to its navigation.

With this power at command, so valuable for works of this description, and in its connexion with the general interests of the District, it unfortunately happens that the proprietors are expressly prohibited by their original charter from selling to any useful extent. One of the conditions of the charter granted by Virginia, Maryland, and Congress, is, that no water shall be sold for manufacturing purposes, except such surplus as should be necessarily discharged for the *security* of the canal; this exception is vague and uncertain in its terms and application.

If the interpretation given to it by the agents of the company and their counsel, that it conveys the right to draw without limits through all waste wiers *erected* necessarily for the security of the canal, should be confirmed on adjudication, there would then be no difficulty in obtaining from them all the water necessary for propelling the required machinery; but if it should be determined that the right under this grant or exception only extends to the water necessarily discharged for the security of the canal *for the time being*, it is evident that no water, or at most a very small quantity, could be drawn during the *dry seasons* of the year, as the *security* of the canal would not require it, and any buildings erected depending on constant supply would be at the mercy of any litigious fellow who, from interest or a worse motive, might choose to restrain them from using the water, contrary to the spirit of the charter.

Under these circumstances, I could not think it would be prudent to propose the erection of the contemplated works depending on it, without further security that they would not be interrupted in their operations, which could only be done by the legislation of Congress; and, to have complied with your instructions, I should have felt myself compelled to have abandoned the idea of a water power, (there being no other of sufficient capacity to answer the purpose within the limits of the District of Columbia,) and to have resorted to steam or other power for propelling the machinery; but having been informed that the legislatures of Virginia and Maryland had already, by special laws passed subsequent to the original charter, abrogated entirely, so far as they were concerned, the restriction referred to, and that an early application would be made during the present session of Congress for the passage of a law to extend the right or authority to sell the water within the District of Columbia; believing that no reasonable objection could exist to granting this power, and being satisfied that it was the intention of the committee of Congress who reported the above resolution, and that it was also the intention of your department that a site should be selected having the conveniences for applying the waters of the canal for the purposes required, I concluded to make a selection, and propose the plans and estimates, *assuming* that the canal *will have*, by the early action of Congress on the subject, the power to sell the necessary water rights; and they are accordingly made and submitted, *subject to that contingency*.

The officers of the canal company, in fixing the sum embraced in the estimates as a compensation for the water rights, did not wish it to be understood that this sum was *asked* as a compensation. They considered themselves bound to afford every facility to works of national importance that their circumstances would admit of, and would feel satisfied with anything that should be deemed by the officers of the government having the work in charge an equivalent or compensation for the advantages obtained.

The first site to which my attention was called, from its having been referred to in the documents reported to the House of Representatives, was next above the locks of the old Potomac Company, about two and a half miles above Georgetown, lying between the canal and Potomac, and below the causeway leading to the Little Falls bridge crossing the Potomac. This situation appeared to possess all the advantages of location for manufacturing objects that could reasonably be desired, having ample space for the erection of the necessary buildings; the canal forming its northern boundary, through which the water power and the necessary supplies of material from the coal banks of Cumberland and the iron districts of the Potomac and Shenandoah could be conveniently furnished; while on the river forming its southern boundary, about eight hundred feet distant from the canal, could be conveniently forwarded by boats any fabricated articles below the Alexandria aqueduct for transhipment, or to be placed in depot.

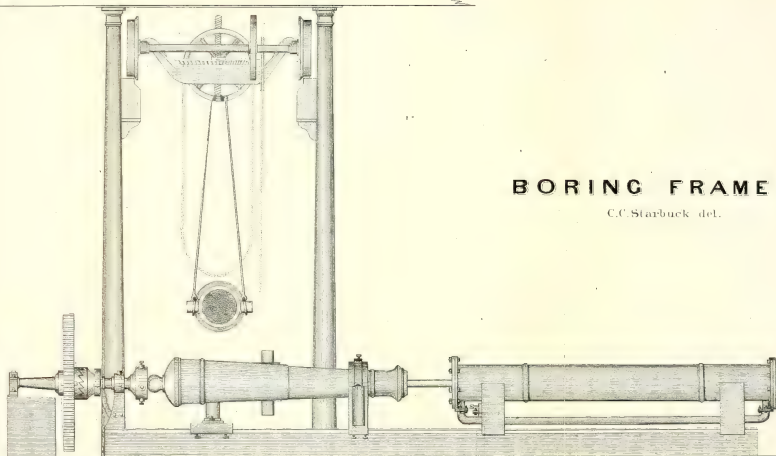
With these important advantages, there appeared, on minute inquiry, to be still more important defects in this site, the first of which, and one that appeared to be very serious, if not insurmountable, was the imminent risk to which all buildings erected on it would be exposed from the irruption of immense masses of ice occasionally accumulating at a point directly above, and which, when forced into motion by the swelling of the stream, would sweep over the site with irresistible violence, overwhelming everything in its course. The experience of the last five years has shown that, in addition to the danger from this source, a large portion of the site would be rendered useless by the piling of ice on it to such a thickness as would resist the action of the sun for months.

Within the time stated it is within the knowledge of hundreds of citizens that a collection of this kind, which had covered at least three-fourths of the site, was not entirely dissipated until the June following.

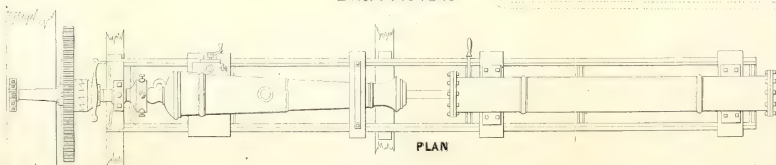
Another objection, which appeared to apply with more force to this than to other situations below or near Georgetown, is its reputed unhealthiness. Georgetown, although not entirely exempt from intermittent bilious diseases, is comparatively so, and reputed healthy, while at the bridge forming the western boundary of this site it is considered dangerous for any person to reside a single season. The general opinion appeared to be that it would not be quite so unhealthy at the lower part of the site as at the bridge, but still sufficiently so to render it unwise to establish expensive works, or those which would probably become so, depending on the labor of many workmen to keep them in operation. Without pre-

BORING FRAME &c.

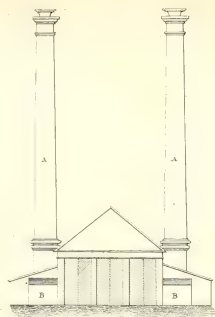
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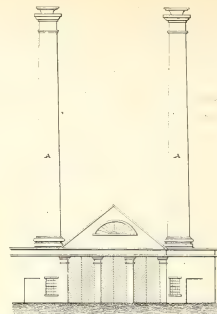
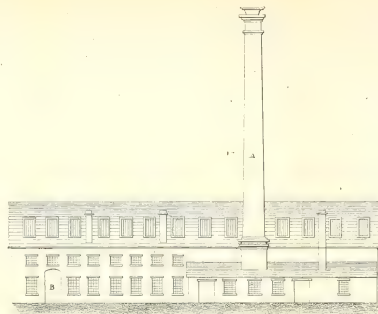
ELEVATION



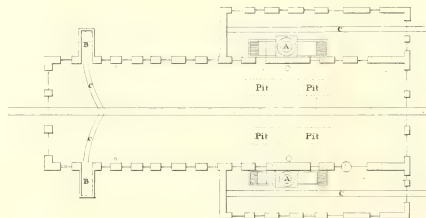
PLAN



BACK



FRONT



References

- A A. Chimneys
- B B. Drying Ovens
- C C C C Railways

PLAN & ELEVATIONS OF FOUNDRY



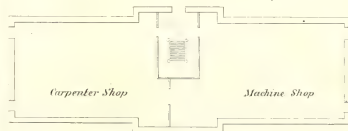
CANAL ELEVATION



RIVER ELEVATION



END VIEW



PLAN OF SECOND STORY



PLAN OF LOWER STORY

BORING MILL

tending to comprehend the nice distinctions drawn between contiguous situations in this respect, I came to the conclusion that the course most obviously prudent and safe was to avoid the part known to be unhealthy, and locate as near to that known to be healthy as a situation could be obtained, without sacrificing any essential advantage required in other points of consideration.

Either of these objections, under a proper view of all the circumstances, would, in my opinion, be sufficient to warrant the rejection of this site; but with them combined it would, in my opinion, be imprudence, if not folly, to adopt it, even if the alternative was the adoption of expensive steam power on a site free from such objections.

Some other situations were examined on the line of the canal besides the one finally selected, the principal of which was that owned and occupied by General Mason, above referred to. This place having been employed in casting for the government a great number of years, and having uniformly furnished guns equal, and generally superior, to those made at any other establishment, and it being apparent that the location of a national foundry in this vicinity would materially injure, if not destroy it as a foundry, I felt that I should be consulting the wishes of your department, as well as my own feelings, if it could be adopted without sacrificing the future interests of the government. With these views I gave it the most attentive consideration, but the comparison was too unfavorable with the one finally selected to warrant my recommending it. With a space of ground not exceeding in all six acres, and that inconveniently situated for use; with a broken, uneven, and rocky surface, requiring considerable expenditures to prepare it for the necessary erections; the present buildings and machinery old, inconvenient, and for government purposes almost entirely useless, it had not a point of preference, and, being in almost every one much inferior to the one selected in the same vicinity, I could not feel myself justified in proposing it for adoption.

I have not been able to obtain the terms on which it could be purchased, and no comparison in regard to the cost could be made; but if it could be had at a much lower rate than the selected one, I cannot think that the interest of the government would be consulted in adopting it.

Another situation in Georgetown, near Rock creek, was examined; but its limited space, and the necessity that would exist of removing the cannon to Mason's island, or some other inconvenient situation, for proving, besides the difficulty of obtaining a title from so many different owners, were sufficient causes to reject it.

The one which has been finally selected, and which, in my opinion, possesses more direct advantages, all circumstances duly considered, for the establishment of a national foundry of the description proposed, than any other within the limits specified in the resolution, is situated about half a mile above General Mason's works, commencing about 230 yards above the new guard-lock, extending up the canal 1,600 feet, the upper and lower boundaries being parallel and running at right angles with the line of canal; its average width is about 460 feet between the canal and river, and 1,000 feet from the canal up the hill, and embraces a fine table land for dwellings; the whole containing about 16 acres below or south, and 36½ acres above, or on the northern side of the canal.

That lying on the river belongs to the heirs of the late Abner Cloud, (Lewis Carberry, esq., one of the heirs, acting as agent for the whole,) which they are willing to sell, as may be seen by their letter annexed, at \$1,000 per acre. That lying above or north of the canal belongs to the heirs of John W. Baker, who propose to sell, as will be seen by their letter also annexed, at \$250 per acre; the aggregate sum for near 53 acres being about \$26,000. These prices I consider as reasonable as any situations of the kind that have come under my notice.

In this site will be found all the advantages for manufacturing purposes that are embraced in any other within the limits of the District of Columbia. It has all the conveniences for applying the water to manufacturing; the materials can be received from the boats into the storerooms; the cannon and other heavy articles can be easily and cheaply conveyed down the river in boats for transshipment, or to be placed in depot; and it has sufficient and favorably situated ground, if appropriated judiciously to the full extent of its capacity, to afford all necessary facilities for fabricating conveniently 30,000 stand of small arms and 3,000 heavy guns, with a corresponding quantity of shot, shells, &c., annually; while it is considered much more exempt from autumnal diseases and injury from ice than any location above, and equally so with that of General Mason's below.

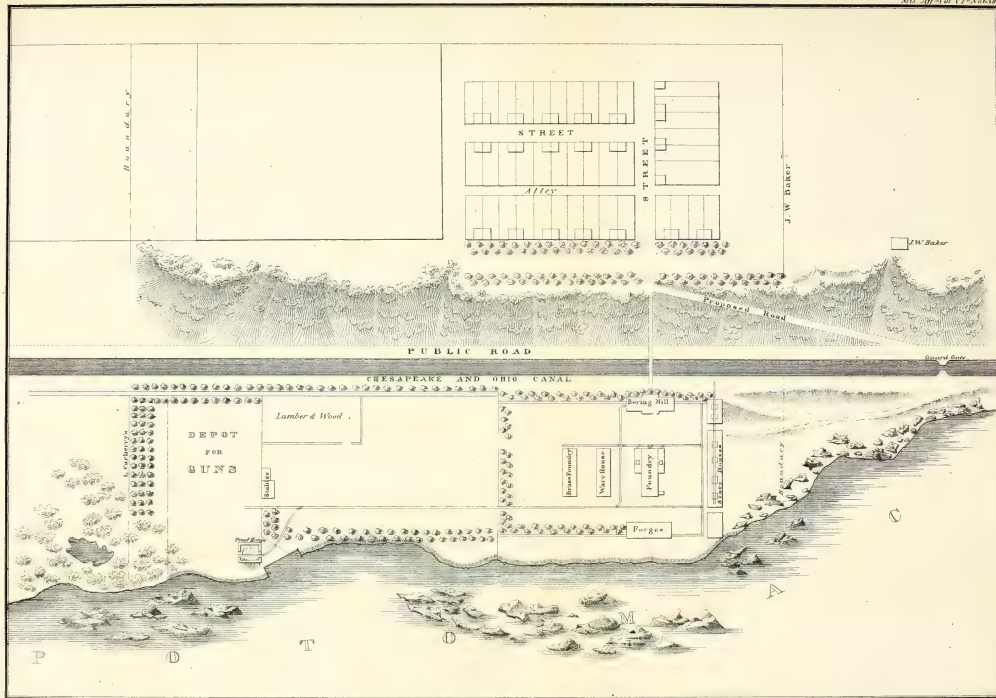
It is to this site that all the plans, estimates, and suggestions, herewith submitted, are intended to apply.

For the necessary operations of the establishment, I propose to erect the following buildings, to wit:

- A foundry building;
 - A boring mill, including machine and carpenter shop, &c.;
 - A forging shop, with tilt-hammers, bellows, &c.;
 - A warehouse for cleaning castings, storing them, and storing patterns, tools, manufactured articles, &c.;
 - A low storehouse for coal, iron, sand, &c., &c.;
 - A superintendent's house;
 - Four houses for paymaster and master workmen;
 - Four for clerks or inspectors;
 - Twelve double ones for workmen; and
 - One large boarding house;
- Besides the necessary out-buildings.

The foundry building will be 140 by 45 feet, with 20 feet wings; the walls of hammered rubble stone, procured in the vicinity, 18 feet high, with a (principal) wooden roof, slated; the whole well lighted, and containing four air furnaces, with two stacks of chimneys; two cupola furnaces of different sizes, and the necessary cranes, rails, drying ovens, &c., for the convenience of carrying on the operations of casting. The arrangements to be adapted to making one heavy gun per day, besides shot, &c., but calculated with no addition to the building, and not very important ones to other parts, to furnish triple that quantity.

The boring mill will be 150 by 45 feet; 40-foot walls, for three stories; the lower story to be 16 feet in the clear, and to be devoted to boring machinery; the second story, which will be level with the canal bank, to contain the machine shop, carpenters' shop, offices, &c.; and the upper one for finishing any description of iron or wood work that may be required. The walls and roof will be of the same kind as in the foundry, viz: hammered rubble walls, and a strong principal roof, slated, with heavy, strong floors and girders, and well lighted with windows. The machinery and water-wheel, comprising the first motions and main gearing, will be: the water-wheel, entirely of iron, except the lining and buckets, 20



PLAN OF FOUNDRY SITE

tending to comprehend the nice distinctions drawn between contiguous situations in this respect, I came to the conclusion that the course most obviously prudent and safe was to avoid the part known to be unhealthy, and locate as near to that known to be healthy as a situation could be obtained, without sacrificing any essential advantage required in other points of consideration.

Either of these objections, under a proper view of all the circumstances, would, in my opinion, be sufficient to warrant the rejection of this site; but with them combined it would, in my opinion, be imprudence, if not folly, to adopt it, even if the alternative was the adoption of expensive steam power on a site free from such objections.

Some other situations were examined on the line of the canal besides the one finally selected, the principal of which was that owned and occupied by General Mason, above referred to. This place having been employed in casting for the government a great number of years, and having uniformly furnished guns equal, and generally superior, to those made at any other establishment, and it being apparent that the location of a national foundry in this vicinity would materially injure, if not destroy it as a foundry, I felt that I should be consulting the wishes of your department, as well as my own feelings, if it could be adopted without sacrificing the future interests of the government. With these views I gave it the most attentive consideration, but the comparison was too unfavorable with the one finally selected to warrant my recommending it. With a space of ground not exceeding in all six acres, and that inconveniently situated for use; with a broken, uneven, and rocky surface, requiring considerable expenditures to prepare it for the necessary erections; the present buildings and machinery old, inconvenient, and for government purposes almost entirely useless, it had not a point of preference, and, being in almost every one much inferior to the one selected in the same vicinity, I could not feel myself justified in proposing it for adoption.

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- A low storehouse for coal, iron, sand, &c., &c.;
- A superintendent's house;
- Four houses for paymaster and master workmen;
- Four for clerks or inspectors;
- Twelve double ones for workmen; and
- One large boarding house;

Besides the necessary out-buildings.

The foundry building will be 140 by 45 feet, with 20 feet wings; the walls of hammered rubble stone, procured in the vicinity, 18 feet high, with a (principal) wooden roof, slated; the whole well lighted, and containing four air furnaces, with two stacks of chimneys; two cupola furnaces of different sizes, and the necessary cranes, rails, drying ovens, &c., for the convenience of carrying on the operations of casting. The arrangements to be adapted to making one heavy gun per day, besides shot, &c., but calculated with no addition to the building, and not very important ones to other parts, to furnish triple that quantity.

The boring mill will be 150 by 45 feet; 40-foot walls, for three stories; the lower story to be 16 feet in the clear, and to be devoted to boring machinery; the second story, which will be level with the canal bank, to contain the machine shop, carpenters' shop, offices, &c.; and the upper one for finishing any description of iron or wood work that may be required. The walls and roof will be of the same kind as in the foundry, viz: hammered rubble walls, and a strong principal roof, slated, with heavy, strong floors and girders, and well lighted with windows. The machinery and water-wheel, comprising the first motions and main gearing, will be: the water-wheel, entirely of iron, except the lining and buckets. 20

feet diameter, and 16-foot buckets, made in the most permanent and substantial manner; the water delivered on it from the canal through stone forebays; the gearing, shafting, and every part of the machinery connected with the water-wheel, to be fitted in the most thorough manner, and of the best materials in use for such purposes.

The machinery for boring will be constructed in sets of five beds or frames, each set to be driven by the same main gearing and belts, and capable of boring and turning five cannon at the same time. The estimates are made for two sets; but without increasing the building or extending the main machinery, the number of sets can be conveniently extended to five, or twenty-five beds or frames; each set will be capable in emergencies, working night and day, to bore and turn one heavy gun every twenty-four hours; but when no such emergency shall exist, it will not probably average more than that quantity in two days. The additional expenditure required beyond the estimates submitted to place the whole number of sets or beds in operation will be about \$24,000; after which, with the addition of two more air furnaces in the foundry, there can be turned out complete as many as four heavy guns per day, or an equivalent in other sizes.

The second and third stories for machine, carpenters', and finishing shops, will afford considerably more space than would be necessary for the extent of work of that description usually done at General Mason's establishment; but as the expense for that quantity of working room would be proportionably much less to build them in connexion with the boring mill, as it would be more convenient in fabrication to have them so situated, besides saving the additional surface of ground which would be covered by dividing them, and as it is more than probable that, in this department particularly, there would be an extension at an early period beyond the limits prescribed, I have thought it best to adopt the plan of combining them in the original construction.

In the machine shop it will be observed, on reference to the estimates, that the sum proposed for the tools is high, in proportion to the number and variety of the articles named, but this expenditure, I am confident, will be found none too much, if they shall be made of the very high class intended, and that they should be of this description I believe to be of essential importance to the usefulness of the institution; they should possess, in the highest degree, firmness and stability, accuracy in their operations and results, facility of nice and minute adjustments in all their parts, and capable of constructing, at the least possible expense of labor, the different parts of such machines, large or small, as the interest of the government might require, with the utmost accuracy and despatch. If those of an ordinary description should be used, the work executed would necessarily partake in a greater or less degree, in proportion to the skill of the workmen employed, of the same character, and this influence would be diffused through every part of the establishment; but if those of the highest class should be procured, and the best workmen employed, there would, undoubtedly, be liberal returns made for the investment in the saving of labor, and increased accuracy and perfection of the work, beyond what could otherwise be reasonably anticipated. True economy, I have no doubt, would be best consulted by judiciously expending the amount estimated for that department.

The forging shop will, as in the case of the foundry and boring mill, be constructed of stone and slated, the walls to be 16 feet high; there will be one water-wheel, principally of iron, 14 feet diameter and 16 feet buckets, which will be supplied with water from the foot of the boring mill wheel, two tilt-hammers of convenient sizes, iron cylinder bellows, and a number of common forges corresponding with extent of work required.

The storehouse for coal, iron, and sand, will be low, and so arranged that these articles can be taken from the boats on cars, and from the same elevation be discharged into the storehouse beneath, with no other handling than the lifting them from the boats into the cars or tubs.

The additional store or warehouse will be necessary for storing manufactured and unmanufactured articles, patterns, flasks, &c., besides affording room for cleaning the castings without incommoding the workmen in the furnace, or exposing the cleaners to the inclemencies of the weather.

All these buildings will be erected in the most permanent and substantial manner that is customary in the construction of the first class of cannon manufacturing establishments in this country. All the arrangements throughout are intended to be of the most permanent and substantial kind. The different kinds of machinery will be composed almost exclusively of iron, and the foundation or supports of stone, but very few parts of wood, and every reasonable expenditure is allowed in the estimate, to render them permanent, durable, and most efficient in their operation.

The dwelling-houses will be plain and substantial, well arranged for the accommodation of the occupants, but no expenditure is intended beyond works of a similar kind, common to this section of the country, for that description of buildings.

In the estimates for walling, embankments, and excavation, are embraced all that is necessary for the river and canal banks, walls, drains, races, roads, streets for dwellings, &c., and including the necessary barriers to protect the workmen and buildings from any possible injury by the bursting of guns in proving.

In the estimates for miscellaneous items are included bridges, railways for moving heavy guns, iron, coal, &c., offices, stables, reservoir of water, with pipes, &c., to protect the buildings from fire, and for the convenience of the works, fencing, &c., &c., all of which, I think, will be found necessary for the establishment.

The time required for the erection of the entire works, I think, will be nearly two years, but the boring mill and foundry, if their erection should be determined on by the 1st of April, I believe, could be put in operation by the succeeding January.

The amount of the different expenditures proposed is comprised under the following general heads:

Foundry, including furnaces, flasks, and fixtures of every kind, ready for operation.....	\$35,480 80
Boring mill, including machinery of every description.....	79,338 68
Forging shop, with water-wheels, tilt-hammers, bellows, &c.....	21,516 00
Storehouses.....	18,048 00
Dwelling-houses.....	38,450 00
Site and water power.....	35,000 00
Embankment, walling, excavations, &c.....	13,830 75
Miscellaneous items: bridges, railways, fences, fire apparatus, &c.....	20,116 00
Superintendence and contingencies.....	21,098 00

Total..... 284,823 07

This sum may appear, at first view, to be disproportioned to the limited extent of the work proposed; if no arrangement had been made for the convenient extension of the works, in case of war or other emergencies, or when the interest of the government might require, or had the construction been proposed to have been done in the loose and very imperfect manner which has for many years been practiced in the erection of works at the national armories, there is no doubt that this sum could have been somewhat reduced; but experience has proved that where the means are at command, true economy consists in constructing every portion of a work of this kind in the most durable and permanent manner, and with all the conveniences necessary to economize labor in the different operations of fabrication. If this policy should be adopted, there can be but little doubt that the sum named will be expended; but I am fully satisfied that, should it be applied judiciously in the construction, it will be amply sufficient for the purpose, without further calls on Congress for this object, until it should be found expedient to enlarge it beyond what is now contemplated.

The terms of the resolution, and your instructions, have left it doubtful in my mind whether it was intended that the plans required should extend to any other portion of the arrangements than those relating to the erection of the works, and disposition of the grounds to be occupied; or whether they intended to embrace views in relation to a system of conducting the establishment. Under the impression that a few brief observations on that subject could not be injurious, and might be of some service, I have thought best to add them:

The organization of officers, which I think would be as well adapted to secure the best and most economical fabrication of the work required as any other, is to have a superintendent, paymaster, master founder, master machinist, and master carpenter; the duties of a superintendent are sufficiently expressed in his title; the master founder will be the inspector of all the materials required for the ordinary use of the foundry, such as coal, pig iron, &c.; would direct all the operations of the foundry, and inspect the manufactured castings; the master machinist to inspect all metals not embraced in the foundry department, and superintend the operation of the boring mill, machine, and forging shop, and the inspection of fabricated iron-work of every description; the master carpenter's duties to be confined to the wood-work. Each of the master workmen to be independent of the other, but all accountable to the superintendent. The paymaster and storekeeper will attend to all receipts and issues, payments, &c.

These officers, I believe, will be sufficient for the performance of all the necessary superintendence of such an establishment as is now contemplated, with no other assistance than one clerk each for the superintendent and paymaster; but if any material extension should take place, it might be found necessary to appoint one or more assistant inspectors, or other sub-agents.

In regard to the compensation of these officers, I have to suggest that the superintendent and paymaster would probably be ranked with those at the public armories, and the compensation of the master carpenter might be fixed at the same as an assistant inspector; but the founder and machinist, if they should possess the high grade of talent required, could not be had for the compensation now paid for master armorer's services. The most skilful practical founders of good character and standing can readily command, at private establishments, one thousand dollars per annum, and it cannot be expected that a national establishment can procure the services of such men for a less sum; the master machinist would have much more arduous duties to perform, but as that class of mechanics are more abundant, it is supposed that the same compensation may obtain the services of one of the highest standing in that department. It will, in my opinion, be attended with considerable risk of immediate and eventual loss, if an attempt should be made to carry on the establishment under the superintendence of workmen of doubtful skill or character, or those whose services could be had at less rates of compensation than those stated.

An estimate is also submitted in relation to the probable cost of cannon that may be fabricated at this establishment. The prices varying with the different sizes, I have taken the 32-pounders as the fair average of the difference between the cost of fabrication and the prices now paid to contractors. From this estimate it will appear that the saving to the government, if they become their own founders, will be at least one-third of the sum now paid on contracts; if the works, as arranged in these plans, should be urged to the full extent to which they would be capable, there is but very little doubt the difference would be sufficient to repay the whole expenditure proposed in two years after they should be put in full operation.

In this estimate I have made liberal allowance on every doubtful point; the cost of materials and labor have been ascertained from the best sources, and the superintendence is probably higher than would be found necessary; the only point to which any serious objection could be made is the loss in casting and proving guns, which, in this estimate, is stated at five per cent. The loss at the West Point and Georgetown foundries does not exceed one per cent.

An impression seems to exist that a new establishment will meet with heavy losses before they can become sufficiently experienced to conduct the business safely; this I do not think will be found so; at the time the West Point and General Mason's establishments were put in operation, the knowledge of the principles and details of that kind of business was very limited in this country; losses in the simplest kind of castings were continually sustained where the best workmen of the country were employed, and it is not singular that many difficulties were experienced in those establishments before a knowledge of the property of untried materials could be acquired; the extensive introduction of manufactures, and the growing enterprise of the country, creating new demands for the best kind of castings, has forced the necessary skill and talent in that direction to accomplish what was found absolutely necessary to the successful progress of mechanical improvement; and at this time I have no doubt that many foundries could be selected whose second gun, at most, if not the first, would stand the proof and inspection required, and prove, in every respect, equal to those now furnished your department by old and experienced contractors.

With a careful selection of skilful workmen and good materials, there can hardly exist a rational doubt that the national foundry can be put in full and complete operation with as little loss in the proof, unless the standard should be changed, as any of those now employed in that kind of fabrication.

Having submitted these observations, in as brief a space as the variety of subjects embraced would admit, confined exclusively to the practical points embraced in the resolution and your instruction, I shall close with stating, that the time that I have been able to devote to this subject, since the receipt of the order, has been too limited to enable me to present the plans and drawings accompanying this communication so much in detail as appeared to me desirable, but I hope sufficiently so to answer the purpose

intended. Any explanations that may be necessary I shall be prepared to give whenever required. In the mean time,

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

CHARLES C. STARBUCK, *Millwright.*

Colonel GEORGE BOMFORD, *Ordnance Department.*

Cost of sites referred to by General Wool and Colonel Talcott.

Site No. 1.—Upper one, including canal mill, 59 acres.....	\$87,000
Site No. 2.—Second one, including 42 acres below canal; 40 acres above canal, total 82 acres..	52,500
Site No. 3.—General Mason's, including buildings and fixtures, 16 acres.....	110,000

Estimates for a national foundry.

Boring mill and building, 150 by 45 feet—three stories.

3,053 perches walls for boring mill, including water-wheel, walls, foundations, &c., at \$4.....	\$12,212 00
114 squares roof for boring mill, including slating, dormer windows, belfry, &c., at \$50.....	5,700 00
192 squares flooring, including stairs, &c., at \$20.....	3,840 00
99 windows and frames with weights, glazed, &c., complete, at \$12.....	1,188 00
18 doors with frames, hung, complete, averaging \$20.....	360 00
2,800 yards lathing and plastering, for ditto, at 33½ cents.....	933 33
72 squares ceiling for sundry partitions, at \$8.....	576 00
28,000 brick for chimneys, forges, &c., laid, at \$12.....	336 00
4 sets gearing for hoisting at doors, at \$185.....	740 00
Fire apparatus, including cocks, pipes, hose, &c.....	1,860 00
62 cast iron story columns, at \$32.....	1,920 00
365 feet cast iron gutters, at \$1 75.....	463 75
240 feet spouts for gutters, at 35 cents.....	84 00
	<hr/> \$30,213 08

Water-wheel and gearing, shafts, &c.

Wheel 20 feet diameter, 16 feet buckets, with iron shaft, flanches, arms, shrouding, braces, segments, headblocks, &c., with wooden buckets and lining only.....	5,654 60
Gates, forebay, gearing, regulator, and fixtures.....	2,136 00
Pinion for segments 4½ feet diameter, fitted and hung, with shaft, pedestals, and bearings.....	419 00
Spur mortise wheel, 10 feet in diameter, and fittings for pedestals and bearings.....	256 00
Pinion shaft, pedestals, with plates, keys, bolts, &c.....	237 50
Spur mortise wheel, with fixtures, 8 feet.....	197 00
Pinion and bearings, with 6 feet drum, columns, iron rings, &c.....	694 00
Intermediate drums for boring beds, with hangers, shafts, &c.....	124 00
Main drum in upper story, with bearings, shafts, &c.....	467 00
2 lines of shafts, with hangers, pulleys, couplings, and fixtures, 150 feet each, \$6 25.....	1,875 00
12 cross drums and pulleys, each \$28.....	336 00
Sundry other small drums, bearings, &c.....	243 00
1,800 feet belts for drums, at 40 cents.....	720 00
Patterns for the above.....	1,560 00
	<hr/> 14,919 10

Ten boring beds or frames.

10 beds or slides, 23 feet long, fitted complete.....	2,563 00
6 connecting beds, 26 feet long.....	220 00
10 cylinders, with pistons, rods, and valves.....	3,810 00
20 stands for pistons, rods, and valves, at \$22.....	440 00
650 feet 3-inch pipe of cast iron or copper, at 85 cents.....	552 50
20 beds of rests for turning cannon, at \$48.....	960 00
10 slide rests for turning cannon, each \$75.....	750 00
10 ring centres with bearings, at \$56.....	560 00
10 sets of gearing, with shafts, clutches, and fixtures, complete.....	1,318 00
4 granite blocks for pedestals.....	218 00
20 extra boring bars.....	1,060 00
Carriage for bringing in cannon, and fixtures complete.....	594 00
150 feet rails for bringing in cannon, and fixtures complete, at \$3.....	450 00
3 sets extra gearing, to connect with drum, including pulley, shaft, pinion, &c.....	438 00
1 lathe for turning trunnions.....	634 00
Gauges, bars, and other tools.....	280 00
Patterns for the above.....	963 00
	<hr/> 15,810 50

Tools and fixtures for machine shop.

1 lathe of the largest class and most perfect workmanship.....	\$2, 200 00	
1 lathe of the smaller, but of the same workmanship.....	1, 350 00	
1 face plate lathe of first quality.....	1, 350 00	
3 common gauge or engine lathes, 10 feet long, with iron beds, stands, &c., each \$425	1, 275 00	
3 common gauge or engine lathes, of small size, at \$180.....	540 00	
1 planing machine of the largest class.....	2, 350 00	
1 cutting engine for teeth of wheels, &c.....	1, 230 00	
1 dividing engine for graduations.....	950 00	
1 heavy drill, with hydraulic feed.....	515 00	
2 common drills, with pulleys, &c., each \$180.....	360 00	
4 common lathes, with common and slide rests complete, each \$150.....	600 00	
2 small slabbing machines, each \$200.....	400 00	
1 screw-cutting engine	350 00	
6 sets stocks, taps, and dies, assorted.....	460 00	
2 water stones, fitted complete, each \$165.....	330 00	
6 buffing and polishing wheels, with fixtures, each \$65.....	390 00	
10 vices, at \$20.....	200 00	
Sundry small fixtures, with pulleys, &c.....	619 00	
1 small forge, with bellows, &c.....	127 00	
		\$15, 596 00

Carpenters' shop.

3 turning lathes, with fixtures, each \$230.....	690 00	
2 circular or ripping saws, with fixtures, at \$165.....	330 00	
2 upright saws of different kinds, at \$160 and \$230.....	390 00	
1 eccentric turning lathe.....	460 00	
2 polishing or buffing machines, each \$85	170 00	
Workmen's planes, saws, augers, bits, tools, and benches, say.....	760 00	
		2, 800 00
Total for boring mill and fixtures.....		79, 338 68

Estimate of cost of foundry and fixtures.

Building, 140 by 45 feet, 1 story, with 20 feet wings—18 feet walls.

984 perches walls of hammered rubble stone, with foundations, pits, &c., at \$3 50	\$3, 444 00	
92 squares roof, (principal,) at \$46.....	4, 232 00	
26 sky-lights for ditto, at \$25.....	650 00	
24 squares roof of wings, slated, at \$26.....	884 00	
800 yards plastering inside, with ceiling, &c., at 35 cents.....	329 00	
42 windows for walls, with frames, weights, &c., complete, at \$13.....	576 00	
6 heavy large doors for each end, 15 by 11 feet, at \$40.....	240 00	
8,400 feet brick paving for floors, at 5 cents.....	420 00	
4 air-furnaces, with chimneys, 105 feet high.....		
196 thousand brick, laid, at \$16.....	3, 136 00	
29 2-10 thousand, fire-brick, laid, averaging \$54.....	1, 576 80	
12,912 lbs. wrought iron for bindings, at 10 cents.....	1, 291 20	
23,752 lbs. cast iron for bindings, at 4½ cents.....	1, 068 84	
15,280 lbs. grates, bearers, &c., at 4 cents.....	611 20	
6,733 lbs. castings for doors, with wrought irons, &c., at 6 cents.....	403 90	
5,824 lbs. castings for cone at top of chimneys, at 5 cents.....	291 20	
2 drying ovens, with doors, grates, rails, &c.....	563 50	
2 cupola furnaces, with chimneys, frames, &c.....	1, 693 00	
Double bellows for ditto, with reservoir, iron pipes, valves, &c.....	2, 254 00	
2 cranes for moulding floor, with chains, bales, &c., at \$418.....	836 00	
2 cranes for casting floor, with chains, gearing, bales, &c., at \$780.....	1, 560 00	
12 flasks of iron, for casting cannon, averaging \$236.....	2, 832 00	
25 flasks of iron for carriages and other work, averaging \$34 25.....	856 00	
192 feet rails, for moving guns, materials, &c., at \$4.....	778 00	
2 carriages for moving guns, complete, with bars, &c., each \$315.....	630 00	
1 drop-hammer (5,000 lbs.) for breaking guns, with chain, gearing, frame, &c.....	1, 164 00	
50 shot-moulds, averaging \$16	800 00	
Ladles, skimmers, chains, bars, pokers, shovels, stoves for warming, wheel- barrows, &c.....	1, 560 00	
Patterns for the above.....	1, 654 00	
Total for foundry.....		\$36, 325 64

Estimate for forging shop, tilt-hammers, forges, &c.

Building, 140 by 40 feet—16 feet walls.

1,076 perches walls of building, including foundations, water-wheel, walls, race, &c., at \$3 50.....	\$3,766 00	
84 squares roof for building, including raised roof, at \$46.....	3,864 00	
24 windows for building, with frames, &c., complete, at \$13.....	312 00	
4 doors, at \$20.....	80 00	
280 feet cast iron gutters for roofs, at \$1 25.....	350 00	
900 yards plastering, with lathing, &c., at 33½ cents.....	300 00	
5,300 feet paving for floors, at 6 cents.....	380 00	
43 thousand brick for forges, furnaces, and chimneys, laid, at \$12.....	512 00	
1,000 fire-brick for furnaces, laid.....	54 00	
3,600 lbs. wrought iron binding irons for ditto, at 10 cents.....	365 00	
6,800 lbs. cast iron, do. do. do., at 5 cents.....	340 00	
1 iron water-wheel, 14 feet diameter, 16 feet buckets, with fixtures complete, fly-wheel, &c.....	4,654 00	
Gearing drums, &c., for water-wheel.....	1,519 00	
1 large tilt-hammer, with iron bed, fly-wheel, stone foundation, wildeat, and fixtures.....	1,864 00	
1 small tilt-hammer, with fixtures.....	1,137 00	
1 bellows of iron for blowing, with fixtures.....	953 00	
Pipes to bellows for the forges, with cocks, &c.....	351 00	
8 common forges, with common bellows added, anvils, &c.....	515 00	
		\$21,516 00

Storehouses for coal, iron, sand, &c.

Buildings, 90 by 35, and 168 by 35 feet—13 feet walls.

438 perches wall for eastern side, with ends and foundation, at \$3 50.....	1,533 00	
124 perches piers for front, with cut stone bearers for doors, at \$4.....	496 00	
108 squares flat composition roof, 3 feet pitch, at \$22.....	2,376 00	
300 feet rails on roof, to deliver coal, iron, &c., at \$3 50.....	1,950 00	
2 cars for rails on roof, with tubs, &c., each \$190.....	380 00	
10 scuttles for ditto, each \$15.....	150 00	
15 large double doors, with hinges, &c., complete, at \$35.....	525 00	
8,000 feet paving for floor, at 6 cents.....	480 00	
Cranes and fixtures for securing coal from doors.....	690 00	
		87,680 00

Store and warehouse west of foundry.

Building, 140 by 40 feet—22 feet walls.

864 perches walls, with foundation, &c., at \$3 50.....	3,024 00	
84 squares roof for ditto, slated and finished complete, at \$38.....	3,192 00	
112 squares flooring, including stairs, &c., at \$20.....	2,240 00	
78 windows with frames, glazed, painted, &c., at \$12.....	936 00	
8 doors, hinges, frames, &c., complete, at \$20.....	160 00	
1,656 yards plastering for ditto, at \$38 33.....	552 00	
12,000-brick for chimneys, with stoves, &c., for warming.....	264 00	
		40,368 00

Dwelling-houses.

1 superintendent's house, with stable and out-houses.....	4,850 00	
4 houses for paymaster, master founder, machinist, and carpenter, at \$1,600..	6,400 00	
4 houses for clerks and inspectors, at \$1,100.....	4,400 00	
12 double houses for workmen, at \$4,700.....	20,400 00	
1 house for boarding.....	2,400 00	
		38,450 00

Site and water power.

For 16 acres of land below canal, at \$1,000 per acre.....	16,000 00	
For 37 acres of upland for dwellings, &c., at \$250 per acre.....	9,250 00	
For water right from canal company.....	9,750 00	
		35,000 00

Walling, embankments, excavations, &c.

6,000 yards earth to level the site, at 20 cents.....	1,200 00	
2,660 perches walling on canal line, at \$1 25.....	2,075 00	
240 perches river wall, in part for scows, &c., at \$1 25.....	300 00	
1,200 yards rock excavation for race of water-wheels, at \$1 25.....	1,500 00	
650 yards earth excavation for race of water-wheels, at 25 cents.....	162 50	
68 perches partial walling for race of water-wheels, \$1 50.....	102 00	
486 perches arch walling for race of water-wheels, at 3 50.....	1,701 00	
185 yards rock excavation for boring mill wheel, at \$2.....	370 00	
580 yards earth excavation for foundation walls, &c., at 25 cents.....	145 00	

117 yards rock excavation for tilt-hammer wheels, at \$2.....	\$234 00
365 yards earth excavation for shop, at 25 cents.....	91 00
3,600 yards earth excavation for dwelling-houses, streets, &c., at 25 cents....	900 00
Excavation for foundry, walls, pits, foundations, &c.....	187 50
Excavation for storehouse.....	110 00
Excavation for coal and iron house.....	136 00
854 perches walling for road to the hill, at \$1 25.....	1,067 50
Excavation, &c., for road to the hill.....	356 00
1,060 yards excavation for drain at bottom of canal bank, at 25 cents.....	265 00
1,600 feet walling and covering for drain, per rod or perch, running, at \$6....	600 00
480 perches walling for a proving barrier, at \$2 50.....	1,200 00
460 yards embankments for proving barrier to protect walls, at 30 cents....	138 00
Excavations to bring water for dwelling-houses.....	320 00
Sundry small excavations not enumerated.....	650 00
	<hr/> \$13,830 75

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

1 pivot bridge for guard gate, with passages to it.....	1,164 00
1 foot bridge 17 feet high, extending over canal and road.....	1,437 00
4,600 feet fencing for dwelling-houses, canal bank, boundaries, &c., at 65 cts.	2,990 00
1,760 feet of rails for transmission of cannon, coal, &c., at \$3 50.....	6,160 00
2 heavy scows, 15 by 85 feet, with cranes, &c., each \$685.....	1,370 00
1 stable, with cart sheds, &c.....	857 00
1 proving machine for trying strength of iron.....	683 00
Office for superintendent and paymaster, with furniture.....	1,850 00
1 bell for boring mill, 800 pounds, with hangings complete.....	340 00
1 clock for boring mill, with fixtures.....	485 00
Reservoir on hill, with pipes to buildings, cocks, &c.....	2,780 00
	<hr/> 20,116 09
Superintendence of construction, and contingencies, at 8 per cent.....	21,098 00
	<hr/> 284,823 07
To which is to be added for land included by General Wool and Colonel Talcott.....	27,250 00
	<hr/> 312,073 07
Total.....	<hr/> <hr/>

Estimate of the cost of one hundred 32-pounder guns.

446 tons of pig iron of first quality, delivered in store, all expenses included, at \$39.....	17,394 00
6,690 bushels of bituminous coal, at 24 cents.....	1,605 60
30 tons of anthracite for drying and warming, at \$7.....	210 00
1,000 bushels of charcoal, at 6 cents.....	60 00
66 tons of moulding and fire sand, at \$2.....	132 00
Wear and tear of furnaces, flasks, &c., say.....	650 00
Loss in boring and casting, at 5 per cent.....	1,142 30
Superintendence in part, four months.....	1,200 00
Contingencies for tools, &c.....	300 00
1,800 days' labor in casting, trimming, boring, turning, proving, &c., at \$1 75.....	3,150 00
	<hr/> 25,243 90
Cost of fabricating one hundred guns.....	760 00
Cost of materials for proving.....	
Total cost.....	<hr/> 26,003 90

NOTE.—The value of boring, sprows, and head, to be added to contingencies, in addition to broken guns.

GEORGETOWN, D. C., January 27, 1836.

Sir: We, the undersigned, proprietors and tenants in common of the tract of land lying on the north side of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, about half a mile above General Mason's foundry, near Georgetown, owned by the late John W. Baker, do hereby propose to furnish any portion of the land embraced in that tract that may be required for the establishment of a national foundry, or appurtenances, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars per acre, provided that the quantity shall be determined and the payments made by the 1st day of November next; the title shall be full and perfect, and the land free from any incumbrances.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

SAMUEL CHEW.
HORATIO BARNES.
ESTHER BAKER.
JOHN T. BAKER.

Mr. CHARLES C. STARBUCK.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 641.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON CLAIM OF A LIEUTENANT OF THE ARMY FOR ADDITIONAL PAY AS AN ASSISTANT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 12, 1836.

Mr. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom the petition of William S. Colquhoun was referred, reported:

That it appears to the satisfaction of the committee, from the official documents in possession of the committee, herewith presented to the House, and to which reference may be had, as part of this report, that William S. Colquhoun, the petitioner, being a lieutenant in the army of the United States, was, by order of the Secretary of War, detailed, by the commissary general of supplies, to act as assistant commissary in that department; that the petitioner served in that capacity from the 10th day of December, 1819, to the 27th day of July, in the year 1821, when, as a matter of choice, he returned to his regiment; that during the period in which petitioner acted as assistant commissary other duties were assigned to him by the commissary general, for the performance of which he became, while thus engaged, entitled to receive \$1 25 per diem for those services, in addition to his pay as assistant commissary; that the claim of petitioner to this per diem allowance is founded on two orders of the Secretary of War, the one bearing date the 10th day of August, 1818, the other on the 27th day of July, 1819, which expressly directs such allowance; that the amount of this claim of the petitioner is set forth in an account stated and sworn to by him, and admitted to be a true account by the commissary general. The committee are of opinion that, in pursuance of the aforesaid orders of the Secretary of War, and in pursuance of satisfactory evidence that the service contemplated by those orders was rendered by the petitioner, he ought to be paid the sum of six hundred and eighty-seven dollars and fifty cents, being the amount claimed by him, and for which he exhibited his account, in manner and form above mentioned. The committee, therefore, adopt the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner is reasonable and ought to be granted, and that a bill for his relief ought to be reported to the House.

Extract from a regulation of the War Department of August 10, 1818.

"Officers detailed to perform duties in the office of chief engineer, quartermaster general, adjutant and inspector general, or the chief of the ordnance, will be allowed, while performing such duties, at the rate of \$1 25 per diem, in addition to their usual pay and emoluments."

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *July 27, 1819.*

SIR: The allowances, under the regulation of the 10th of August last, to officers detailed for extra duty in the quartermaster's, engineer, and commissary general's departments at this place, are extended to the officers detailed for similar duties in the Surgeon General's office.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

General JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August 26, 1835.*

SIR: Your letter of the 10th instant, enclosing an account for services as a clerk in the office of the commissary general of subsistence from the 10th of December, 1819, to the 15th of June, 1821, has been received.

The long interval that has elapsed since the rendition of these services precludes the allowance of this account by this department, and renders a resort to Congress necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

WM. S. COLQUHOUN, Esq., *late Lieutenant U. S. Army, Dumfries.*

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, *Washington, October 9, 1835.*

SIR: In obedience to your orders to report the circumstances connected with the enclosed claim of Mr. William S. Colquhoun, formerly a lieutenant and assistant commissary of subsistence, I have to state that this gentleman was on extra duty in this office during the period embraced in the account, viz: from the 10th of December, 1819, to the 10th of June, 1821; during which time he received \$20 per month, being the pay allowed by law, as assistant commissary of subsistence.

Mr. Colquhoun's claim to \$1 25 is predicated on a similar allowance having been made to Captain, then Lieutenant, Hunt, by the Secretary of War, agreeably to his decision below. Captain Hunt was the successor of Mr. Colquhoun in this office, their duties were precisely the same, and both performed them to my entire satisfaction.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

GEO. GIBSON, *Com. Gen. of Subsistence.*His Excellency ANDREW JACKSON, *President of the United States.*

Copy of the Secretary of War's decision.

"Let Captain Hunt be allowed \$1 25 per day from the commencement of his duties in the office of the commissary general of subsistence, until the allowance made him for that purpose by the Secretary of War in 1825 took effect."

LEWIS CASS.

DUMFRIES, *July 4, 1835.*

SIR: Hereto annexed is my account for extra service as a clerk while a lieutenant in the army, detailed in the office of the commissary general of subsistence. By reference to that office the fact of the service having been rendered can be fully established, as well as that I never received the per diem allowance. The order referred to in the account, dated July 27, 1819, is on file in your department.

I am, sir, with great respect, your friend and humble servant,

WM. S. COLQUHOUN.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington City.*

The United States to William S. Colquhoun, late lieutenant and A. C. S. United States army, Dr.

1835, July 4.—For 550 days' service, on extra duty, in the office of the commissary general of subsistence, at Washington city, from the 10th of December, 1819, till the 10th of June, 1821, in conformity to an order of the War Department, dated 27th of July, 1819, at \$1 25. \$687 50

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, *Virginia, set:*

Personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace for said county, William S. Colquhoun, formerly a lieutenant, United States army, and made oath that he served as above charged, and that he believes himself entitled to the above allowance, agreeably to the regulations of the War Department and allowances made to others for similar service. Given under my hand this 4th day of July, 1835.

JNO. W. WILLIAMS, *Justice of the Peace.*OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, *Washington, July 13, 1835.*

I certify that Lieutenant William S. Colquhoun was appointed an assistant commissary of subsistence on the 4th of December, 1819, that he was detailed for extra duty in this office 10th of same month, and that he continued to perform such duty for the period herein charged, viz: from the 10th of December, 1819, to the 11th of June, 1821.

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 642.

[1ST SESSION.]

RECOMMENDATION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR THAT CAMP EQUIPAGE AND KNAPSACKS BE PROVIDED FOR THE MILITIA WHEN CALLED INTO THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 13, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 10, 1836.*

SIR: Major General Scott, to whom the operations against the Seminole Indians have been committed, has applied for the necessary camp equipage for the use of the militia who have been called into the service in Florida. It is found, on adverting to the subject, that there is no law authorizing this department to issue these supplies to the militia, although such a measure is obviously necessary. The third section of the act of Congress of February 2, 1813, respecting the calling out of the militia, provided for these issues, but the section was limited to the period of the war then pending. It can hardly be expected that camp kettles and other articles of camp equipage can be provided by the troops themselves. I have therefore the honor to recommend for the consideration of the military committee the propriety of reviving and rendering permanent the provision of the above-mentioned section.

Knapsacks also have been required for the use of the militia, but I do not find, on referring to the laws, that any authority to issue them has ever been vested in this department. I therefore lay the subject before the committee, for such action as may appear proper to them.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEW. CASS.

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON, *Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 643.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE SUBJECT OF ESTABLISHING AN ARSENAL OF CONSTRUCTION AT CHARLESTON,
SOUTH CAROLINA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 13, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 20, 1836.*

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report from the colonel of ordnance, in answer to your letter of the 21st ultimo, and to express my concurrence in the views therein presented.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEW. CASS.

Hon. H. L. PINCKNEY, *House of Representatives.*ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, January 20, 1836.*

Sir: In reply to the inquiries contained in the letter of the Hon. H. L. Pinckney, dated the 21st ultimo, referred to this office, I have the honor to state that, by the ordnance regulations adopted by the President of the United States on the 1st of May, 1834, the number of arsenals of construction was limited to six, four of which are now established, viz: one at Fort Monroe, Virginia; one at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; one at Watervliet, New York; and one in this city.

As arsenals of construction are expensive, it is not thought expedient unnecessarily to increase them, and doubts are entertained whether, under existing circumstances, the city of Charleston is a proper location for such an establishment. There is a depot for arms in Charleston, belonging to the United States, which, however, is on too limited a scale. I would therefore respectfully recommend that an appropriation be asked for, either to add to this depot, or to provide such other site in the vicinity of the city as may be found, on examination, most expedient.

An arsenal on a moderate scale ought to be provided there, and such workshops could be attached to it as might be necessary to repair and keep in order the arms and to construct gun-carriages for some of the southern stations.

Mr. Pinckney's letter is herewith returned.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

G. BOMFORD, *Colonel of Ordnance.*Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 644.

[1ST SESSION.]

APPLICATION OF INDIANA, THAT THE UNITED STATES RANGERS BE PAID FOR HORSES
LOST IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 15, 1836.

A JOINT RESOLUTION on the subject of providing compensation to the United States rangers raised under the act of Congress of June, 1832, for horses lost by them whilst in the service.

Be it resolved by the general assembly of the State of Indiana, That our senators and representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence to procure the passage of a law by Congress providing for the payment of horses lost by the United States rangers raised under the of Congress approved June 15, 1832, while in the service of the United States.

Resolved, That the governor transmit, &c.

CALEB B. SMITH, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
DAVID WALLACE, *President of the Senate.*

Approved February 5, 1836.

N. NOBLE.

By order of the governor transmitted.

J. L. KETCHAM.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 645.

[1ST SESSION.

ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF ESTABLISHING AN ARSENAL OR DEPOT FOR ARMS IN THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 18, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 22, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a report from the Ordnance office, containing the information called for in your letter of the 30th ultimo, respecting the establishing of a depot of arms in the State of Missouri.

On a full consideration of the subject, I am satisfied that such a measure should be adopted, and I have the honor, therefore, to recommend it.

The vicinity of the frontier where it is proposed to construct this depot to large bodies of Indians, and the additional number which the plan of removing them from the east to the west side of the Mississippi is accumulating in that quarter, require that the United States should place within the reach of the proper authorities the necessary munitions of war for suppressing any hostilities with the Indians which might break out.

Disturbances might occur at times, and under circumstances, when great injury might be committed before the necessary supplies could be obtained from St. Louis.

Should the Committee on Military Affairs concur in these views, and decide on presenting the subject for the consideration of Congress, it will be necessary that the amount recommended by the Ordnance department, viz: \$25,000, should be asked for.

Permit me, therefore, to suggest the propriety of a motion being submitted for the insertion of that sum in the proper bill on its passage through the Senate.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

HON. THOMAS H. BENTON, *Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, Senate.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, January 13, 1836.*

SIR: In compliance with your directions, of the 7th instant, to report on the memorial of the legislature of the State of Missouri to the Senate of the United States, dated the 12th of February, 1833, which you referred to this office, asking for the location of a depot of arms near the western and northern boundary of the State, I have the honor to state that copies of the correspondence in relation to this subject, which took place in January, March, and April, 1834, are herewith transmitted, and which contain the information desired. The memorial is herewith returned.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. BOMFORD, *Colonel of Ordnance.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the general assembly of the State of Missouri, would respectfully represent that the exposed and unprotected frontier of this State, lying on the west and north, is an object of great anxiety to your memorialists. Rumors of Indian hostilities are unceasingly coming to our ears. One Indian war is scarcely over before we are alarmed with the portentous news that the savages are making preparation for another. Our frontier inhabitants are unprotected, deficient in arms and other munitions of war. They have not the means of protecting themselves against a sudden incursion of the savages. We respectfully ask, therefore, that the means of self-defence be placed within their reach, and that a depot of arms and the necessary munitions of war be located by Congress on the Upper Missouri and Mississippi rivers, at or near the northern and western boundary of the State. Such an auxiliary in time of war could not fail to afford a speedy and effectual succor, and in time of peace would greatly tend to restrain and preserve within proper bounds the turbulent and revengeful spirit of the border Indian tribes. All which is most respectfully submitted.

Resolved, That the secretary of state forward to our senators and representatives in Congress copies of the foregoing memorial, in order that the same be presented forthwith to that honorable body for their consideration.

Approved February 12, 1833.

STATE OF MISSOURI:

The foregoing memorial is a correct copy of the original now on file in the office of the secretary of state aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the 18th day of November, A. D. 1833.

JOHN C. EDWARDS, *Secretary of State.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, January 17, 1834.*

Sir: In answer to the letter to the honorable Secretary of War, of the 8th instant, from the honorable R. Johnson, chairman of the committee of the House of Representatives, enclosing a copy of a memorial of the legislature of the State of Missouri to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, asking for the location of a depot of arms near the northern and western boundary of the State, I have the honor to state that, by the 9th section of the law of February 8, 1815, "the colonel of the Ordnance department, under the direction of the Secretary for the Department of War, is authorized to establish depots of arms, ammunition, and ordnance stores in such parts of the United States, and in such numbers, as may be deemed necessary."

No application having been made at the War Department stating the necessity of such depot as is referred to in the memorial, and as it has never been known at this office, through any channel, until now, that any inconvenience has arisen from the want of a depot in the west, no orders have been, consequently, given for its location. The supplies of munitions in depot at Pittsburg, St. Louis, and Baton Rouge arsenals are ample; the whole number of small arms, including those in the hands of the army on the waters of the Mississippi, being equal to 97,000 stands, and a transfer of these necessary stores to some convenient point near the northern and western boundary of the State of Missouri might easily be made. To effect this object, I have to recommend that the commanding officer of the St. Louis arsenal be directed to report to the governor of the State, and, in conjunction with such person as he may appoint, to select the location, hire or erect the necessary storehouses, and to determine upon the amount and kind of munitions necessary to be transferred.

In the event of your approbation of this course, the detail of a lieutenant of artillery to take charge of the depot will be indispensable.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE BOMFORD, *Colonel of Ordnance.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, March 3, 1834.*

Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 27th ultimo, which you referred to this office, and which relates to the erection of an arsenal in the State of Missouri, and beg leave to state that in my report to you of the 17th January last, upon this subject, it was stated:

"To effect this object, I have to recommend that the commanding officer of the St. Louis arsenal be directed to report to the governor of the State, and, in conjunction with such person as he may appoint, to select the location, hire or erect the necessary storehouses, and to determine upon the amount and kind of munitions necessary to be transferred."

It is therefore respectfully requested that this department may be informed whether Captain Symington shall be instructed to confer with the governor of the State of Missouri, in conformity with the above.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE BOMFORD, *Colonel of Ordnance.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

[Indorsement on the above letter.]

"Let Captain Symington be instructed to correspond with the governor on this subject, and procure his general views, and transmit the same, together with his own, and an estimate of the expense, to this department, before anything further is done.

"L. CASS."

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, April 29, 1834.*

Sir: Agreeably to your instructions to this office, Captain Symington, of the St. Louis arsenal, Missouri, was directed to confer with the governor of Missouri respecting the establishment of a depot of arms in that State, and to transmit the views of the governor, together with his own, and an estimate of the cost of such an establishment, to this department.

Captain Symington has performed that duty, and reports that the governor and himself concur in the site proper to be selected, under existing circumstances, which should be at the point where the western boundary line of the State crosses the Missouri river—either in Jackson or Clay county.

Captain Symington has also exhibited plans of the proposed arsenal and other necessary buildings, enclosing an area of 160 feet square, and an estimate, in detail, of the cost of erecting the same, which amounts to the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, (\$25,000.)

The plans and other papers herein referred to are on file in this office.

I have the honor to be, sir, &c.,

GEORGE BOMFORD, *Colonel of Ordnance.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, January 20, 1836.*

Sir: I have examined the application connected with the above correspondence. I am decidedly of the opinion that the public interest would be promoted by establishing a depot of arms in the State of Missouri, somewhere in the neighborhood of the position as above suggested.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JOHN E. WOOL, *Brigadier General.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 646.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF ESTABLISHING AN ARMORY IN THE WEST.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 19, 1836.

Mr. BENTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, laid the following documents on the table, and they were ordered to be printed with Senate bill No. 145.

On motion by Mr. Linn,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an armory in the western country, and that the State of Missouri be included in the examination for a suitable site.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 22, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a report from the ordnance officer, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 23d ultimo, enclosed in your letter of the 30th, relative to the expediency of establishing a national armory in the valley of the Mississippi, and to express my concurrence in the views presented in this report.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. THOS. H. BENTON, *Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, Senate.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, January 18, 1836.*

SIR: The letter of the honorable Thomas H. Benton, chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, enclosing a resolution on the subject of establishing a national armory in the west, having been referred by you to this office, in answer thereto I transmit the following report.

For reasons stated at large in the letter to you from this office of the 28th December, 1833, it is the decided opinion of this department that the public interest calls for such an establishment, (see also the report of the honorable R. M. Johnson, chairman of the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, of March 18, 1834.) To show the necessity for such a measure it is deemed sufficient briefly to recapitulate that, from the most authentic returns in this office, the militia of the western States constituted, in 1832, more than one-third of the whole number in the Union; and if their rapid increase during the twenty-two years preceding that date be taken as a rule for the future, they will, at the end of the succeeding twenty-two years, fully equal the militia of all the other States. And further, when it is considered that the expense of manufacturing arms in the west cannot be greater and will no doubt be less than the present cost at the national armories, and that all those annually distributed to the militia of the west are now subjected to a heavy charge for transportation across the Alleghany mountains, it is manifest that, from motives of economy, an armory sufficiently extensive to manufacture annually one-third as many arms as are made for the government on the seaboard should be established in the west for supplying the militia in the western States.

The proper location of such an armory is a very important consideration; and here I would distinctly state that the primary object in view is *production*, which involves the providing of materials for the manufacture, and the power to be used, whether it be water or steam. The proportion between the materials and the manufactured arms is about as 22 to 1—that is, twenty-two tons of materials are consumed in manufacturing one ton of muskets; hence, the necessary facilities for transportation are highly important for procuring materials, as well as for distributing the arms to the States. The geographical centre of the tract of country in the west to be supplied with arms is found on the Mississippi, near the middle of the western boundary of Tennessee. The centre, as regards population, is probably on the Ohio, near the mouth of the Wabash; but this centre is now constantly moving westward; and considering the rapid and extraordinary strides making by the western States in the increase of population, and the facilities afforded by the navigation of steamboats throughout nearly all the year, ascending the Mississippi more than 2,000 miles without material interruption, there appears little doubt that at no very remote period the centre of population will be found at some point on that river above the Ohio.

By authority of an act of Congress passed March 3, 1823, entitled "An act to establish a national armory on the western waters," commissioners were appointed to explore the west, with a view to select a suitable site. As the result of their examinations, the following places were presented, with the estimated cost of the same, including the construction thereon of all the buildings and machinery necessary for an armory to manufacture annually 12,000 muskets:

Ohiopile Falls, on the Youghiogeny, Pennsylvania.....	\$204, 699
Falls of Big Beacon.....Pennsylvania.....	279, 849
Zanesville.....Ohio.....	312, 973
North Bend.....Ohio.....	374, 572
Bowman's creek.....Kentucky.....	398, 535
Falls of Ohio, Jeffersonville.....Indiana.....	319, 479
Falls of Ohio above Shippingport.....Kentucky.....	505, 067
Falls of Ohio below Shippingport.....Kentucky.....	394, 813
Harpeth river, (narrows).....Tennessee.....	357, 940
Cypress creek.....Alabama.....	232, 365

Although the commissioners, by the terms of the act, "western waters," were not thus limited as to the extent of their examination, yet they confined themselves to watercourses falling into the Ohio and its tributaries, for the reason stated in the following extract from their report:

"The large proportion of the whole quantity of materials annually required at an armory which it will be necessary in all cases to transport across the mountains, and partly from the seaboard, furnished a sufficient reason, independent of any other, for restricting our examination to sites within reach of convenient navigation; they were accordingly confined to those watercourses falling into the Ohio, or on their tributaries, below the head of ascending navigation of the principal streams, with one exception," &c.

It should be remarked that at the time when these examinations were completed, the valley of the Ohio was supplied with iron chiefly from the interior of Pennsylvania, and little or no coal had been found below the Muskingum.

Under the authority of a resolution of the Senate of the United States, passed the 18th December, 1827, an officer of the engineer department made an examination of various sites in the west and south deemed eligible for an armory, and the mass of information collected by the commissioners in 1823 was placed in his possession. His report was transmitted to the Senate, by the Secretary of War, May 27, 1830, but was not printed.

It must be conceded that unexampled changes have taken place in the valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, as regards population and the mechanic arts, since the period when the several examinations were made with a view to the location of an armory; and the discovery of coal and the working of iron mines in various places have developed resources which were then unknown; therefore, if an armory is to be established in the west, it is highly important that suitable persons be employed to explore the region of country bordering on the Mississippi and its tributaries, including the State of Missouri, for the purpose of selecting a proper location.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. BOMFORD, *Colonel of Ordnance.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, February 18, 1836.*

SIR: In answer to your communication of the 17th instant, I have the honor to state that it is estimated that the cost for erecting the proposed armory in the west, capable of manufacturing 20,000 muskets annually, will be about \$525,000; and that the sum of \$65,000 will be required for the first year's operations. The above calculations are based upon the report of the commissioners appointed under the act of March 3, 1823, to establish an armory on the western waters.—(Vide H. R. State Papers, 2d session, 18th Congress, vol. 3, document No. 55.)

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. BOMFORD, *Colonel of Ordnance.*

Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON, *Senate of the United States.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 647.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF ESTABLISHING AN ARSENAL OF CONSTRUCTION IN NORTH CAROLINA, AND STATEMENTS OF ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AT, AND COST OF CONSTRUCTING, FOUR DIFFERENT CLASSES OF ARSENALS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 24, 1836.

Mr. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing an arsenal in the State of North Carolina, reported:

That after the mature consideration which has been given by the committee to the subject of the resolution, they find that there is no arsenal of general construction in any of the southern States south of the river Potomac; that the arsenal established within the walls of Fortress Monroe is a mere place of construction for the armament of the fortresses, and can never be an arsenal of general construction or of large deposit, by reason of the limited space that can be assigned for the necessary buildings, and their unavoidable exposure to bombardments if established there; that the Bellona arsenal, upon the James river, above Richmond, has, in consequence of its inconvenient and unhealthy location, been abandoned by the government; and that the contracted, inconvenient, and dilapidated storehouse in the city of Charleston does not, in the opinion of your committee, deserve the name of a depot.

There is, consequently, no depot of munitions between the arsenal in the city of Washington and the arsenal at Augusta, in the State of Georgia, or between the Potomac and Savannah rivers, over an extent of country exceeding 500 miles, and throughout three great States of the Union, North and South Carolina and Virginia.

It is obvious to your committee that this is too great an extent of country to be left by the government wholly without the means of military supplies, and that the transmission of munitions of war from the arsenals at the northeast would be attended with the most hazardous delays in the event of a domestic insurrection, or other emergency requiring the immediate armament of the militia in any section of those States.

The geographical features of these States, their great area, the peculiar character of a class of their population, the physical difficulties to be surmounted in the transmission of supplies of munitions of war to their interior from the distant northern arsenals; the delay and tediousness of that operation, at any time, however great the exertions in consequence of any pressing emergency; and its almost utter impracticability, in the dead of winter, when the Potomac and the northern rivers and seaports are closed, as at present: all go to show the necessity of establishing at an early day a depot of general construction at some suitable point within the area of those States.

In the northeastern sections of the Union, in the District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York, and New England, intersected in every direction by numerous lines of rapid transportation, not less than ten arsenals have been found necessary, it would appear, to meet the exigencies of the country. Yet in the two Carolinas and Virginia, only one-third less in extent of territory, having their lines of transportation few, generally natural, and over physical obstructions difficult to be surmounted, there is not to be found a single place of military supplies. Justice, therefore, in the opinion of your committee, not less than policy, would seem to require the early and favorable action of Congress in establishing within the area of those States an ample place of deposit and general construction for munitions of war.

The site of such an arsenal, in the opinion of your committee, should be fixed at some favorable point in the State of North Carolina. For it is plain that if it were placed in Virginia it would lie too near the Washington arsenal, and too distant from the whole of North Carolina and the northern and the northwestern part of South Carolina, which it would be destined to supply.

On the contrary, if it were placed in South Carolina it would be too near to the Augusta arsenal, and too distant from the whole of North Carolina and the southern and southwestern parts of Virginia, which it would be also destined to supply.

It is obvious, therefore, 1st. That it should be placed at or near some middle point between the Potomac and the Savannah rivers. 2d. That it should be on navigable waters, so as to communicate easily with the fortresses and seaports, and the countries along the sea-coast, which are the principal seat of the objectionable population. 3d. It should, if possible, be on the great mail route leading north and south, that it may readily arm the adjacent States in those directions; and it should be sufficiently interior to communicate easily with the countries near the mountains, and yet not so far in that direction as to make it difficult of access from the sea-coast. 4th. As it will be necessarily placed in the midst of the black population, it should be at or near some town or village, where, in any emergency, its guard may be aided by the citizens, and from whence mechanics may be obtained. 5th. It should be a cheap and healthful position, having the facilities of timber and iron, and other supplies. Your committee are satisfied that Fayetteville, North Carolina, will eminently fulfil all these conditions, as stated in the communication from the Ordnance department, herewith transmitted. The cost of the proposed arsenal, as communicated in the report from the Ordnance department, also herewith transmitted, exclusive of exterior walls, fences, gates, roads, tools, machinery, wharves, &c., which would depend upon the particular properties of the location, would be \$134,581; and your committee would respectfully propose the expenditure of one-third of that sum for the purchase of the site, the collection of materials, and the other operations of the first year. Accordingly, they report a bill for that object.

A.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, February 17, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a detailed statement of the probable expenses to be incurred in erecting each of the four classes of arsenals. It has been drawn up with great care, and is believed to contain as exact information as the nature of the subject will admit. Being full and complete, it requires no additional explanation.

As regards the resolution of the House of Representatives, directing a report upon the expediency of establishing an arsenal in the State of North Carolina, I have the honor to state that an arsenal for deposit and construction is required in the southern States, at some central point between the Potomac and Savannah rivers. This is evident, since there is now no arsenal of general construction in any of the southern States south of this city, the arsenal at Fort Monroe being a place of construction for the armament of the fortresses only. It is a military principle not to have, within an exposed fort upon the sea-coast, subject to bombardment, more stores than are necessary for its own defence. As the Bellona arsenal in Virginia has been abandoned for the present, and as the depot at Charleston, South Carolina, is so inconsiderable as scarcely to deserve the name, it will be perceived that between the Savannah and the Potomac, throughout three large States, there is no established depot for the armament of the country in case of any domestic insurrection or other sudden emergency.

It is obvious, therefore, that a place of deposit and construction would be advantageous at some middle point between the Potomac and Savannah rivers.

It should be on navigable waters, so as to communicate easily with the forts, the cities, and counties, along the sea-coast.

It should, if possible, be on the great road leading south and north, so as to arm the adjacent States in those directions.

It should be sufficiently interior to communicate easily with the countries near the mountains; and yet not so far in that direction as to make it difficult of access from the sea-coast.

As it will be necessarily placed in the midst of the black population, it should be at or near some town, where, in any emergency, it may be aided by the citizens; and from whence mechanics may be obtained. Fayetteville, North Carolina, seems adapted to fulfil all these considerations, and is recommended as the most suitable site.

It is proper here to remark that this department would recommend at least one small depot in every State or Territory; built up in such manner as to admit of an extension, at any time when the public service might require it, into a place of construction.

In addition to the munitions of war in such depot belonging to the United States, provision might be made for the reception, preservation, and issue, on the requisition of the governor, of the munitions belonging to the State or Territory. This arrangement would be accompanied with many advantages.

I also transmit, herewith, a list of the ordnance stores which are required to be manufactured at arsenals of construction.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. BOMFORD, *Colonel of Ordnance.*

Hon. J. J. McKAY, *House of Representatives.*

B.

Articles manufactured at an arsenal of construction.

FIELD CARRIAGES.

12-pounders, complete.
6-pounders, complete.
24-pounders, howitzer, complete.
12-pounders, howitzer, complete.

12-pounders, caissons.
6-pounders, caissons.
Travelling forges, complete.

SIEGE AND GARRISON CARRIAGES.

12-pounders, complete.
18-pounders, complete.
24-pounders, complete.

8-inch howitzer, light.
8-inch mortar, light.
10-inch mortar, light.

SEA-COAST CARRIAGES.

24-pounders, complete.
32-pounders, complete.
42-pounders, complete.
18-pounders, carronade, complete.

24-pounders, carronade, complete.
32-pounders, carronade, complete.
42-pounders, carronade, complete.
10-inch mortar, heavy.

ARTILLERY EQUIPMENTS AND IMPLEMENTS.

42-pounder sponges and rammers.
32-pounder sponges and rammers.
24-pounder sponges and rammers.
18-pounder sponges and rammers.
12-pounder sponges and rammers.
42-pounder ladles and worms.
32-pounder ladles and worms.
24-pounder ladles and worms.
18-pounder ladles and worms.
12-pounder ladles and worms.
6-pounder ladles and worms.
42-pounder worms and staves.
32-pounder worms and staves.
24-pounder worms and staves.
18-pounder worms and staves.
12-pounder worms and staves.
42-pounder sponges.
32-pounder sponges.
24-pounder sponges.
18-pounder sponges.
12-pounder sponges.
6-pounder sponges.
42-pounder tompons.
32-pounder tompons.
24-pounder tompons.
18-pounder tompons.
12-pounder tompons.
6-pounder tompons.
13-inch mortar tompons.
10-inch mortar tompons.
8-inch mortar tompons.
8-inch howitzer tompons.
Ladles for hot shot.
Gunnery's calipers.
Gunnery's plummet.
Spirit levels.

Fuse saws.
Fuse augers.
Fuse setters, wood.
Fuse setters, copper.
Fuse extractors.
Fuse rasps.
Fuse mallets.
Lead aprons for field guns.
Lead aprons for garrison guns.
Sponge buckets.
Garrison water buckets.
Tarpaulings for guns.
Tarpaulings for ammunition.
Budge barrels.
Pass boxes.
Linstocks.
Portfire stocks.
Portfire cases.
Portfire clippers.
Gunnery's haversacks.
Tube pouches.
Priming horns, complete.
Thumbstalls.
Prolongs.
Bricoles.
Sponge covers.
Tongs for hot shot.
Forks for hot shot.
Shell hooks.
Shell funnels.
Shell scrapers.
Shell plug screws.
Grenade match pipes.
Kit ladles.
Artillery harness.

ACCOUTREMENTS FOR SMALL ARMS.

For infantry.

Cartridge-boxes.
Cartridge-box belts.
Bayonet belts.
Belt plates.
Bayonet scabbards.
Brushes and picks.
Gun slings.

Flask and pouch belts.
Waist belts.
Plates for waist belts.
Copper flasks.
Brushes and picks.
Gun slings.

For cavalry.

For riflemen.

Rifle pouches.

Sabre belts.
Brass belt plates.
Pistol cartridge-boxes.
Holsters.

PREPARATION OF AND MATERIALS FOR AMMUNITION.

42-pounder cartridge bags.	Priming tubes.
32-pounder cartridge bags.	Fuses.
24-pounder cartridge bags.	Percussion primers.
18-pounder cartridge bags.	Portfires.
12-pounder cartridge bags.	Slowmatch.
6-pounder cartridge bags.	Quickmatch.
Musket cartridges.	Kit.
Rifle and pistol and carbine cartridges.	Rockets of all dimensions.
Musket bullets.	Blue lights.
Rifle and pistol bullets.	Fire balls.
Buckshot.	Blocks for strapping shot
Cartridge paper.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Gins.	Powder carts.
Gin handspikes.	Shot carts.
Sling carts.	Common carts.
Sling wagons.	Common wagons.
Chains for sling carts.	Cannon scrapers.
Truck wagons for cannon.	Ammunition chests.

TOOLS.

Complete sets of artificers' tools.	Complete sets of intrenching and mining tools.
Complete sets of armorers' and smiths' tools.	Complete sets of laboratory tools.

GEO. BOMFORD, *Colonel of Ordnance.*

C.

Statement of the cost of four classes of arsenals, exclusive of exterior walls, fences, gates, roads, tools, machinery, wharves, &c., &c.

FIRST CLASS—*Depot simply.*

Names.	No. of buildings.	Size.	Cost of each.	Total.
Arsenals	2	120 by 40 feet, and 47 feet high....	\$20,000	\$40,000
Great magazine	1	To contain 2,500 to 3,000 barrels of powder	12,000	12,000
Officers' quarters	1	43 by 40 feet, and 40 feet high....	8,000	8,000
Barracks	1	100 by 36 feet, and 35 feet high....	13,000	13,000
Gun-carriage shed	1	100 by 30 feet, and 10 feet high....	3,050	3,050
Office	1	40 by 20 feet, and 29 feet high....	2,430	2,430
Small magazine for fixed ammunition	1	30 by 20 feet, and 14 feet high....	756	756
Connecting walls				1,000
Land, 25 acres at least, see note, estimated at \$40 per acre				1,000
Graduating and levelling the site proper, making drains, culverts, &c.				1,000
				82,236

SECOND CLASS—*Depot and place of repair.*

Arsenals	2	120 by 40 feet, and 47 feet high....	\$20,000	\$40,000
Great magazine	1	To contain from 2,500 to 3,000 barrels of powder	12,000	12,000
Officers' quarters	1	43 by 40 feet, and 40 feet high....	8,000	8,000
Barracks	1	100 by 36 feet, and 35 feet high....	13,000	13,000
Gun-carriage shed	1	105 by 30 feet, and 10 feet high....	3,050	3,050
Smiths' shop	1	25 by 30 feet, and 14 feet high....	945	945
Office	1	40 by 20 feet, and 29 feet high....	2,430	2,430
Carriage makers' shop	1	25 by 30 feet, and 14 feet high....	945	945
Armors' and turners' shop	1	50 by 30 feet, and 14 feet high....	1,890	1,890
Painters' shop	1	20 by 14 feet, and 14 feet high....	352	352
Laboratory, viz:				
Driving and filling shop	1	25 by 25 feet, and 14 feet high....	787	787
Finishing room	1	25 by 25 feet, and 14 feet high....	787	787
Small magazine for fixed ammunition	1	30 by 20 feet, and 14 feet high....	756	756
Connecting walls				1,200
Land, 25 acres at least, see note, estimated at \$40 per acre				1,000
Graduating and levelling the site proper, making drains, culverts, &c.				1,200
				88,342

THIRD CLASS—*Depot and place of construction and repair, without water or steam power.*

Names	No. of buildings.	Size.	Cost of each.	Total.
Arsenals	2	120 by 40 feet, and 47 feet high.	\$20,000	\$40,000
Great magazine	1	To contain from 2,500 to 3,000 barrels of powder	12,000	12,000
Officers' quarters	3	43 by 40 feet, and 40 feet high.	8,000	24,000
Barracks	1	100 by 36 feet, and 35 feet high.	13,000	13,000
Gun-carriage sheds	2	100 by 30 feet, and 10 feet high.	3,050	6,100
Smiths' shop	1	80 by 35 feet, and 14 feet high.	3,528	3,528
Timber sheds	2	105 by 30 feet, and 10 feet high.	2,250	4,500
Office	1	40 by 20 feet, and 29 feet high.	2,430	2,430
Carpenters' and carriage makers' shop	1	80 by 35 feet, and 14 feet high.	3,528	3,528
Armors' and turners' shop	1	50 by 30 feet, and 14 feet high.	1,890	1,890
Tinners' and casting shop	1	40 by 25 feet, and 14 feet high.	1,260	1,260
Painters' shop	1	30 by 25 feet, and 14 feet high.	945	945
Saddlers' shop	1	30 by 25 feet, and 14 feet high.	945	945
Laboratory, viz:				
Driving and filling shop	1	25 by 25 feet, and 14 feet high.	787	787
Finishing room	1	25 by 25 feet, and 14 feet high.	787	787
Small magazine for fixed ammunition	1	30 by 20 feet, and 14 feet high.	756	756
Guard room	1	30 by 25 feet, and 14 feet high.	945	945
Connecting walls				1,350
Land, 25 acres at least, see note, estimated at \$40 per acre				1,000
Gratuating and levelling the site proper, making drains, culverts, &c.				1,350
Coal houses				1,000
				122,101

FOURTH CLASS—*Depot and place of construction and repair, with water or steam power.*

Arsenals	2	120 by 40 feet, and 47 feet high.	\$20,000	\$40,000
Great magazine	1	To contain from 2,500 to 3,000 barrels of powder	12,000	12,000
Officers' quarters	3	43 by 40 feet, and 40 feet high.	8,000	24,000
Barracks	1	100 by 36 feet, and 35 feet high.	13,000	13,000
Gun-carriage sheds	3	100 by 30 feet, and 10 feet high.	3,050	9,150
Smith's shop	1	80 by 35 feet, and 14 feet high.	3,528	3,528
Timber sheds	3	105 by 30 feet, and 10 feet high.	2,250	6,750
Office	1	40 by 20 feet, and 29 feet high.	2,430	2,430
Carpenters' and carriage makers' shop	1	80 by 35 feet, and 14 feet high.	3,528	3,528
Steam-engine, or house for water power	1	100 by 40 feet, and 18 feet high.	6,480	6,480
Armors' shop	1	50 by 30 feet, and 14 feet high.	1,890	1,890
Tinners' and casting shop	1	40 by 25 feet, and 14 feet high.	1,260	1,260
Painters' shop	1	30 by 25 feet, and 14 feet high.	945	945
Saddlers' shop	1	30 by 25 feet, and 14 feet high.	945	945
Laboratory, viz:				
Driving and filling shop	1	25 by 25 feet, and 14 feet high.	787	787
Finishing room	1	25 by 25 feet, and 14 feet high.	787	787
Small magazine for fixed ammunition	1	30 by 20 feet, and 14 feet high.	756	756
Guard room	1	30 by 25 feet, and 14 feet high.	945	945
Connecting walls				1,450
Land, 25 acres at least, see note, estimated at \$40 per acre				1,000
Gratuating and levelling the site proper, making drains, culverts, &c.				1,450
Coal houses				1,500
				134,581

NOTES

1st. Twenty-five acres of land at least are necessary at each class of the arsenals, in order to be enabled to prove powder, which operation requires a space of 350 to 400 yards.

2d. It is perceived that the expense of the first class may be reduced \$20,000 if only one arsenal building be required in that class. The same remark applies to the other classes.

3d. There are times when several companies of troops may be required, temporarily at least, at each class of the arsenals. The barracks are therefore made of the same size at each of the classes, and large enough to accommodate the companies as well as the troops of the ordnance proper. There has always been a deficiency at the arsenals in barracks when they have been occupied by troops.

4th. The above includes everything connected with the buildings and site proper, nothing more. The expenses for the apparatus of tools, utensils, engines, &c., &c., which may be necessary to put the several classes into operation are not included.

5th. The extent of the site occupied by each of the classes may be the same, and thus any one class may be enlarged into its next adjacent class without other expense than is required by the additional buildings.

6th. The estimated expenditures in these statements are founded on the prices paid in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and are sufficiently near the truth, it is believed, for all positions which are not in Florida, Louisiana, or Alabama.

G. BOMFORD, Colonel of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, February 17, 1836.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 648.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON A PROPOSITION TO PURCHASE THE PATENT RIGHT OF AN INVENTION FOR POINTING HEAVY ARTILLERY FOR THE USE OF THE ARMY AND THE MILITIA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 24, 1836.

Mr. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of William H. Bell, of the State of North Carolina, proposing the purchase for the United States of certain rights of his for inventions for pointing cannon, reported:

That they have attentively considered the proposition of the said William H. Bell, and find that the inventions referred to in the memorial were perfected in 1829, after long and severe application of the memorialist; that they were subsequently, at Fortress Monroe, in the years 1829-30, submitted, with complete success, to the severest trials of heavy firing and manœuvring, to test their utility and durability, extracts from the reports of said trials as made to the Ordnance department having been laid before this committee; that since that period they have been, with the same success, submitted to still further experiments of severe firing and manœuvring at Fortress Monroe and Castle Pinckney, in the harbor of Charleston, and at Forts Jackson, Wood, Pike, Pickens, and Morgan, on the Gulf of Mexico; that from a period soon after they were perfected by the memorialist, up to the present time, they have been used in our sea-coast batteries, in which, during the last five or six years, they have undergone a continual experiment by the various officers and companies of the different regiments of artillery occupying the forts in which they have been used; that the reports of these various military officers, and of cannon founders and military mechanics, forming a large volume of evidence, (which has been laid before your committee,) present the most satisfactory views of the utility and importance of these inventions, and afford a kind of evidence the more acceptable and convincing, as it proceeds from officers of the military establishment, who should, in consequence, be most interested in its accuracy, and the best fitted by habit and education to arrive at a correct judgment on a military subject.

Among the numerous testimonials submitted to your committee in favor of these inventions are those of the Secretary of War, the general-in-chief of the army, the generals of the eastern and western departments, the senior inspector general, and the chiefs of the ordnance and engineer departments. But notwithstanding your committee are aware of the ample and satisfactory character of the evidence adduced by the memorialist, they have justly considered that it might be attended with advantages to examine for themselves; and that an experiment which might be repeated, not only before your committee, but before any member of Congress at any time, might lead to such investigations and scrutiny, as to the real character of these inventions, as to satisfy the minds of all of their utility and importance, and of the truth of the facts stated in the memorial. Your committee were, in consequence, the witnesses of an experiment conducted by the memorialist at the arsenal in this city, in which his inventions were applied with entire success to the two principal carriages used in the covered and uncovered batteries of our sea-coast defences.

In the minds of your committee there cannot be a doubt of their being applicable to all kinds of carriages intended for the reception of cannon; and that their application is simplified, and the expense of the principal machine greatly reduced, by the recent improvement introduced by the memorialist.

Without descending into details, or allusion to all the advantages which, in the opinion of your committee, appertain to these inventions, denominated the new system of pointing cannon, it may be well, in appreciating its advantages, to place its general properties in contrast with those of the old system; in which, in the first place, the violent, irregular, and rapid movements of the carriages in the recoils, which tend so directly to crush and disable them, are relieved by the pointing spring provided in the new system.

2d. The excessive jars from the discharges of heavy artillery in the upper tiers of fortified places, upon the decks and sides of ships, and the strain upon their breeching, (unavoidable in the old system,) are relieved in a corresponding manner in the new system.

3d. The loss of the elevation or depression of the gun at each discharge of the old system renders it impracticable to correct any inaccuracy in the flight of the last shot; while in the new system the elevation or depression is preserved after any number of discharges; and when the piece is once correctly aimed the gunner, even in the darkest night, or when enveloped in a cloud of smoke, may continue the discharges with unabated efficiency.

4th. In consequence (in the old system) of the defect last mentioned, viz: the loss of elevation and the unavoidable delay and tediousness in regaining it after every fire by the imperfect means afforded in that system, and, on the other hand, of the simplicity and facility of the movements by the new system, in which, after many fires, it may not be necessary to change the elevation in the slightest degree. For these reasons the celerity of fire, and, of consequence, its *efficiency*, is about double that in the old system.

But in the minds of your committee by far the greatest advantages of this new system of pointing cannon arise from the accomplishment and union by the memorialist of the two following principles in the manœuvre and fire of batteries: First. That of the absolute and entire control which it gives to the commander, or best gunner selected by him, over the whole fire of the battery. Second. That of the converging lines of fire crossing over all points in the range of fire at 900 yards from the battery. By the combination which is effected of these two principles in the manœuvres of batteries the commander, by a single word of command, can place his 12 or 14 guns in any desired position of the horizontal or vertical ranges of fire; can rapidly lengthen or shorten, or vary their ranges to the right or to the left; producing, at all times, close, consolidated, converging, and incessant lines of fire. This is the great result of the system; and, in the opinion of your committee, in this consists the principal beauty and power of the invention.

On the contrary, in the old system no such control over the fire can in any case reside in the commander; neither is any such conformity in the movement of the guns under any circumstances possible; the captains or chiefs of the guns to whom the pointing is thus necessarily assigned being severally obliged, in the hurry and confusion of battle, (encumbered by the defects alluded to in the old system,) to

aim their guns according to their own divers notions of the subject—directing their fire upon objects or ships in most cases at several hundred yards asunder, thus producing a wide scattering and random irregular fire. And this, in the opinion of your committee, is the general result of the old system, which being thus placed in contrast with that of the new, it is not difficult to perceive the high ratio of advantage possessed by the latter.

The simplicity, facility, and general order in the service of cannon which is effected by these inventions are eminently fitted for the service of militia in the defence of fortresses; and in a country in which the permanent military establishment must always be small, and in which the extent and line of the fortresses are already great, and still increasing, it is obvious to your committee that the principal force required in any emergency to garrison the fortresses must be drawn from the militia. In this view of the subject the inventions are considered eminently useful.

Your committee would state, in conclusion, that from the examination of the large mass of evidence presented by the memorialist in favor of the inventions, and from their personal inspection of the operation of the same at the arsenal in this city, they are entirely satisfied of the truth of the facts set forth in the memorial; that they appreciate the motives of the memorialist which induced him to postpone the sale of his inventions to a stranger (although a large sum has been offered for the same) until after they should have been unsuccessfully proposed to the government for purchase; and in order that said inventions may not become the property of a stranger, and the government be thus ultimately compelled to pay a much greater sum than they may now be obtained for, your committee have agreed unanimously to recommend the purchase of the same, with all their improvements, for the sum of twenty thousand dollars; this sum being also to be in quitance of all claim of the memorialist against the United States for the use of the said inventions up to the present date. Accordingly, they report a bill for that purpose.

24TH CONGRESS,]

No. 649.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON A PROPOSITION TO PURCHASE THE PATENT RIGHT OF JOHN H. HALL FOR MAKING RIFLES, AND FOR HIS EMPLOYMENT TO SUPERINTEND THE MANUFACTURE OF THE SAME.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 24, 1836.

Mr. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the petition and documents of John H. Hall, of Harper's Ferry, in the State of Virginia, reported:

The committee find that very great improvements in relation to our national arms, and the fabrication of them, have been effected by the petitioner at great expense, and that such are the merits and importance of those improvements, that it is in contemplation by the War Department to adopt them generally, and apply them to *all* the different kinds of our small fire-arms.

For a detailed account of the properties of these improvements and the progress of them, the committee would refer to the documents above alluded to, and which are annexed, viz:

1st. Extracts from the report of the colonel of ordnance to the Secretary of War in January, 1827.

2d. Extracts from the report of a board of officers assembled at Greenleaf's Point in 1819, of whom Colonel N. Towson was president, made to the Secretary of War in that year.

3d. Extracts from the report of a board of officers at Fortress Monroe to the Secretary of War in 1826.

4th. Extracts from the report of a board of commissioners to the colonel of ordnance in 1827.

5th. A report from the chief of the ordnance department in reply to questions by the Hon. James J. McKay, of the "Committee on Military Affairs," in February, 1836.

The inventor of these very great improvements, it appears, has expended about twenty-five years of his life and a large amount of his property, in the first instance, in accomplishing them; and the whole amount received by him during that period, of which during eighteen years he has been most actively and indefatigably engaged at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia, has not been sufficient, beside the economical support of himself and family, to pay off the debts contracted in effecting those improvements—the most difficult, in all probability, that ever have been accomplished in the mechanic arts by one man. The consequence is, he is now not so well off in his pecuniary concerns, after nearly twenty-five years of incessant exertion, as when he commenced. He has been impoverished by it, although he has been "eminently successful" in effecting the great objects alluded to.—(See report from the Ordnance office in 1827.)

Having successfully, for his country, accomplished those objects and rendered the system of fabrication invented by him, and which he terms *identical*, more perfect than any other extensive manufacturing process in existence elsewhere, by the most energetic devotion of great and peculiar talents for mechanical invention, and for exerting which to the best advantage he withheld his attention from all other pursuits, by means of which he might have accumulated property for himself and family, and for nearly one quarter of a century induced to it by strong desires to benefit his country, and also induced by a confidence, strengthened by assurances from public functionaries, of *ultimately* receiving such a recompense as his success and the importance and utility of its results might entitle him to, he now requests, as a reward for his successful exertions and their beneficial effect on the national defence, to be permitted to receive the amount of the savings that the machinery invented by him, for the fabrication of the rifles known by his name, proves to effect in each future year, during a period of twenty years, while he is engaged in manufacturing them at Harper's Ferry, at the rate of about three thousand rifles per year, without any deduction for rent or for interest on capital employed.

It appears to the committee that it would neither comport with justice, nor with the reputation of our country, nor with its welfare, to withhold an adequate compensation from one who has effected, and at such sacrifices, objects of such great importance and great utility, and which conduce so much to its defence and security, and, it may well be added, to its high character for practical invention. They therefore recommend *unanimously* that the sum of ten thousand dollars be paid to John H. Hall for his valuable services rendered to the United States in the invention of the Hall's rifle, and in the invention of the means for fabricating it advantageously, and also *identically*; and that the Secretary of War be authorized to enter into an arrangement with him for his continued employment at the United States armory at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia, in fabricating the Hall's rifles, at the rate of twenty-six hundred dollars per year for each year in future, and with the former privileges for quarters and fuel and land for cultivation, beginning on 1st January, 1836.

With a view to these objects they have prepared a bill.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled :

The petition of John H. Hall, of Harper's Ferry, in the State of Virginia, respectfully represents: Your petitioner has now nearly brought to the highest perfection of which they are susceptible certain improvements made by him in the construction of fire-arms, and in the fabrication of them for the United States service, by means of which, among other objects of magnitude, the desideratum has been effected of the fabrication of small fire-arms *identically*, or in such perfection as to admit of the mutual interchanging of all their component parts.

These improvements, including the rifle that bears his name, and which has been adopted for the United States service, were begun in 1811. From which time to the present he has devoted himself to perfecting them with an intensity of application which the subjects absolutely required, and which was indispensable to their accomplishment. His exertions have been incessant for nearly one-quarter of a century; he, in the first place, applied a large amount from his private property to effecting them, and withholding his attention from all other pursuits, devoted it exclusively to these, engaging in the public service at the national armory at Harper's Ferry, for the purpose of prosecuting them to perfection, in full reliance, strengthened by assurances from public functionaries, of ultimately receiving from his country such a compensation as his success and the importance of the results might entitle him to; and that his efforts have proved highly successful and important to our country is evinced by the reports relative to them, made by gentlemen of high respectability and intelligence, extracts from which are annexed, and are herewith presented.

The great advantages derivable from such an improvement in the rifle as would obviate the delays and difficulties attendant on loading it induced many attempts, in different nations, at different times, to effect it, but, contrary to expectation, always without success; such great and apparently insurmountable obstacles occurred in every instance as to prevent its accomplishment, and, it is believed, it was at length abandoned as hopeless by every nation that had attempted it.

The yet more difficult object of effecting the fabrication of small arms with such accuracy as to have all their component parts mutually interchangeable was considered of so much importance as to induce great and repeated efforts, by different nations, to effect it, and at great expense; but all their attempts proved ineffectual, and at length that object came to be considered as hopeless, and was abandoned as impracticable also.

Your petitioner was, as before stated, induced to attempt effecting these important and most difficult objects for our country, and has accomplished both, and so as to render them adapted to common hands and applicable to *all* our national arms, but in doing it he has expended a large portion of a common life, and all the property that might otherwise have remained to him for the support of his family and of his advanced age. He would therefore request of your honorable body, in consideration of having successfully effected these important objects at such sacrifices, the privilege of being allowed, for a limited period, (twenty years,) annually, the amount which the application of his inventions, under his direction, will save to the United States in the *identical* fabrication of the arms known by his name, to the extent that the machinery constructed for them by him at the United States rifle works at Harper's Ferry will produce, in each year of that period, and such other reward as may appear to your honorable body commensurate to their utility and importance.

WASHINGTON, January 5, 1836.

NOTE.—Among the advantages to be derived from the identical fabrication is that of enabling our country to have all its arms made exactly, in all their dimensions and the relative positions of their various component parts, like to any models established for the national service, however perfect those models may be, thereby securing to each kind of arm, respectively, the important property of mutual interchangeability, in all its parts, and, in consequence of that property, the ability to reconstruct good and complete arms from the uninjured parts of damaged ones of the same kind, whenever they get injured in service, and to do it without much loss of time or the intervention of workshops.

The system of the identical fabrication also furnishes a complete security against that deterioration in manufacturing our fire-arms, to which all manufactured productions are liable, and to which they so constantly tend after they have once arrived at a certain degree of perfection in their construction.

The great exertions made in Europe at different periods, as well as those made in this country, to effect such a degree of perfection in manufacturing small fire-arms, but always unsuccessfully, have fully proved the immense difficulty of effecting it; and the great amounts expended and offered for effecting it show the very high opinions entertained of its value and importance by different nations.

DOCUMENT No. 1.

Extracts from the report of the Colonel of Ordnance to the Secretary of War, in January, 1827, on the subject of the Hall's rifles, and the fabrication of them.

"This description of arms was first presented to the notice of the government in 1813, by Mr. Hall, the inventor. The Secretary of War (then General Armstrong) ordered a few of them to be procured for trial. In 1816 samples were again presented, and in 1817, (January,) a contract for one hundred of them was made by direction of the Secretary of War, with a view to arming a company of riflemen with them by way of experiment; these were completed in that year, and the officer who received and inspected them made a favorable report of them. Mr. Hall was then desired to repair to one of the national armories and attend to the construction of a few of the rifles, with a view of improving their model and to further experiments with them. Four arms were made and tried at the armory, the officers of which made a report of them in favorable terms. After these trials at the armory, the arms were submitted for examination and trial to a board of military officers, then assembled at Greenleaf's Point."

"The result of this examination proving the durability and superior efficacy of this description of arms in a satisfactory manner, arrangements were soon after made for fabricating a larger number of them."

"The arms referred to were completed in the early part of the year 1825, and in September of that year orders were given for a portion of them being sent to Fortress Monroe, in order that they might, in the hands of the troops at that station, be more effectually tested."

"Two of the companies at Fortress Monroe were armed with these rifles in July last, which have continued to use them ever since. A great number of trials have been made with them, a full account of which is contained in the report of the staff of the school of practice."

"This report, made by experienced officers after a constant practice with the arms for five months, exhibits a very full view of the subject, and clearly demonstrates the great superiority of these arms over all others heretofore used in the public service."

"The convenience, safety, and celerity with which these arms are loaded and fired, and the accuracy and effect of their fire, and the durability of the arms, have been most effectually tested, and have proved to be not inferior in any of these respects to the common arms, but generally superior in all of them, and particularly so in all that relates to celerity and effect."

"As a general result obtained, by comparing Hall's rifles with the common rifles, and with muskets, it may be stated that with an equal number of men, firing for an equal length of time, the effective shots made from each description of arms will be in the following proportions, viz: Hall's rifles, 100; common rifles, 43; muskets, 37; being an advantage in favor of Hall's over the common rifle as 9 to 4, and over the musket as 8 to 3; being more than two to one in both cases."

"In conclusion, I would observe that it is now thirteen years since this description of arms was first presented to the notice of the government, and that for nine years past measures have been in operation for perfecting the model, and for determining the effectiveness of the arms. Two thousand stands have been nearly completed, and the recent trials with them at Fortress Monroe, which were designed to test them in the severest manner, have conclusively established their superiority."

"It is but an act of justice to Mr. Hall, the inventor, to state, that during the whole of this period he has devoted himself with the greatest zeal and assiduity to the perfecting of this arm, and of the means for fabricating it; and that in both he has been eminently successful; and to him is due the credit of effecting so great an improvement in fire-arms."

"The machinery used in the fabrication of these rifles has been constructed upon a new and improved plan, by which a very important improvement in the fabrication of fire-arms has been effected. By the use of this machinery, each of the various separate parts, which when united forms one arm, are constructed in that perfectly accurate and uniform manner that every one of the parts of one arm will fit exactly the corresponding parts of any other arm of similar model."

"This degree of perfection in the fabrication of small arms has ever been considered an object of the highest importance in all national armories, and has been frequently attempted in the armories of Europe, but hitherto without success; and the attempt has been generally abandoned from the belief that the object was unattainable."

"The machinery constructed for and used in fabricating the Hall's rifles executes the work with such exactness that the component parts of one hundred rifles made some years past have been joined to other parts made recently, without the least difficulty, all the parts fitting as exactly as if each had been separately adjusted to the particular rifle thus formed from the scattered members."

"This subject was considered of so great importance that a board, consisting of practical armorers and intelligent gentlemen, was appointed to inspect the machinery and the work performed by it."

"GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*"

DOCUMENT No. 2.

Extracts from the report of a board of officers assembled at Greenleaf's Point, 1818-'19, of which Colonel N. Towson, the present paymaster general of the United States, was president.

"On the 3d of November last, at Greenleaf's Point, in the city of Washington, commenced the firing of a musket and a rifle of Mr. Hall's construction, and also that of a musket and a rifle of the manufactory of Harper's Ferry, model 1817. The object the board had in view was to ascertain—

- "1. The relative accuracy.
- "2. The force of projection.
- "3. The celerity of loading; and
- "4. The durability of these respective arms.

"On the first subject of inquiry, they perceive no difference between the rifles, but a manifest one in favor of the new over the common musket."

"On the second, no difference whatever between the two muskets and between the two rifles."

"On the third, the advantage in favor of the new over the common rifle is as 2 to 1."

"It was thought proper to dispense with the firing of the common arms after 475 rounds, and the foregoing comparisons had been made. The firing of these new arms was continued from time to time, until the musket had been discharged 7,061 times, and the rifle 7,186 times; this appearing to the board a fatigue at least equal to what these pieces would be exposed to in fourteen or fifteen campaigns, and probably more than they would be required to undergo."

"The advantages of these guns over the common ones now in use are:

"1. The celerity and ease with which they may be loaded in all situations; it is of great consequence in the rifle; the difficulty of loading is the greatest objection to its more general introduction into service.

"2. Greater accuracy and less recoil (in the musket.)

"3. Less weight (in the rifle.)"

"N. TOWSON, Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery, President."

DOCUMENT No. 3.

Extracts from a report by a board of officers at Fortress Monroe, in 1826, to the Secretary of War, relative to the Hall's rifles (December.)

"The officers composing the staff of the artillery school of practice, to whom was confided by general order No. 43, dated July 7, 1836, the duty of testing the principle of construction, the merits and demerits of Hall's rifle, by a series of actual experiments, and of contrasting their advantages and disadvantages with other arms now in use; to determine the convenience and safety and celerity with which each kind may be loaded and fired; the accuracy and effect of each, and their respective durability, have now the honor to report that, on the 21st of July, 1826, eighty-seven of Hall's rifles were placed in the hands of the two light companies of this school, and that since that time they have been in constant use for guards, parades, drill, and practice, subject to all the casualties of service in garrison; that, on the 28th of July, these two companies commenced a course of practice in opposition to an equal number of men armed with the Springfield muskets, and that this practice, with some necessary and unavoidable intermissions, has continued until the present time, (December, 1826.)"

"The common Harper's Ferry rifle having been subsequently issued to one company, a full course of experiments with that arm has likewise been had. From these experiments, varied as suggested in a letter from Colonel Bomford to Captain Baker, ordnance officer at the school, the following results have been obtained:"

"1st. The convenience in loading and firing."

"The convenience attending the loading and firing of Hall's rifle, as compared with the common Harper's Ferry rifle or musket, may be appreciated by a reference to the great superiority which it possesses over both in the celerity of its service. The labor of loading this arm is less arduous, and in constrained positions, such as will frequently occur, particularly with light troops, its convenient use renders its effect much more powerful than that of any other kind of small arm which is known in any service."

"2d. The celerity in loading and firing."

"The advantage in favor of Hall's rifle, in the celerity with which it may be loaded and fired, over the common musket, has been found to be as 36 to 49; that is, the same number of discharges were made from it in 36 minutes as were made from the musket in 49 minutes; and over the Harper's Ferry rifle it has the advantage in proportion of $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 12; and this, too, when loading Hall's rifle with two bullets. In firing at random, 77 discharges were made from five Hall's rifles in $4\frac{1}{2}$ minutes; from five muskets, 54; and from five Harper's Ferry rifles, 37 discharges in the same time. In constrained positions, such as sitting on the ground, &c., the advantage in favor of Hall's rifle is still greater, the same number of discharges having been made from it in $2\frac{1}{2}$ minutes as were made from the musket in $4\frac{1}{2}$ minutes, and from the common rifle in 9 minutes."

"3d. The safety in loading and firing."

"In point of safety, it is believed that the exemption of Hall's rifle from the possibility of being overloaded during the confusion and hurry of action, to which inconvenience other arms are liable, gives it a character for safety which adds to its general merit."

"In muskets, the consequence of overloading, by producing intimidation, and by inflicting wounds, by rendering the bearer unfit for service, and damaging the arm itself, are too serious not to render it important to obviate them; and from the peculiar construction of the Hall's rifle, it is believed that this objection which holds with respect to other arms is completely removed in this."

"4th. The accuracy and effect of the arms."

"In the accuracy of their fire no important difference has been found to exist between the two kinds of rifles at short range; but in a course of experiments with the same number of Hall's rifles and common muskets, it was found that from an equal number of discharges made by either party at equal distances from the object fired at, and always under similar circumstances, the former arm placed 7,501 bullets, and the musket 5,346 bullets in the same sized target—a difference of execution in the ratio of more than 7 to 5 in favor of the accuracy of Hall's rifle. This difference of execution added to the advantages possessed by Hall's rifle in point of celerity of firing, it being as 3 to 2 over the common musket, and as 2 to 1 over the rifle (common,) gives to this arm an immense superiority over both the musket and the common rifle in the effect produced."

"In long ranges of 408 yards, although the rifles were fired with their usual charge of powder, which is about two-eighths the weight of their bullet, and the musket with the greater charge of two-fifths the weight of the ball, the relative execution was found to be yet more favorable to the power of the Hall's rifle."

"The Hall's rifle, after having sustained 8,710 discharges, appears in a fit condition for service. Considering the number of discharges which had been made to equal the service that would be required of the arm in sixteen active campaigns, this practice was discontinued."

"The relative force of projection which the three kinds of arms possess (common rifle or Harper's Ferry rifle, musket, and Hall's rifle) has been determined by firing them at short distances into seasoned

white oak planks, with charges of powder of equal strength, and equally proportioned to the weight of the ball which is used in each. The charge of powder weighed two-fifths the weight of the bullet. In this experiment no important difference was found in the force with which the ball was projected from the different guns, the depth which they penetrated sometimes varying, in consequence of greater or less obstructions, (from the different degrees of compactness of the plank into which they were fired,) in favor of one and sometimes another, producing so near an equality in the experiments that to neither arm can a preference in this respect be awarded; but at a range of 408 yards, and with the reduced proportion of two-eighths the weight of its bullet, the penetration of the shot from the Hall's rifle, as appears by the table of that practice, was found to be equal to that of the musket with its charge of two-fifths; and at all the medium distances its force has been found not inferior to either the Harper's Ferry rifle or the musket."

"In reporting its opinion of the general utility of Hall's rifle, the staff of the school expresses its perfect conviction of the superiority of this arm over every other kind of small arm now in use; and this opinion has been formed after having seen two companies armed with them for five months, performing all the duties to which troops are liable in garrison, and contrasting them in a variety of ways with the common rifle and musket, in all which trials their great and general superiority has been manifest."

"The uniformity which appears to exist in the dimension of all its component parts is peculiar to this arm, and it is considered a great improvement in their construction that the several parts are so exactly similar as to suit equally well when applied to any of the rifles."

"A. EUSTIS, *Lieutenant Colonel Commandant.*

"J. B. CRANE, *Major 4th Artillery.*

"J. F. HEILEMAN, *Major United States Army.*

"R. L. BAKER, *Captain and Director of Artillery.*

"FORTRESS MONROE, *December, 1826.*"

DOCUMENT No. 4.

Extracts from the report of a board of commissioners, in January, 1827, consisting of practical armorers and intelligent gentlemen, appointed by the United States Ordnance department to examine the machinery invented for fabricating the Hall's rifles.

"In making this examination, our attention was directed, in the first place, for several days, to viewing the operations of the numerous machines which were exhibited to us by the inventor, John H. Hall. Captain Hall has formed and adopted a system in the manufacture of small arms entirely novel, and which, no doubt, may be attended with the most beneficial results to the country, especially if carried into effect on a large scale."

"His machines for this purpose are of several distinct classes, and are used for cutting iron and steel and for executing wood-work, all of which are essentially different from each other, and differ materially from any other machines we have ever seen in any other establishment."

"Their general merits and demerits, when contrasted with the several machines hitherto in general use for the manufacture of small arms, will perhaps be better understood by pointing out the difference of the results produced by them than by any very accurate description of the machines themselves."

"It is well known, we believe, that arms have never yet been made so exactly similar to each other by any other process as to require no marking of their several parts, and so that those parts on being changed would suit equally well when applied to every other arm (of the same kind;) but the machines we have examined effect this with a certainty and precision we should not have believed till we witnessed their operations."

"To determine this point, and test their uniformity beyond all controversy, we requested Colonel Lee, (acting) superintendent of the United States armory at this place, to send to Hall's armory five boxes containing one hundred rifles manufactured by him in 1824, and which had been in the arsenal (United States arsenal) since that period. We then directed two of his workmen to strip off the work from the stocks of the whole hundred, and also take to pieces the several parts of the receivers, so called, and scatter them promiscuously over a joiners' long work-bench. One hundred stocks were then brought from Hall's armory, which had been just finished, and on which no work or mounting had ever been put. The workmen then commenced putting the work taken from off the stocks brought from the United States arsenal on to the one hundred new stocks, the work having been repeatedly mixed and changed by us and the workmen also; all this was done in our presence, and the arms as fast as they were put together were handed to us and minutely examined. We were unable to discover any inaccuracy in any of their parts fitting each other, and we are fully persuaded that the parts fitted, after all the changes they must have undergone by the workmen, as well as those made designedly by us in the course of two or three days, with as much accuracy and correctness as they did when on the stocks to which they originally belonged."

"If the uniformity, therefore, in the component parts of small arms is an important desideratum, which we presume will not be doubted by any one the least conversant with the subject, it is, in our opinion, completely accomplished by the plan which Captain Hall has carried into effect. By no other process known to us (and we have seen most if not all that are in use in the United States) could arms be made so exactly alike as to interchange and require no marks on the different parts; and we very much doubt whether the best workmen that may be selected from any armory, with the aid of the best machines in use elsewhere, could in a whole life make a hundred rifles or muskets that would, after being promiscuously mixed together, fit each other with the exact nicety that is to be found in those manufactured by Captain Hall."

"The quality of the work performed.—We have already remarked on this point when speaking of the uniformity of the arms; we will, however, further observe that, in point of accuracy, the quality of the work is greatly superior to anything we have ever seen or expected to see in the manufacture of small arms, and cannot with any degree of propriety be compared with work executed by the usual methods; and it fully demonstrates the practicability of what has been considered almost or totally impossible by those engaged making arms, viz: of their perfect uniformity."

"It appears equally evident to us that ten thousand arms in one parcel may be made by the new machinery, and all so accurately that all their parts will suit equally well when interchanged."

"As a brief description of the several machines, embracing the material peculiarities which distinguish them, is desired, the following is offered as conveying as correct ideas on the most material points as we

are able to give at this time. In the first place, they possess the important properties of great stability and accuracy of construction in all their parts where these properties are necessary; and, in the second place, great durability."

"The system which Captain Hall has carried into complete effect, of making all the component parts of his arms alike, renders it impossible for the workmen to deviate from the established models without being detected."

"It also effectually secures the faithfulness of the inspectors of those parts; and it will enable them to proceed in the discharge of their duties with the utmost security in everything relating to the forms and dimensions and relative proportions of the arms and their component parts."

"JAMES GARRINGTON.

"LUTHER SAGE.

"JAMES BELL."

DOCUMENT No. 5.

Questions proposed by the Hon. James J. McKay, of the Committee on Military Affairs, to the chief of the Ordnance department, viz :

Question 1. How long has Captain Hall been in the public service, and the amount of compensation paid him, and for what objects?

Answer. Captain Hall has been in the public service from the 19th of March, 1819, up to the present time. He received as a compensation for his personal services from March 19, 1819, to March 8, 1827, at the rate of \$60 per month; and during the same period he received as a fee for the invention of his rifle the sum of \$1 for each rifle manufactured, amounting to 2,000. He received from March 8, 1827, to October 1, 1834, at the rate of \$1,450 per annum for his personal services, and \$9,000 as a fee for the invention of his "labor-saving" machinery, being \$1 on each rifle manufactured during that time. In addition to which, he was allowed quarters free of rent and the usual allowance of fuel during the period above named. He has also received during the year 1835 the sum of \$2,600, being \$1,600 for his invention and \$1,000 for his personal services; making the total amount he has received for personal services, the invention of his rifle, and the invention of "labor-saving" machinery, from March 19, 1819, to December 31, 1835, \$29,583 90.

Question 2. Have any contracts been made by the War Department with Captain Hall respecting his rifles? How many have been made; and how much money has been paid him therefor, in execution of said contracts? and if the same were in writing, copies of them.

Answer. There have been three contracts entered into by the Ordnance department with Captain Hall, respecting his rifles, (copies of which are enclosed,) and he has been paid for the execution of said contracts the sum of \$26,983 90, which, added to the sum of \$2,600 paid him during the year 1835, makes the total amount he has received \$29,583 90. The number of rifles made at the government armories is 11,002.

Question 3. How many of Captain Hall's rifles will the public service probably require during the next twenty years?

Answer. The number of Hall's patent arms that will probably be required during the next twenty years would, at the rate at which they are now manufactured, amount to about 80,000 stands. That is to say, 3,000 to be made annually by the government at the Harper's Ferry armory, and 1,000 at the private armories. But should Hall's patent be adopted as a substitute for the musket, and ordinary rifle, and ordinary carbine, as its great advantages fully justify, then the number to be manufactured during the next twenty years would be nearly 820,000 stands. Yet, as it might be hazardous to introduce so great a change into the principal weapon of the country, (though in all human reason it would be accompanied with signal advantage,) its adoption therefore, it is believed, should be gradual; and it is thought that at least one-fourth of the small arms to be made during the next twenty years should be of that construction. On this supposition, the number to be manufactured during the next twenty years would be nearly 205,000 stands. In this estimate no allowance is made for the gradual increase of the population, or for the additional number that might be required in the event of a war during that period.

Question 4. Has the department any established usage in making compensation to inventors for the use of their inventions, and what is it?

Answer. The department has no established usage in making compensation to inventors. The usual method has been to enter into contract on the best terms that could be agreed on; though it seems to have been a rule very generally established, and adopted in some cases by the Ordnance department, to grant inventors one-third or one-half the saving produced by the invention.

Question 5. Was the machinery at Harper's Ferry and elsewhere, used in the fabrication of Hall's invented rifle, put up by the government; and if so, the cost and saving effected in the fabrication of said arm?

Answer. The whole of the machinery used at Harper's Ferry in the fabrication of Hall's rifle was put up at the expense of the United States. By the report of the superintendent of the Harper's Ferry armory, of October 12, 1835, it appears that the sum of \$149,410 79 had been expended upon machinery and tools from 1819 to 31st December, 1834. It is proper to remark that no separate account has been kept in this office of tools made from that of machinery, and that that sum must be regarded as including both tools and machinery.

The machinery used "elsewhere," that is, at the private armories, was put up by private individuals.

The saving alluded to in this question refers, it is thought, to the difference between the smallest cost of the arm as made by Mr. Hall in the *government armories*, and its smallest cost as made by *private armories* at the present time. In this view of the subject, the "saving effected" would be the excess of the cost at the private armories above that at the national armories, and this last is ascertained as follows:

To amount of component parts of arms and flasks on hand 1st January, 1834.....	\$44,637 34
To value of unwrought materials on hand January 1, 1834.....	13,980 64
To amount of payments made by the paymaster for the rifle factory.....	28,088 61
To value of articles received from the storekeeper.....	11,911 39
To value of powder received from the Washington arsenal.....	420 00
To interest on capital employed for the year 1834, estimated at \$190,000, at 5 per cent....	9,500 00

108,537 98

By amount expended in permanent improvements.....	5,640 19
By arms and appendages made, viz: 970 rifles, at \$21 13.....	20,503 85
By bayonets, screw-drivers, wipers, &c.....	14,048 82
By component parts of rifles and flasks on hand 31st December, 1834.....	53,214 02
By unwrought materials on hand 31st December, 1834.....	15,131 10

108,537 98

Thus the 970 rifles cost \$20,503 85, or \$21 13 per stand, and the contract price with Colonel North being now \$17 20, there appears, thus far, to have been no saving.

But with regard to the saving effected at different periods at the *national armories*, from the machinery erected by Mr. Hall for the government, the following statement will show that between 1817 and 1833 the cost of the arm has been reduced in the ratio of \$25 to \$14 50, nearly one-half. As the interest of capital employed was not considered in making up the following statement, it shows less than the absolute cost; but it suffices to exhibit the successive reductions of price made by successive improvements in machinery.

In 1817 Hall's rifle, exclusive of interest on capital, cost government by open purchase.....	\$25 00
From 1819 to 1825 they cost, exclusive of interest, manufactured by the government at Harper's Ferry.....	21 57
In 1826 they cost, exclusive of interest.....	17 82
In 1832 they cost, exclusive of interest.....	14 50

Question 6. The general views of the department respecting the value of Captain Hall's inventions, and the amount of compensation that he may be entitled to from the government?

Answer. Captain Hall's invention has been thoroughly tested at the two principal posts of artillery and infantry, viz: Fort Monroe and Jefferson Barracks, by long and severe service in the hands of several companies of artillery and infantry, and by private individuals. Many of his arms have also been applied for by and issued to the States, and the Ordnance department has received from time to time formal reports from boards of officers, and from individual officers to whom the subject has been submitted; and in all the trials and comparisons with other fire-arms to which it has been submitted, whether by private or official persons, it has invariably maintained its decided superiority over all other fire-arms; and, in short, there is no longer any doubt of its being the best small fire-arm now known.

With regard to the "amount of compensation which he may be entitled to from the government," this, it is imagined, is now easy for the committee to determine, from the statement of the number (3,000) now annually made at Harper's Ferry, and of the cost of the rifle as now made. It is probable that from the improvements Captain Hall is constantly introducing, and from the reductions in price he has already made in the arm, that it will not be long before he effects a great saving, and that after a time this saving will not be much increased or reduced.

GEORGE BOMFORD, *Colonel of Ordnance.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *February 8, 1835.*

PAPER I.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *March 19, 1819.*

It is agreed between John H. Hall and Decius Wadsworth, colonel of ordnance in the service of the United States, acting with the approbation and consent of the Hon. John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, that in consideration of the sum of one thousand dollars, to be paid to the said John H. Hall, the United States shall be entitled to manufacture, at any of the public armories, a number of rifles or other fire-arms not exceeding one thousand stands, after the plan and model of the fire-arms invented, or improved, or claimed to have been invented or improved, by the said Hall, for which invention he has obtained letters patent from the President of the United States, dated in May, 1811, giving him the exclusive privilege of making and using the said improvement.

It is further agreed that the said John H. Hall shall serve at Harper's Ferry, or such other place as may be judged convenient, in the capacity of an assistant armorer during the fabrication of the said one thousand rifles or other fire-arms, and shall do and perform the duty of an assistant armorer in instructing and directing the workmen to be employed in fabricating the fire-arms above specified, it being understood that during the time of his being so employed as an assistant armorer he shall be borne on the rolls of the armory, and be paid in that capacity at the rate of sixty dollars per month, commencing with the first of the present month.

It is understood that any neglect or default on the part of said Hall in performing the covenant aforesaid shall not prejudice the right of the United States to fabricate one thousand stands of arms as above.

In witness whereof, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above.

DECIUS WADSWORTH, *Colonel of Ordnance.*

JOHN H. HALL.

Witnesses: WM. LITTLE.

J. T. ALEXANDER.

The provisions and conditions of the above contract are extended to an additional number of one thousand rifles.

JULY, 1824.

PAPER 2.

This agreement, made this eighth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven, between George Bomford, brevet colonel on ordnance service, in the service of the United States, acting with the consent and under the direction of the Hon. James Barbour, Secretary of War, of the one part, and John H. Hall, of Harper's Ferry, in the State of Virginia, of the other part, witnesseth:

First. That the said Hall grants to the United States, for one year, or till three thousand of the Hall's rifles are completed, or a quantity of the component parts of the rifles equivalent in amount to three thousand of the finished arms, the privilege of using certain machines invented by him, for which invention he has obtained letters patent from the President of the United States, dated on the seventh day of March, 1827, giving him the exclusive privilege of making and using such machines. The said Hall further agrees to relinquish to the United States, during the same period, the free use of any other machines which have been or may be invented or improved by him, and which have been or may be constructed under his direction at the national armory at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia.

Second. It is further agreed that in consideration of the privilege granted and relinquishments made in the first article of this agreement, that the United States shall pay to the said Hall the sum of one dollar for each and every arm made by the aid or use of said machinery, or in lieu of the sum of one dollar for each arm, at the option of the United States, such sum as shall be equal to one-half the amount saved to the public by the use of said machinery. It is agreed, also, that the payments herein stipulated shall be made quarter yearly, and to an amount proportional to the amount of the work done with the said machinery.

Third. It is further agreed that the said Hall shall give his personal services at the armory at Harper's Ferry, in superintending the fabrication of three thousand of the arms before mentioned, and in perfecting the machinery therefor, and also in improving the methods of conducting the business of fabricating said arms; in consideration of which services it is agreed, on the part of the United States, that his compensation shall be at the rate of one thousand four hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and that it shall be paid in equal monthly payments, the first payment to be made on the last day of March, 1827.

It is expressly conditioned that no member of Congress is, or shall be, admitted to any share or part of this contract or agreement, or to any benefit to arise thereupon.

In witness whereof, the parties aforesaid have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals the day and year first above written.

JOHN H. HALL.

GEORGE BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

[L. S.]

[L. S.]

Witness present: W. WADE.

PAPER 3.

This agreement, made this 22d of April, 1828, between G. Bomford, brevet colonel of artillery on ordnance duty, in the service of the United States, acting with the consent and under the direction of the Hon. J. Barbour, Secretary of War, of the one part, and J. H. Hall, of Harper's Ferry, in the State of Virginia, of the other part, witnesseth:

First. That the said Hall grant to the United States for two years from the 8th March, 1828, or till six thousand of Hall's rifles are completed, in addition to those mentioned in the contract of March 8, 1827, or a quantity of the component parts of the rifles equivalent in amount to six thousand of the finished arms, the privilege of using certain machines invented by him, for which invention he has obtained letters patent from the President of the United States, dated on the 7th of March, 1827, giving him the exclusive privilege of making and using such machines. The said Hall further agrees to relinquish to the United States, during the same period, the free use of any other machines which have been or may be invented or improved by him, and which have been or may be constructed under his direction at the national armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia.

Second. It is further agreed that in consideration of the privilege granted and relinquishments made in the first article of this agreement, that the United States shall pay to the said Hall the sum of one dollar for each and every arm made by the aid or use of said machinery; or in lieu of the sum of one dollar for each arm, at the option of the United States, such sum as shall be equal to one-half of the amount saved to the public by the use of said machinery. It is agreed, also, that the payments herein stipulated shall be made quarter yearly, and to an amount proportional to the amount of the work done with the said machinery.

Third. It is further agreed that the said Hall shall give his personal services at the armory at Harper's Ferry, in superintending the fabrication of six thousand of the arms before mentioned, and in perfecting the machinery therefor, and also in improving the method of conducting the business of fabricating said arms; in consideration of which services it is agreed, on the part of the United States, that his compensation shall be at the rate of \$1,450 per annum, and that it shall be paid in equal monthly payments.

It is expressly conditioned that no member of Congress is, or shall be, admitted to any share or part of this contract or agreement, or to any benefit to arise thereupon.

In witness whereof, the parties aforesaid have hereunto set their hands and affixed their seals the day and year first above written.

JOHN H. HALL.

GEO. BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

[L. S.]

[L. S.]

Witness present: W. WADE.

24TH CONGRESS.

No. 650.

[1ST SESSION.]

STATEMENTS OF THE FORTIFICATIONS, THEIR GARRISONS, STEAM BATTERIES, ETC.,
NECESSARY FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE COASTS OF THE UNITED STATES, THEIR
COST, ETC.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 25, 1836.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *February 16, 1836.*

SIR: To the inquiries put in your note of yesterday, I have the honor to return the following answers, viz:

1. What is the lowest number of troops that would be required to garrison, in peace, all the forts now built, all now building, and all proposed in Senate bill No. 123?

Three thousand six hundred and fifty-five men, provided it is proposed to have at each fort a sufficient number of troops to maintain discipline; but if, on the contrary, to have merely fort-keepers, one thousand eight hundred and twenty will be able to perform the service.

2. The same in war, the full number required for war?
Six thousand seven hundred artilleryists and twenty-seven thousand four hundred and forty infantry; in all, thirty-four thousand one hundred and forty men.

3. Lowest number to garrison, in peace, the remainder of the one hundred and eleven forts?
Three thousand and seventy-six regulars. If keepers only, one thousand five hundred and thirty-eight.

4. Number required in war?
Five thousand six hundred and twenty artilleryists and twenty-two thousand four hundred and seventy-two infantry; in all, twenty-eight thousand and ninety-two.

Recapitulation.—Regular garrisons, in peace, 6,731; if keepers, 3,366; war, 62,232.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. GRATIOT, *Chief Engineer.*

HON. THOMAS H. BENTON, *Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, Senate.*

Statement exhibiting the works proposed by the board of engineers and the Engineer department for the defence of the sea-coast of the United States, with estimates for the construction of those for which plans have been perfected; to which is added the probable cost of the others, together with that of the requisite number of steam batteries, the estimates submitted for 1836, the additional amounts necessary, and the aggregate sum required for the service of the year.—(See Doc. 153, H. R., 1st Sess. 19th Cong.)

Number.	Between Nova Scotia and Cape Cod.	Class.	Estimates.		Estimates already submitted for 1836.		Additional amount now required for the service of 1836.	Aggregate for 1836.
			By the board of engineers.	By the Engineer department.	At the opening of the session.	Communicated to the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Reps.		
1	Mount Desert island, Maine	3		\$500,000			\$200,000	\$200,000
2	Penobscot bay.....	2	\$101,000			\$100,000	1,000	101,000
3	Sheepscot	3		300,000			150,000	150,000
4	Kennebec river.....	2		300,000		50,000	100,000	150,000
5	Portland, Fort Preble.....	2	103,000			50,000	53,000	103,000
6	Fort, House island.....	2	32,000				32,000	32,000
7	Secondary works	3		135,000			50,000	50,000
8	Portsmouth, New Hampshire	2		300,000		50,000	100,000	150,000
9	Secondary works	3		200,000			100,000	100,000
10	Newburyport harbor, Massachusetts							
11	Gloucester harbor	3		300,000			100,000	100,000
12	Beverly							
13	Salem, Fort Pickering	1	116,000			50,000	66,000	116,000
14	Fort, Naugus Head	2	35,000				35,000	35,000
15	Marblehead harbor, Fort Sewall	2	116,000				116,000	116,000
16	Fort on Jack's Point.....	2	96,000				96,000	96,000
BOSTON HARBOR.								
17	Fort Independence, Castle island		255,575		\$150,000		50,981	200,981
18	Fort Winthrop, formerly Warren, Governor's island.....							
19	Fort Warren, George's island	1	800,000		200,000		100,000	300,000
20	Fort, Nantasket Head	2	650,000				150,000	150,000
21	Redoubt, Hog island	3	29,000				29,000	29,000
22	Closing Broad Sound passage.....	3	140,000				70,000	70,000

Statement exhibiting the works proposed by the board of engineers, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Between Nova Scotia and Cape Cod.	Class.	Estimates.		Estimates already submitted for 1836.		Additional amount now required for the service of 1836.	Aggregate for 1836.
			By the board of engineers.	By the Engineer department.	At the opening of the session.	Communicated to the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Reps.		
23	Reducing altitude of Gallop's island . . .	3	\$2,430	-----	-----	-----	\$2,430	\$2,430
	Point Aldaton . . .							
	Paddock's island . . .							
	Lovell's island . . .							
	Apple island . . .							
	Noddle island . . .							
	Heights near Chelsea bridge . . .							
	Neck near termination of Middlesex canal . . .							
24	Plymouth . . .	2	-----	\$100,000	-----	-----	100,000	100,000
25	Provincetown, Cape Cod . . .	2	-----	600,000	-----	\$50,000	150,000	200,000
	Ten two-gun steamers, of small draught, as auxiliaries, are deemed essential for this section for the protection of the lesser harbors and islands, at \$30,000 . . .		-----	300,000	-----	-----	300,000	300,000
			2,476,005	3,035,000	\$350,000	350,000	2,151,411	2,851,411

Between Cape Cod and Cape Hatteras.

1	New Bedford, Massachusetts . . .	3	-----	\$300,000	-----	\$50,000	\$100,000	\$150,600
	NAARRAGANSET BAY.							
2	Fort Adams, old site . . .	1	-----	350,000	\$200,000	-----	150,000	350,000
3	Fort Wolcott, repairs . . .		-----	50,000	-----	-----	50,000	50,000
4	Fort Green, repairs . . .		-----	20,000	-----	-----	20,000	20,000
5	Fort, Conanicut . . .	1	\$800,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
6	Fort, Rose island . . .	2	82,412	-----	-----	50,000	32,412	82,412
7	Closing west passage . . .	3	205,000	-----	-----	-----	100,000	100,000
8	Stonington harbor . . .	3	-----	200,000	-----	-----	100,000	100,000
9	Sag Harbor, New York . . .	3	-----	200,000	-----	-----	100,000	100,000
10	Gardiner's bay, New York . . .		-----	400,000	-----	-----	-----	-----
	NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT.							
11	Fort Griswold . . .	2	132,231	-----	-----	50,000	82,231	132,231
12	Fort Trumbull . . .	3	77,446	-----	-----	-----	77,446	77,446
	NEW HAVEN.							
13	Fort Hale . . .	3	31,816	-----	-----	-----	31,816	31,816
14	Fort Wooster . . .	3	27,794	-----	-----	-----	27,794	27,794
	NEW YORK HARBOR.							
15	Throg's Neck, Fort Schuyler . . .	1	577,000	-----	200,000	-----	100,000	300,000
16	Wilkins's Point . . .	1	456,846	-----	-----	-----	150,000	150,000
17	Castle Clinton . . .		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
18	Fort Columbus, and other works on Governor's island . . .		-----	20,000	200,000	-----	-----	20,000
19	Fort Wood . . .		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
20	Fort Gibson, Ellis's island . . .		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
21	Fort Tompkins and dependencies . . .	1	435,989	-----	-----	50,000	250,000	300,000
22	Fort Hamilton . . .	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
23	Fort Lafayette . . .		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
24	Fort on Middle Ground . . .	3	1,681,412	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
25	Fort on East Bank . . .	3	1,681,412	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	DELAWARE RIVER AND BAY.							
26	Fort Mifflin . . .		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
27	Fort Delaware . . .	1	-----	600,000	150,000	-----	50,000	200,000
28	Fort at débouché of Delaware and Chesapeake canal . . .	1	-----	300,000	-----	100,000	50,000	150,000
	Field works, in time of war, on Jersey shore . . .		-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
29	Forts to cover the artificial harbor near Cape Henlopen . . .	4	-----	600,000	-----	50,000	100,000	150,000
31	Fort near the mouth of Elk river, to cover the Chesapeake and Delaware canal . . .	4	-----	300,000	-----	-----	150,000	150,000
32	Fort on Sollers's Point flats . . .	1	673,206	-----	-----	100,000	150,000	250,000
33	Fort on Hawkins's Point . . .	2	244,378	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Statement exhibiting the works proposed by the board of engineers, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Between Cape Cod and Cape Hatteras.	Class.	Estimates.		Estimates already sub- mitted for 1836.		Additional amount now re- quired for the service of 1836.	Aggregate for 1836.
			By the board of engineers.	By the Engineer department.	At the opening of the session.	Communicated to the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Reps.		
	Field works, with two or more block- houses, on Black river							
34	Fort McHenry, Redoubt Wood, and Covington battery			\$150,000			\$150,000	\$150,000
35	Annapolis harbor	3		250,000			125,000	125,000
	PATUXENT RIVER.							
36	Point Patience	3	\$164,000				164,000	164,000 ^s
37	Thomas's Point	3	173,000					
38	Fort Washington, Potomac river							
39	Fort at Cedar Point, Potomac river	2		300,000		\$50,000	100,000	150,000
40	Fort at St. Mary's	3		300,000			150,000	150,000
	HAMPTON ROADS.							
41	Fort Monroe	1		210,000			210,000	210,000
42	Fort Calhoun	1			\$150,000		50,000	200,000
43	Boom below the two forts							
44	Craney Island flats	4						
45	Newport News	4						
46	Naseway shoals	4						
	For this section twenty-six steamers, with two guns each, are recommended.			780,000			780,000	780,000
			7,443,942	5,330,000	720,000	500,000	3,600,699	4,820,699

Between Cape Hatteras and Cape Sable.

OCRACOE, ALBEMARLE, AND PAMLICO SOUNDS.								
1	Beaufort harbor, Fort Macon	3						
2	Mouth of Cape Fear river, Fort Caswell	2		\$60,000	\$60,000			\$60,000
3	Fort on Bald Head	3	\$120,000				\$120,000	120,000
4	Redoubt on Federal Point	3	12,000				12,000	12,000
5	Georgetown	3	}	300,000			150,000	150,000
6	Mouth of Santee river	3						
7	Bull's bay	3						
CHARLESTON HARBOR.								
8	Fort Moultrie							
9	Fort Sumter	1	}	500,000	150,000		100,000	250,000
10	Secondary works	2						
11	Castle Pinckney							
12	St. Helena sound	3						
13	Port Royal Roads	2		300,000			150,000	150,000
SAVANNAH RIVER.								
14	Fort Pulaski, Cockspur island	1	375,000		170,000		30,000	200,000
15	Secondary works	2		200,000				
16	Fort Jackson							
17	Ossabaw sound, St. Catharine's sound, Sapelo sound, Doboy inlet, Altamaha sound, St. Simon's sound, and St. Andrew's sound	3		1,000,000				
18	Cumberland sound, mouth of St. Mary's river	2		300,000			150,000	150,000
19	St. Augustine			50,000			50,000	50,000
	Fifteen two-gun steamers, of the least possible draught of water, are important as auxiliaries of protection.			450,000			450,000	450,000
			507,000	3,160,000	380,000		1,212,000	1,592,000

Statement exhibiting the works proposed by the board of engineers, &c.—Continued.

Number.	From Cape Sable to the mouth of the Sabine river.	Class.	Estimates.		Estimates already submitted for 1836.		Additional amount now required for the service of 1836.	Aggregate for 1836.
			By the board of engineers.	By the Engineer department.	At the opening of the session.	Communicated to the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Reps.		
1	Key West and Tortugas.....			\$3,000,000				
2	Charlotte harbor, Florida.....	3						
3	Espirito Santa bay.....	3						
4	Apalachicola.....	3		1,000,000				
5	Apalache bay.....	3						
6	St. Joseph's bay.....	3						
7	St. Rosa bay.....	3						
PENSACOLA BAY.								
8	Fort Pickens, St. Rosa island.....	1		50,000	\$50,000			\$50,000
9	Fort, Foster's Bank.....	2		160,000	160,000			160,000
10	Fort Barrancas.....	2		50,000		\$50,000		50,000
11	Perdido bay.....	3						
MOBILE BAY.								
12	Fort Morgan.....	1						
13	Fort, Dauphin island.....	2	\$586,612				\$200,000	200,000
14	Tower at Pass au Heron.....	3	16,678				16,678	16,678
15	Fort Pike, Rigolets.....	1						
16	Fort, Chef Menteur.....	1						
17	Bienvenue.....	1						
18	Tower at Dupre.....	2						
19	Fort Jackson.....	1						
20	Fort St. Philip.....	1	77,811			50,000	27,811	77,811
21	Fort at Grand Terre.....	1	264,518				50,000	50,000
	15 two-gun steamers are deemed sufficient for this frontier.....			450,000			450,000	450,000
			945,619	4,710,000	210,000	100,000	744,489	1,054,489
	Incidental expenses.....			500,000	200,000		300,000	500,000
	Contingencies.....				10,000			10,000
				500,000	210,000		300,000	510,000

RECAPITULATION.

1st section.....	2,476,005	3,035,000	350,000	350,000	2,151,411	2,851,411
2d section.....	7,443,942	5,330,000	720,000	500,000	3,600,699	4,820,699
3d section.....	507,000	3,160,000	380,000		1,212,000	1,592,000
4th section.....	945,619	4,710,000	210,000	100,000	744,489	1,054,489
Incidental and contingencies.....		500,000	210,000		300,000	510,000
	11,372,566	16,735,000	1,870,000	950,000	8,008,599	10,828,599

Statement of forts which are finished on the seaboard of the United States.

Number.	Names and where located.	Estimate by the board.	Cost of construction.	Number of guns.	Garrison.	
					Peace.	War.
1	Fort Hamilton, New York harbor.....	\$425,000	\$479,239	130	50	650
2	Fort Lafayette, New York harbor.....		318,305	96	50	480
3	Fort Washington, Potomac river, Maryland.....		454,103	79	50	395
4	Fort Macon, North Carolina.....	175,000	349,384	51	50	255
5	Castle Pinckney, South Carolina.....			21	50	105
6	Fort Morgan, Alabama.....	693,292	1,026,777	161	50	805
7	Fort Pike, Rigolets, Louisiana.....	264,517	314,597	88	50	440
8	Fort Wood, Louisiana.....	264,517	378,642	88	50	440
9	Fort Jackson, Louisiana.....	392,927	638,766	156	50	780
10	Battery Bienvenue, Louisiana.....	94,582	96,447	32	50	160
11	Tower at Bayou Dupre, Louisiana.....	16,677	16,677	24	50	120
		2,326,512	4,072,934	920	550	4,630

Statement of the forts on the seaboard of the United States under construction.

Number.	Names and where located.	Original estimate.	Cost of construction.	Cost to finish.	Number of guns.	Garrison.		Remarks.
						Peace.	War.	
1	Fort Independence, Boston harbor.	\$255,575	\$52,723	\$202,852	79	50	395	
2	Fort Warren, George's island, Boston harbor.	800,000	104,586	695,414	300	100	1,500	Conjecture as regards guns.
3	Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island.	730,166	962,369	350,000	468	150	2,440	
4	Fort Schuyler, Throg's Neck, New York.	577,000	66,822	510,178	250	100	1,250	Conjecture relative to guns.
5	Fort Columbus and other works on Governor's island, New York.	-----	157,769	20,000	207	100	535	
6	Fort Delaware, Delaware river.	-----	107,136	-----	250	100	1,250	Conjecture; new project not yet adopted.
7	Fort Monroe, Virginia.	1,259,792	1,739,046	210,000	350	500	2,450	7 men to a gun will require 60 mortars.
8	Fort Calhoun, Virginia.	904,355	1,388,791	531,188	232	50	1,160	
9	Fort Caswell, Oak island, North Carolina.	119,000	411,485	60,000	90	50	450	
10	Fortifications in Charleston harbor, South Carolina.	-----	324,426	500,000	300	300	1,500	Conjecture.
11	Fort Pulaski, Cockspur island, Georgia.	375,000	286,184	246,183	172	150	860	
12	Fort Pickens, Pensacola, Fla.	465,300	629,283	50,000	252	100	1,260	
13	Fort on Foster's Bank, Fla.	163,343	75,189	160,000	144	50	720	
		5,649,531	6,305,779	3,535,815	3,094	1,800	15,770	

Statement of new forts proposed for the defence of the seaboard of the United States.

To be located near—	Estimates.		Number of guns.	Garrison.		Remarks.
	By the board.	Conjectural.		Peace.	War.	
Mount Desert island, Maine.	-----	\$500,000	260	50	1,000	
Penobscot bay.	\$101,000	-----	145	50	500	
Sheepscot	-----	300,000	100	50	500	
Kennebec river	-----	300,000	145	50	500	
Portland—						
Fort Preble	103,000	-----	72	30	300	
Fort on House island.	32,000	-----	53	20	260	
Secondary works	-----	135,000	100	-----	500	Field.
Portsmouth, N. H.	-----	300,000	150	50	750	
Secondary works	-----	200,000	100	-----	500	Field.
Newburyport harbor, Mass.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Gloucester harbor, Mass.	-----	300,000	100	50	500	
Beverly, Mass.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Salem—						
Fort Pickering	116,000	-----	50	20	250	
Fort, Naugus Head.	35,000	-----	38	16	180	
Marblehead harbor—						
Fort Sewall	116,000	-----	55	20	280	
Fort on Jack's Point.	96,000	-----	60	20	280	
Boston harbor—						
Fort Winthrop, (formerly Warren)	-----	-----	50	-----	250	Field.
Fort on Nantasket Head.	650,000	-----	297	130	1,550	
Redoubt on Hog island.	29,000	-----	21	30	150	
Closing Broad Sound passage.	140,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Reducing altitude of Gallop's island.	2,430	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Point Aldaton	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Peddock's island	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Lovell's island	-----	-----	-----	200	1,000	
Apple island	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Noddle island	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Heights near Chelsea bridge.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	
Neck, near termination of Middlesex canal.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	

NOTE.—Those marked ^o are contained in Senate bill 123.

Those marked † are contained in House bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means.

The whole system is reported in detail in document 153, 1st session 19th Congress.

Statement of new forts proposed for the defence of the seaboard of the United States—Continued.

To be located near—	Estimates.		Number of guns.	Garrison.		Remarks.
	By the board.	Conjectural.		Peace.	War.	
Massachusetts bay—						
Plymouth		\$100,000	25	20	125	
Province town, Cape Cod		600,000	300	100	1,500	
New Bedford, Massachusetts		300,000	150	50	750	
Narraganset bay—						
Fort Wolcott, repairs		50,000	45	30	225	
Fort Green, repairs		20,000	8	20	40	
Fort at Conanicut		\$800,000	385	300	1,800	
Fort on Rose island		82,412	96	25	580	
Closing west passage		205,000				
Stonington harbor		200,000	75	50	375	
Sag Harbor, New York		200,000	75	50	375	
Gardiner's bay		400,000	150	100	750	
New London, Connecticut—						
Fort Griswold	132,231		106	75	830	
Fort Trumbull	77,446		62	75	460	
New Haven Connecticut—						
Fort Hale	31,816		30	25	220	
Fort Wooster	27,794		16	25	155	
New York harbor—						
Wilkins's Point	456,864		184	100	1,336	
Castle Clinton			28		140	Transferred to the State.
Fort Wood			45	30	225	
Fort Gibson, Ellis's island			14	20	100	
Fort Tompkins and dependencies	435,989		114	100	970	State route.
Fort on Middle Ground	1,681,412		342	150	1,760	
Fort on East Bank	1,681,412		332	150	1,760	
Delaware river and bay—						
Fort Mifflin			53	50	265	
Fort at débouche of Chesapeake and Delaware canal		300,000	112	100	760	
Field works, in time of war, on Jersey shore			30		150	
Forts to cover the artificial harbor at Cape Henlopen		600,000	225	100	1,125	
Fort near the mouth of Elk river to cover the Chesapeake and Delaware canal		300,000	112	100	760	
Fort on Sollers's Point flats	673,206		159	60	835	
Fort on Hawkins's Point	244,378		121	120	845	
Field works, with two or more block-houses, on Back river			20		100	
†Fort McHenry, Redoubt Wood, and Covington battery		150,000	100	50	500	
Annapolis harbor		250,000	100	50	500	
Patuxent river—						
Point Patience	164,000		80	40	400	
Thomas's Point	173,000		70	35	350	
Fort at Cedar Point, Potomac river		300,000	110	50	550	
Fort at St. Mary's river		300,000	110	50	550	
Hampton Roads—						
Boom between Forts Monroe and Calhoun						
Fort at Craney Island flats						
Fort at Newport News						
Fort at Naseway shoals						To be occupied in case the navy yard is removed up James river.
Ocracoke—						
Albemarle and Pamlico sounds						
Fort on Bald Head	120,000		90	50	300	
Redoubt on Federal Point	12,000		43	25	200	
Georgetown						
Mouth of Santee river		300,000	110	50	550	
Bull's bay						
St. Helena sound						
Port Royal Roads		300,000	110	50	550	
Secondary works on Savannah river		200,000	75		325	Field.
Fort Jackson						
Osabaw sound, St. Catherine's sound, Sapelo sound, Doboy inlet, Altamaha sound, St. Simon's sound, and St. Andrew's sound		1,000,000	25		125	
Cumberland sound, mouth of St. Mary's river		300,000	110	50	550	
†St. Augustine, Florida		50,000	20	50	100	
Key West and Tortugas		3,000,000	500	500	2,500	
Charlotte harbor, Florida						
Espiritu Santa bay						
Apalachicola						
Apalache bay		1,000,000	250	250	1,250	
St. Joseph's bay						
St. Rosa bay						

Statement of new forts proposed for the defence of the seaboard of the United States—Continued.

To be located near—	Estimates.		Number of guns.	Garrison.		Remarks.
	By the board	Conjectural.		Peace.	War.	
Pensacola bay.....						
°Fort at Barrancas.....		\$100,000	50		250	
Perdido bay.....						
Mobile bay—						
Dauphin island.....	\$586,612		128	100	900	
Tower at Pass au Heron.....	16,678		12	10	36	
°Fort St. Philip.....	77,811		60	80	400	
Fort at Grand Terre.....	264,518		60	80	400	
°Steam batteries, (sixty-six,) with two guns each.		1,980,000	152		1,980	
	9,364,991	14,335,000	7,496	4,381	41,832	

NOTE.—Those marked ° are contained in Senate bill 123. Those marked † are contained in House bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means. The whole system is reported in detail in document 153, 1st session 19th Congress.

Table showing the numerical distribution, by States and Territories, of the forts which are built, those constructing, and those contemplated for the defence of the sea-coast of the United States.

States and Territories	Forts finished.	Forts under construction.	Forts proposed in Senate bill.	Forts intended to be proposed.	Field works.	Total number.
Maine.....			3	4		7
New Hampshire.....			1		1	2
Massachusetts.....		2	3	11	8	24
Rhode Island.....		1	1	4		6
Connecticut.....			1	4		5
New York.....	2	2	1	5	3	13
New Jersey.....					1	1
Pennsylvania.....	1					1
Delaware.....		1	2			3
Maryland.....	1		3	6	1	11
Virginia.....		2		1		3
North Carolina.....	1	1	1	1		4
South Carolina.....	1	1		7		9
Georgia.....		1	1	8	1	11
East Florida.....	1					1
West Florida.....		2	1	8		11
Alabama.....	1			2		3
Louisiana.....	5	1	1			7
	13	14	19	61	15	122

REMARKS.—This statement is based upon the report of the board of engineers contained in executive document No. 153, 1st session 19th Congress, and only differs in the omission of the works incidental to the establishment of a naval depot up James river and the defences for Ocracoke inlet, and in the addition of those at St. Augustine and Key West.

Table showing the amount of money expended on forts that are finished or under construction, and the estimated amount to be expended on those not finished or not commenced.

States and Territories.	Expended.		Expected to be expended		Total expended and to be expended.	Remarks.
	On forts finished.	On forts under construction.	On forts not finished.	On all proposed.		
Maine	-----	-----	-----	\$1,368,000	\$1,368,000	
New Hampshire	-----	-----	-----	500,000	500,000	
Massachusetts	-----	\$157,309	\$898,266	1,714,000	2,769,575	
Rhode Island	-----	962,369	350,000	1,157,412	2,469,781	
Connecticut	-----	-----	-----	469,277	469,277	
New York	\$797,541	224,591	530,178	4,855,659	6,407,969	
Pennsylvania	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	Fort Mifflin; cost not known.
Delaware	-----	107,136	-----	900,000	1,007,136	Estimate for Fort Delaware not made.
Maryland	454,103	-----	-----	2,554,584	3,008,687	Cost of Fort McHenry not known.
Virginia	-----	3,127,837	741,188	-----	3,869,025	
North Carolina	349,384	411,485	60,000	132,000	952,869	
South Carolina	-----	324,426	500,000	600,000	1,424,426	Cost of work completed not known.
Georgia	-----	286,184	246,183	1,300,000	1,832,567	
Louisiana	1,444,529	-----	-----	342,329	1,786,858	
Alabama	1,026,777	-----	-----	603,290	1,630,067	
Florida	-----	704,442	210,000	4,100,000	5,014,442	Fort Marion built by Spanish government.
	4,072,334	6,305,779	3,535,815	20,596,551	34,510,479	

NOTE.—Besides the works enumerated in the above table, there are others proposed by the board of engineers in their report in Doc 153, 1st session 19th Congress, (1826,) which will increase the whole number to 111, and for which no surveys or estimates have been made, nor concerning which is there any data before the department; they have therefore been omitted. There are also a number of field works contemplated to be thrown up in time of war, and which are necessary to the defences of certain points.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 651.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE WANT OF MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION IN THE ARMY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 25, 1836.

ANDOVER, Massachusetts, February 17, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 9th instant. Accept my thanks for the prompt and obliging manner in which you have complied with my request.

As it is to be expected that those who have long been connected with the army and have experienced the evils which result from a deprivation of the ordinary means of grace should be able to suggest facts and reasons in favor of making provision by law for the religious and moral wants of the army, I take the liberty to present the following:

1. Provision is made by law for the religious and moral wants of the navy, at an expense of ten or twelve thousand dollars annually

2. A chaplain is supported by government at West Point.

3. Chaplains are provided for both houses of Congress. So that the principle of sustaining religious teachers by government is established.

4. Of the thousands of public servants in the civil departments, scarcely any are so situated as to be shut out from religious privileges. The army in this respect stands alone.

5. The estimate put on the means of religion is shown by the fact that almost every community sustains a religious teacher. What would be thought of a proposition to depose every minister of the gospel and close every church in the land? And yet in such an event the community would be in precisely the situation of the greater part of the army.

6. Nowhere more than in the army are the fruits of religion needed: fidelity, temperance, and cheerful obedience are the sinews of its efficiency. At a military post in the north, where a faithful minister was employed, scarcely a man was confined for a military offence for upwards of a year. One hundred instances of confinement, among the same number of men within the same period, have I known at other posts. If fifty temperate and faithful men would be as efficient as sixty, one-third of whom were more or less intemperate, and the temperance and fidelity of the former resulted from Christian principle diffused by the labors of a faithful chaplain, then would the employment of such chaplains at our several military posts be equivalent to increasing the army by more than a thousand men. I state these proportions merely to illustrate the importance of religious influence on the efficiency of the army, and the true economy of

securing it, without intending to affirm that one-third or one-quarter of the enlisted men are intemperate. The proportion of the intemperate may be, and I hope is, *much less* than one in four.

7. Such is the position of a number of our frontier posts that the military come in direct contact with the Indians; how desirable that their influence should be one of unmixed good!

8. The deprivation of religious institutions is felt by a large class who have spent their best days in the service. Many of the older officers and soldiers have families; and who does not appreciate the advantages of public religious instruction on the Sabbath in the education of children?

9. Great is the value of religious instruction to those who are *by their profession* frequently *exposed to death*. More than five hundred men have died at one post in Arkansas in about twelve years; not far from two hundred fell victims to the cholera in the campaign against the Sac and Fox Indians; between one and two hundred have fallen in battle with the Seminole Indians within a few months. How can government expose so many men to death without affording them the ordinary means of preparing for its consequences? Little as we might improve by these means while in health and safety, in the hour of dissolution the truths we had heard might become the foundation of hope, and shed their light upon the valley of death.

10. The plan proposed has been approved by a number of officers to whom it was submitted, among whom is the commanding general of the army.

There are about twenty posts garrisoned by one company; ten posts garrisoned by two companies; ten posts garrisoned by three and four companies; five posts garrisoned by five or more companies.

Those of one company are principally on the seaboard, where the services of a clergyman from a neighboring town could be obtained once a week for \$200 per annum.....	\$4, 000 00
Five of the posts with two companies are probably as favorably situated, which at \$200 per annum is.....	1, 000 00
The remaining twenty posts might receive \$400 per annum.....	8, 000 00
	<hr/>
	13, 000 00
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But as it is not probable that all the posts would avail themselves of the appropriation ten or twelve thousand dollars would suffice.

This plan recommends itself on the following grounds:

1. As to the expense. This at some posts is about equal to the pay of a first sergeant, and at others about half the pay and emoluments of the youngest subaltern.

2. The individual is selected by those most interested—viz: the officers at the posts—so that the majority can be suited in respect to the denomination of the clergyman.

3. It puts religious institutions within the reach of those who are willing to contribute a moderate sum to obtain them, and thus places the members of the army on a footing in this respect with other men.

4. No one can object to the measure, as it is only designed for those who approve of it; none are compelled to receive a chaplain; indeed, none can ordinarily obtain his services who are unwilling to contribute in part to his support.

5. When ministers are not employed the money of course remains in the treasury.

The execution of the plan—the apportionment of the money—should be left to the Secretary of War.

I am persuaded that the subject is important to the army; a similar plan, if I mistake not, has been adopted in the British army, where regular chaplains cannot be obtained. I hope an early report may be had on your resolution. If you think this communication presents any good reasons in favor of the object, it might be well to show it to the Hon. Mr. Goldsborough, of whom you spoke in your letter, and to some member of the Military Committee in the House of Representatives.

I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

J. S. GALLAGHER, 1st Lt. 2d Infantry.

HON. BENJ. SWIFT, *United States Senate, Washington.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No 652.

[1ST SESSION.]

EXPLANATORY ESTIMATES FOR FORTIFICATIONS, ARSENALS AND ARMORIES, AND FOR THE ARMAMENT OF FORTIFICATIONS, ETC.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 27, 1836.

A statement exhibiting the expenditures necessary to complete the armament of the forts named below with 2,679 cannon, and to supply the same forts with ammunition for 100 rounds.

Names of forts.	CANNON.									ARTILLERY CARRIAGES AND MORTAR BGS.			
	Casemate guns.			Barbette guns.			Mortars.		8-inch howitzers.	Total number cannon.	Casemate carriages.		
	24-pounders.	32-pounders.	42-pounders.	24-pounders.	32-pounders.	42-pounders.	10-inch heavy.	10-inch light.			24-pounders.	32-pounders.	42-pounders.
Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine				25	5					30			
Fort Preble, Portland					12					12			
Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, New Hampshire					40					40			
Fort Independence, Boston				6	68		5			79			
Fort Warren, George's Island					15					15			
Fort at New Bedford					14					14			
Fort Pickering, Salem, Massachusetts					9					9			
Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island			96		160		10	12	15	293			
Fort Trumbull, New London, Connecticut					23					23			
Fort Hale, New Haven, Connecticut					6					6			96
Fort Lafayette, harbor, New York	47						2			49			
Fort Hamilton	14		20		48		6	6		94		47	
Fort Hudson	25						3	2		30		14	
Fort Richmond	27						3	2		32		25	
Fort Castle William	25	50		25						100	25	27	
Fort Columbus				21	64		3	3		91		50	
Fort Wood				14	29		2	1		46			
Fort Tompkins, New York		30		20			2			52			
Fort Mifflin, Delaware river, Pennsylvania					53					53		30	
Fort on Pea Patch, Delaware river					50					50			
Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland					35		6	4	6	51			
Fort Severn, Annapolis, Maryland				6			1	1		8			
Fort Washington, Potomac river	21			52			4		6	83	21		
Fort Monroe, Virginia	16	32	90	30	50	50	15	8	10	301	16	32	90
Fort Castle, at the Rip Raps, Virginia		30	40				5	3		78		30	40
Fort Macon, Beaufort, North Carolina				17	11		4		3	35			
Fort Caswell, Smithville, North Carolina				70			4	2	4	80			
Fort Moultrie, Charleston, South Carolina				24			4		4	32			
Fort Castle Pinckney, South Carolina	8			12			1			21	8		
Fort Jackson, Savannah, Georgia				6			2			8			
Fort Pickens, Pensacola	7	61		40	106		10	6	5	235	7	61	
Fort Morgan, Mobile Point, Alabama	30		14	15	92		10	6	5	172	30		44
Fort Pike, Rigolets, Louisiana	22			60			6	2	2	93	22		
Fort Wood, Chef Menteur, Louisiana	22			60			6	2	2	92	22		
Fort Jackson, Mississippi river	10	16		120			10	3	3	162	10	16	
Fort St. Philip, Mississippi river				60			4	1	1	66			
Battery Bienvenue, Mississippi river				30			1	1		32			
Tower at Bayou Dupre, Louisiana				10			1	1	1	13			
Total number of guns, mortars, howitzers, carriages, and quantity of ammunition required	161	332	240	743	890	50	130	66	61	2,679	161	332	240
Number of guns and carriages, with implements and equipments complete, contemplated to be ready for mounting by the last of March next, and ammunition now on hand	148	243		252	110						148	243	
Deduct guns on hand over and above what are required by the last of March	13	89	240	491	780	50	130	66	61		13	89	240
Now to be procured			240	244	96	50	130	66	61		13	89	240

A statement exhibiting the expenditures necessary to complete the armament of the forts, &c.—Continued

Names of forts.	ARTILLERY CARRIAGES AND MORTAR BEDS.						AMMUNITION.					Powder, barrels.
	Barbette carriages.			Mortar beds.		8-inch howitzer carriages.	Cannon balls.			Shells.		
	24 pounds.	32 pounds.	42 pounds.	10 inch heavy.	10 inch light.		24 pounds.	32 pounds.	42-pounds.	10 inch.	8-inch.	
Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine	25	5					2,500	500				250
Fort Preble, Portland, Maine		12						1,200				144
Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, New Hampshire		40						4,000				480
Fort Independence, Boston	6	68			5		600	6,800		500		903
Fort Warren, George's island	6	15						1,500				180
Fort at New Bedford		14						1,400				168
Fort Pickering, Salem, Massachusetts		9						900				108
Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island		160		12	10	15		16,000	9,600	2,200	1,500	3,522
Fort Trumbull, New London, Connecticut		23						2,300				276
Fort Hale, New Haven, Connecticut		6						600				72
Fort Lafayette, harbor, New York					2			4,700		200		582
Fort Hamilton		48		6	6		2,000	6,200		1,200		1,012
Fort Hudson	20			2	3			2,500		500		345
Fort Richmond				2	3			2,700		500		369
Fort Castle William	25						5,000	5,000				1,000
Fort Columbus	21	64		3	3		2,100	6,400		600		990
Fort Wood	14	29		1	2		1,400	2,900		300		487
Fort Tompkins, New York	20				2		2,000	3,000		200		538
Fort Mifflin, Delaware river, Pennsylvania		53						5,300				636
Fort on Pea Patch, Delaware river, Pennsylvania		50						5,000				600
Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Maryland		35		4	6			3,500		1,000		510
Fort Severn, Annapolis, Maryland	6			1	1		600			200		66
Fort Washington, Potomac river	52				4	6	7,300			400	600	644
Fort Monroe, Virginia	30	50	50	8	15	10	4,600	8,200	14,000	2,300	1,000	3,559
Fort Castle, at the Rip Raps, Virginia				3	5			3,000	4,000	800		992
Fort Macon, Beaufort, North Carolina	17	11			4	3	1,700	1,100		400	300	316
Fort Caswell, Smithville, North Carolina	70			2	4	4	7,000			600	400	630
Fort Moultrie, Charleston, South Carolina	24				4		2,400			400	400	244
Fort Castle Pinckney, South Carolina	12				1		2,000			100		169
Fort Jackson, Savannah, Georgia	6				2		600			200		66
Fort Pickens, Pensacola	40	106		6	10	5	4,700	16,700		1,600	500	2,544
Fort Morgan, Mobile Point, Alabama	15	92		6	10	5	4,500	9,200	1,400	1,600	500	1,796
Fort Pike, Rigolets, Louisiana	60			2	6	2	8,200			800	200	736
Fort Wood, Chef Menteur, Louisiana	60			2	6	2	8,200			800	200	736
Fort Jackson, Mississippi river	120			3	10	3	13,000	1,600		1,300	300	1,361
Fort St. Philip, Mississippi river	60			1	4	1	6,000			500	100	529
Battery Bienvenue, Mississippi river	30			1	1		3,000			200		258
Tower at Bayou Dupe, Louisiana	10			1	1	1	1,000			200	100	102
Total number of guns, mortars, howitzers, carriages, and quantity of ammunition required	643	890	50	66	130	61	90,400	122,200	29,000	19,600	6,100	27,936
Number of guns and carriages, with implements and equipments complete, contemplated to be ready for mounting by the last of March next, and ammunition now on hand	252	110					97,966	34,419	5,361	10,907	4,185	6,500
Deduct guns on hand over and above what are required by the last of March	391	780	50	66	130	61	87,781	23,639	8,693	1,915		21,436
Now to be procured	391	780	50	66	130	61	87,781	23,639	8,693	1,915		21,436

First statement for the armament of the above forts with 2,679 cannon and 100 rounds of ammunition.

290 42-pounder guns, at \$520 each.....	\$150,800
244 24-pounder guns, at \$320 each.....	78,080
96 32-pounder guns, at \$450 each.....	43,200
130 10-inch heavy mortars, at \$210 each.....	27,300
66 10-inch light mortars, at \$102 each.....	6,732
61 8-inch howitzers, at \$102 each.....	6,222
87,781 32-pounder cannon balls, at \$1 28 each.....	112,359
23,639 42-pounder cannon balls, at \$1 68 each.....	39,713
1,915 8-inch shells, at \$150 per ton.....	5,642
8,693 10-inch shells, at \$150 per ton.....	51,226
404 24-pounder carriages, at \$300 each.....	121,200
869 32-pounder carriages, at \$330 each.....	286,770
290 42-pounder carriages, at \$370 each.....	107,300
130 10-inch heavy mortar beds, at \$270 each.....	35,100
66 10-inch light mortar beds, at \$230 each.....	15,180
61 8-inch howitzer carriages, at \$230 each.....	14,030
21,436 barrels gunpowder, at \$20 per barrel.....	428,720
Wads, tubes, and cartridge paper.....	34,740
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Contingencies for fuses, bursting, charges, rockets, &c.....	1,564,314
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Total to complete the armament for 2,679 cannon.....	1,581,314
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Second statement for the armament of the above forts with 2,444 cannon and 100 rounds of ammunition.

133 42-pounder guns, at \$520 each.....	\$69,161
244 24-pounder guns, at \$320 each.....	78,080
130 10-inch heavy mortars, at \$210 each.....	27,300
66 10-inch light mortars, at \$102 each.....	6,732
61 8-inch howitzers, at \$102 each.....	6,222
78,181 32-pounder cannon balls, at \$1 28 each.....	100,071
7,939 42-pounder cannon balls, at \$1 68 each.....	13,337
1,915 8-inch shells, at \$150 per ton.....	5,642
8,693 10-inch shells, at \$150 per ton.....	51,226
404 24-pounder carriages, at \$300 each.....	121,200
773 32-pounder carriages, at \$330 each.....	255,090
133 42-pounder carriages, at \$370 each.....	49,210
130 10-inch heavy mortar beds, at \$270 each.....	35,100
66 10-inch light mortar beds, at \$230 each.....	15,180
61 8-inch howitzer carriages, at \$230 each.....	14,030
18,086 barrels powder, at \$20 per barrel.....	361,720
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Contingencies for fuses, bursting, charges, rockets, &c.....	1,209,301
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Total to complete the armament for 2,444 cannon.....	1,224,301
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G. BOMFORD, *Colonel of Ordnance.*

Special estimate for additional appropriations for the service of the Ordnance department for the year 1836.

NATIONAL ARMORIES

HARPER'S FERRY, VIRGINIA.

A. For the purchase and erection of new and improved machinery for facilitating the manufacture of arms.....	\$23,725 00
B. For repairs of canal or raceway, and altering it.....	5,260 00
C. For the erection of a storehouse to contain condemned component parts of arms, defective materials, scraps, &c., of stone, 80 by 30 feet, two stories high, with slated roof.....	3,400 00
D. For the erection of a house to contain pit-coal, at the tilt-hammer shop, 30 by 20 feet, and 10 feet high.....	650 00
E. For the erection of ten new dwelling-houses for the accommodation of the workmen, at \$1,200 each.....	12,000 00
F. For the purchase of one acre of land adjoining the workshops and canals.....	5,000 00
G. For the purchase of buildings erected by private individuals on the public grounds at this armory.....	16,290 00
H. For the payment for repairs and additions upon the public dwelling-houses, made by workmen of the armory, to whom they have been assigned as dwellings.....	4,548 00
I. For the erection of a forge and fixtures for working up scrap iron into bars, and for fagotting steel, of brick or stone, with slated roof.....	5,000 00
K. For sinking a well and putting in a pump opposite the grinding mill.....	1,000 00
L. For the erection of a drill shop at the rifle works at this armory, 50 feet long, 17½ feet wide, and one story high, of brick, with slated roof.....	1,024 00
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	\$77,897 00

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS.

M. For the building of a proof-house.....	\$1, 500 00	
N. For building four brick coal-houses, with apartments for storing charcoal.....	6, 000 00	
O. For the erection of a storehouse for the deposit of articles in charge of the storekeeper, for the current service of the army.....	4, 000 00	
P. For the construction of two water cisterns.....	1, 500 00	
Q. For building a new flume and renewing part of the dam at middle water shop.....	3, 000 00	
R. For building a house for the fire engine and storage of lumber.....	500 00	
S. For the erection of four brick dwellings-houses, at \$2,500 each.....	10, 000 00	
T. For the purchase of hose for the fire engine.....	500 00	
U. For additional machinery and fixtures, and making new tools.....	15, 000 00	
W. For repairing public buildings, fences, &c.....	3, 000 00	
		\$45, 000 00
X. For the purchase and manufacture of the necessary brass field artillery.....	50, 000 00	
For the purchase and manufacture of iron field artillery.....	13, 150 00	
For the construction of 200 field artillery carriages, with implements and equipments complete, for mounting the above cannon, and for constructing 24 caissons and 24 travelling forges.....	74, 040 00	
		137, 190 00
Y. For the construction of 30 furnaces for heating cannon balls, at the fortifications at the sea-coast, \$400 each.....	12, 000 00	
		12, 000 00
		<u>272, 087 00</u>

RECAPITULATION.

For the national armories, viz:		
For Harper's Ferry.....	77, 897 00	
For Springfield.....	45, 000 00	
For the purchase or manufacture of light brass and iron field artillery, and for the construction of field artillery carriages, caissons, and travelling forges.....	137, 190 00	
For the construction of furnaces for heating cannon balls.....	12, 000 00	
		<u>272, 087 00</u>

GEO. BOMFORD, *Col. of Ordnance.*ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, January 11, 1836.*

A. The superintendent in charge of the Harper's Ferry armory represents that a number of new and improved machines are very necessary, and almost indispensable, with regard to the facility, accuracy, and economy, in the manufacture of small arms. They are very essential in extending the improvements now making; they are also required in order to better systematize the condition of the armory, for classification and equalizing gradation of the prices paid to workmen.

By the erection of new machinery, it is estimated that a great saving will be effected, in particular operations, in the fabrication of the various tools made. All these objects, it is believed, would be accomplished by the erection of new machinery, for which an appropriation is now estimated.

B. For repairs to canal, raising the embankments, flagging the pathway on it, cleaning out and walling the lower end, and cleaning obstructions above the head gates; all of which are indispensable.

C. This storehouse is much wanted as a place for the deposit, preservation, and location of various materials, and defective component parts of arms. Its construction can be so arranged that, should an emergency arise requiring the fabrication of an increased number of arms at this armory, it can be converted into a workshop without much difficulty or expense.

D. The erection of a coal-house is very necessary, in consequence of there being none in the vicinity of the tilt-hammer shop, at which place the greater part of the coal used is consumed.

E. The erection of ten additional dwellings-houses for the accommodation of the workmen and their families at this armory is considered indispensable; a number of those now occupied by them being, from their ruinous and dilapidated condition, very uncomfortable and unhealthy, and not worthy of repairs, many of them having been built of wood more than *thirty* years ago. The greater part of these old buildings are situated on the bank of the Potomac, and the site is overflowed by every heavy rain; their lower apartments (partly under ground) are, in consequence, kept damp and unhealthy during the whole year, and this is conceived to be one of the principal causes of the sickness of that establishment.

F. This item—the purchase of Wager's lot—it is situated directly in the rear of the finishing and boring shops, master armorer's office, and storeroom, upon the outer margin of the canal. The purchase of this lot is very important, as it respects the safety of the public armory, in consequence of slight wooden buildings being erected upon it, and occupied by persons regardless of the property of others; and these evils are constantly increasing.

The price asked for the ground appears to be high; but land at this place is very valuable, and possession of it is of much importance to the public works; and as it has been ascertained that it cannot be obtained for a less sum, the item is respectfully submitted.

G. The amount here referred to is the result of a valuation made by disinterested persons. These buildings were erected many years since, and without authority from the chief of this office. They are also good and serviceable, their annual amount of rents being not less than nineteen hundred dollars.

As the owners pay no rent or taxes to the United States, they are perfectly satisfied to hold the property under such advantageous circumstances. To this there could be no great objection if the

ground occupied by the buildings and their enclosures was not necessary to the public service of the armory. It is that part of the public ground which lies between the two rivers, being the only disposable level ground at the armory. It has the advantage of being on the south side of the hill, and is the most suitable ground for dwellings for the mechanics, as it is free from the inconveniences and unhealthiness referred to under the head E, which attaches to the sites of the old buildings there alluded to.

The possession of these buildings and their enclosures would, without doubt, have a marked effect in improving the health of the workmen. And this circumstance would ultimately enable the department to reduce the excess of wages now given at this establishment over and above what is paid at the Springfield armory, this excess being found necessary to be given at Harper's Ferry, principally in consequence of the time lost by the workmen from sickness.

As these buildings and their enclosures occupy the most suitable ground for the erection of dwellings, their purchase becomes a matter of the first importance to the public interest at this establishment, and the amount embraced in this estimate is therefore especially recommended.

H. As mentioned under the head E, many of the dwellings at this armory are old and ruinous, and have, from time to time, received repairs at periods when public funds for the purpose could not be obtained.

Acting under the necessity of circumstances, repairs of public buildings occupied by the workmen have frequently been made by them, but without authority from the chief of this office.

From various causes of incapacities in the workmen, it frequently becomes necessary to discharge unsuitable persons, who in many instances retain possession of the public buildings after their discharge, on the grounds that the improvements they have made to the buildings have not been reimbursed them by the United States; and it is found that the authority of the superintendent of the armory is insufficient to remove them except by a tedious legal process.

This occasions many inconveniences at the armory, and among these the principal is that of the exclusion from the public dwellings of workmen employed in place of those who may have been discharged. To avoid these evils, the sum here referred to is embraced in this estimate.

I. A forge at this armory is much wanted to work up scraps, old gun barrels, borings and turnings, that unavoidably accumulate. Its erection, besides its utility in saving scraps, will enable the superintendent to obtain iron of the quality and dimensions desired without delay.

It is estimated that, by the use of the forge, about three pounds of good iron may be made from the borings and turnings of each musket. The scrap iron at the armory, if sold at public auction, will not command more than two cents per pound; but if worked up into bars, it will be equal in value to three or four cents per pound.

K. The sinking of a well is considered very necessary, in consequence of no pure water for use being within three or four hundred yards of the new tilt-hammer shop and many of the houses.

L. The erection of a suitable building for a drill shop at the rifle factory at this armory is considered indispensable, that at present used for this purpose being an old wooden building very like to take fire, and, from its position, to endanger other shops and machinery. The sum of \$1,024 has therefore been inserted in this estimate for building a new drill shop.

M. The building of the proof-house is indispensable, as the one now in use is in a state of dilapidation, and is considered from this cause, together with its contiguity with other buildings, as unsafe.

N. The erection of the coal-house is very desirable; and it is important that there should be a deposit for the charcoal in charge of the storekeeper. There are four separate and distinct places, distant from each other, where this article is used, and there should be apartments in each house large enough to contain three months' supply, and built in such a manner as to guard against the destruction of the whole, in case any one of them accidentally takes fire; each house should contain from 25,000 to 30,000 bushels, the quantity usually consumed at each shop annually.

O. The storeroom is indispensable, as the cellars and other places now used for the storage of iron, steel, files, and other stores, are not suited to the purpose, and the property should be concentrated under the control of the officer who is responsible for it.

P. The construction of the two cisterns to contain water at this armory is deemed essentially necessary for security against accidents by fire.

Q. The flume on the south of Mill river, at the middle water shop, is worn out, and requires to be rebuilt; and that part of the dam connected with it requires repairing. To effect these objects the sum of \$3,000 has been inserted in this estimate.

R. A house for the fire engine and the storage of lumber, at the middle water shop, is much wanted. The former is kept in a wooden shed, and the latter frequently exposed to the weather.

S. The public quarters occupied by the clerks at this armory are all dilapidated, and some of them not worth repairs. And as the clerks are entitled by the regulations to quarters (free of charge) the sum of \$10,000 has been inserted in this estimate for the erection of four new brick dwelling-houses for their use.

T. There are but a few feet of hose belonging to the fire engine, and it is all-important that there should be enough to carry the water from the cisterns to any part of the buildings. A small expenditure for this necessary article might be the means of saving thousands of dollars in the event of a fire.

U. The superintendent of this armory represents that several new and improved machines are much wanted. And it has been found by the introduction of new machinery that the quality of the work has been greatly improved. For these reasons the sum of \$15,000 has been inserted in this estimate for procuring new machinery, as well as for fabricating the necessary new tools required in the manufacture of small arms.

A critical examination of the armories has been made by the inspector of armories and arsenals; of the various improvements required at the armories; and the several sums embraced in the foregoing estimate are stated to be indispensable to the advancement of those establishments.

W. Several of the dwelling-houses occupied by the workmen at this armory require extensive repairs to make them tenantable; they are constructed of wood, and many of the roofs are decayed.

Some of the fences enclosing the public grounds are old and decaying, and require to be renewed. It is therefore estimated that the sum of \$3,000 can be advantageously expended during the current year, for repairing the buildings, fences, &c.

X. The board of officers, recently assembled at the Watervliet arsenal, have recommended the purchase or manufacture of a number of brass field cannon, there being few on hand of this description that are fit for service.

It may also be stated that no brass cannon have been procured since 1812.

It is desirable also to obtain one hundred pieces of iron field cannon, in consequence of there being but few of that description on hand at the arsenals.

The increased strength of the gunpowder recently manufactured renders it necessary to reinforce the iron field guns with additional metal, and it is doubtful whether those of the old pattern would be perfectly safe, under all the circumstances of service.

The construction of the field carriages will be rendered necessary, if the appropriation for the field cannon is granted.

Y. Many of the forts are destitute of furnaces for heating shot, and this addition to their means of defence is indispensable.

Additions to the special estimate presented by the inspector of armories and arsenals for the consideration of the honorable Secretary of War.

A.—KENNEBEC ARSENAL.

For the purchase of 10 acres of land on the north, and 10 acres on the south side of the ground plat at this arsenal, 20 acres, at \$250.....	\$5,000 00
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B.—FRANKFORD ARSENAL.

For the purchase of 3 acres of land adjoining the eastern side of the ground plat.....	2,000 00
For enclosing the rear of the public ground at this post with a brick wall and coping.....	7,000 00

C.—WATERTOWN ARSENAL.

For constructing a forging shop, one story high, 75 by 40 feet, of brick.....	2,500 00
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D.—FORT MONROE ARSENAL.

For the purchase of one steam engine, 8-horse power.....	2,300 00
For quarters for officers.....	8,000 00

Total.....	26,800 00
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Remarks in explanation of items in additional special estimate.

A. The ground plat at Kennebec is long and narrow, extending from the river to the county road. The buildings are more numerous than was first intended, and are placed near the margin of the plat. The land on both sides is rapidly increasing in value and will shortly be built upon.

Prudence requires that a wide space be preserved around the public buildings, especially the magazine. The ravines along the present line make it difficult and expensive to construct a wall; but by procuring more land a good line for the wall will be obtained.

This addition is required with no reference to any future extension of this depot.

B. *Second item.*—The additional ground at Frankford appears to be indispensable, to give more space around the magazine and principal arsenal, and to afford room to prove powder. A lot has been hired for this purpose heretofore, but it cannot be obtained hereafter. The wall is a suitable and permanent enclosure, and the only proper one.

C. *Third item.*—A workshop is indispensable at Watertown. The sum asked for is very low, probably insufficient, and I would increase it to \$3,000.

D. *Fourth item.*—A steam engine at Fort Monroe is necessary to perform work which is now done elsewhere at a greater cost.

A comparison of the cost of work there, and at arsenals using steam or water power, will show the great amount saved in all heavy work, by the substitution of engines for hand labor.

A building for officers' quarters is required, on account of the limited supply; and it will always be useful in case the arsenal is suppressed.

The sum of \$8,000 is believed to be sufficient for this purpose.

The purchase of additional ground at the Kennebec and Frankford arsenals is recommended with no view to the further extension of those establishments, but to provide for their greater safety; and the land is rapidly increasing in value.

Respectfully submitted.

GEO. TALCOTT, Lt. Col. Ord., Inspector of Armories and Arsenals.

The foregoing items of appropriation have been presented by the inspector of armories and arsenals in his inspection reports, and are respectfully recommended to the honorable Secretary of War for his favorable consideration.

GEO. BOMFORD, Colonel of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, January 16, 1836.

STATEMENT OF THE EFFECTIVE FORCE OF THE ARMY, AND THE PAY AND EMOLUMENTS OF EACH GRADE THEREIN.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 29, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT *February 27, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a report of the adjutant general, showing the effective force of the army, and a statement exhibiting the pay and emoluments of each grade.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

HON. M. VAN BUREN, *President of the Senate.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 18, 1836.*

SIR: In conformity with your instructions, I herewith respectfully submit a statement exhibiting the "efficient force" of the army in such form as it is supposed will best meet the objects of the Senate's resolution of 15th instant, which, it is understood, has reference to the number of troops provided by the peace establishment for the protection of the frontiers and to garrison the forts. Accordingly, the statement includes—

The regiment of dragoons	715 men.
The four regiments of artillery	1,988 "
The seven regiments of infantry	3,598 "
Total rank and file, including non-commissioned officers	6,301 "
Add the complement of commissioned officers	457 "
Aggregate of dragoons, artillery, and infantry	6,758 "

From this number (6,301) of men deduct 550, being the estimated number of recruits now required to fill the rank and file of the army, as also 487 reported sick, and the remainder, 5,264, would constitute the actual available force to garrison the 32 regular permanent works, which, according to the plan of construction, require 3,238 cannon for their armament, and for the protection of the northern, western, and southern frontiers—*i. e.*, from Houlton, Maine, along the boundary line north, *via* the lakes, over to the Mississippi, as far north as Fort Snelling, near the Falls of St. Anthony; thence south to Fort Leavenworth, situated 430 miles above the mouth of the Missouri; thence south 1,200 miles to New Orleans, and to Fort Towson, 530 miles up the Red river, near the Texan line.

If it be desired to see the number of general and staff officers, the number of officers of the medical, pay, and purchasing departments, the number of officers of engineers, topographical engineers, and officers of the ordnance, I respectfully cite the official documents accompanying the President's message to Congress, page 56, table A, of document No. 1, and also the Army Register, page 30.

Respectfully submitted.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

Statement showing the military force, consisting of dragoons, artillery, and infantry, provided by law for the defence and protection of the maritime, the northern, western, and southern frontier.

	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant majors.	Quartermaster sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Principal musicians.	Chief buglers.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farmers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.
The regiment of dragoons	1	1	1	10	11	10	1	1	40	40	1	2	20	.....	10	.....	600	34	715	749
Four regiments of artillery	4	4	4	26	72	72	4	4	144	144	...	...	...	72	...	108	1,512	192	1,988	2,180
Seven regiments of infantry	7	7	7	70	70	70	7	7	210	280	14	...	...	140	...	...	2,940	231	3,598	3,829
Grand aggregate	12	12	12	116	153	152	12	12	394	464	15	2	20	212	10	108	5,052	457	6,301	6,758

Remarks.

1. In order to furnish more specifically the information called for by the Senate's resolution of the 16th instant respecting the "efficient force" of the army, it may be proper to state that, of the 457 officers of dragoons, artillery, and infantry provided by law on the 1st of January, about 118 were reported as detached from their respective regiments, of whom 77 were employed in the Ordnance and Engineer departments, at the Military Academy, and on topographical duty, 18 were on special service, and 23 on the recruiting service.

2. From the number of the rank and file provided by law (6,301) the following deductions should be made, when considering the "efficient force" of the army, to wit:

The number of men reported sick	487
The vacancies, or the estimated number of recruits required to fill the ranks	550
	<hr/> 1, 037 <hr/>

To this amount (1,037) the actual "efficient force" is less than the establishment, which leaves the rank and file of the army at this time for actual service not to exceed 5,264.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

FEBRUARY 18, 1836.

Statement showing the pay and emoluments of one individual of each grade of the army.

Grades.	Pay per annum.	Subsistence per annum.	Servants, for pay, subsistence, and clothing per annum.	Forage for horses per annum.	Average assumed cost and value of quarters per annum.	Average assumed cost and value of food per annum.	Aggregate amount emolumented and unemolumented pay, &c., per annum.	Remarks.
GENERAL STAFF.								
Major general	\$3,100 00	\$1,095 00	\$700 00	\$672 00	\$432 00	\$266 66	\$5,565 66	
Aide-de-camp to major general.....	288 00	73 00		192 00			553 00	In addition to pay in the line.
Brigadier general.....	1,248 00	876 00	525 00	480 00	400 00	185 63	3,714 62	
Aide-de-camp to brigadier general.....	240 00			192 00			432 00	Do. do.
Adjutant general.....	1,080 00	438 00	398 00	480 00	324 00	198 33	2,918 33	Pay, &c., of colonel of cavalry.
Inspector general	1,080 00	438 00	398 00	480 00	324 00	198 33	2,918 33	Do. do.
Quartermaster general	1,248 00	876 00	525 00	480 00	324 00	206 25	3,659 25	Pay, &c., of brigadier general.
Quartermaster.....	720 00	292 00	398 00	384 00	288 00	116 66	2,198 66	Pay, &c., of major of cavalry.
Assistant quartermaster.....	240 00			192 00			432 00	In addition to pay in the line.
Paymaster general	2,500 00				324 00	182 50	3,006 50	
Paymaster	600 00	292 00	350 00	288 00	288 00	116 66	1,934 66	Pay, &c., of major of infantry.
Commissary of purchases	3,000 00						3,000 00	
Commissary general of subsistence.....	1,080 00	438 00	350 00	384 00	324 00	198 33	2,774 33	Pay, &c., of colonel of ordnance.
Commissary of subsistence, major.....	720 00	292 00	398 00	384 00	288 00	116 66	2,188 66	Pay, &c., of quartermaster.
Commissary of subsistence.....	240 00			192 00			432 00	In addition to pay in the line.
Assistant commissary of subsistence.....	120 & 240						120 & 240	Do. do.
Military storekeeper	480 00	292 00	175 03		180 00	91 33	1,218 33	Not to exceed the pay, &c., of captain of infantry.
Topographical engineer	720 00	292 00	398 00	384 00	288 00	116 66	2,198 66	Pay, &c., of major of cavalry.
Assistant topographical engineer.....	480 00	292 00	175 00		144 00	79 91	1,170 91	Pay, &c., of captain of infantry.
Surgeon general	2,500 00				324 00	182 50	3,006 50	
Surgeon of 10 years' faithful service..	600 00	584 00	350 00	288 00	192 00	102 08	2,116 08	Pay, &c., of major, and add'l rat'ns.
Surgeon under 10 years	600 00	292 00	350 00	288 00	192 00	102 08	1,824 08	Pay, &c., of major.
Assistant surgeon of 10 years' faithful service.....	480 00	584 00	175 00	192 00	144 00	79 91	1,654 91	Pay, &c., of captain; additional rat'ns, and forage for two horses.
Assistant surgeon of 5 years' service.....	480 00	292 00	175 00	192 00	144 00	79 91	1,362 91	Pay, &c., of captain, and forage for two horses.
Assistant surgeon under 5 years' service.....	360 00	292 00	175 00	192 00	96 00	63 29	1,178 29	Pay, &c., of first lieutenant, and forage for two horses.
Professor of natural and experimental philosophy.....	720 00	365 00	350 00	288 00	192 00	102 08	2,017 08	Military Academy, pay, &c., of lieutenant colonel of infantry.
Assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy.....	480 00	292 00	175 00		144 00	79 91	1,170 91	Military Academy, pay, &c., of captain of infantry.
Professor of mathematics	600 00	292 00	350 00	288 00	192 00	102 08	1,824 08	Military Academy, pay, &c., of major of infantry.
Assistant professor of mathematics.....	480 00	292 00	177 00		144 00	79 91	1,170 91	Military Academy, pay, &c., of captain of infantry.
Professor of engineering.....	600 00	292 00	350 00	288 00	192 00	102 08	1,824 08	Military Academy, pay, &c., of major of infantry.
Assistant professor of engineering	480 00	292 00	175 00		144 00	79 91	1,170 91	Military Academy, pay, &c., of captain of infantry.
Chaplain and professor of ethics.....	600 00	292 00	350 00	288 00	192 00	102 08	1,824 08	Military Academy, pay, &c., of major of infantry.
Teacher of the French language.	480 00	292 00	175 00		144 00	79 91	1,170 91	Military Academy, pay, &c., of captain of infantry.
Teacher of drawing.....	480 00	292 00	175 00		144 00	79 91	1,170 91	Do. do.
Cadet	192 00	146 00					338 00	Military Academy.
Master of the sword	320 00	146 00					466 00	Do.

Statement showing the pay and emoluments, &c.—Continued.

Grades.	Pay per annum.	Subsistence per annum.	Servants, for pay, subsistence, and clothing per annum.	Forage for horses per annum.	Average assumed cost value of quarters per annum.	Average assumed cost and value of fuel per annum.	Aggregate amount embarrassed and unembarrassed pay, &c., per annum.	Remarks.
DRAGOONS.								
Colonel.....	\$1,080 00	\$438 00	\$398 00	\$480 00	\$240 00	\$138 83	\$2,774 83	
Lieutenant colonel.....	900 00	365 00	398 00	384 00	192 00	102 08	2,341 08	
Major.....	730 00	292 00	398 00	384 00	192 00	102 08	2,088 08	
Adjutant.....	120 00						120 00	In addition to pay in the line.
Captain.....	600 00	292 00	199 00	288 00	144 00	79 91	1,602 91	
Lieutenant, 1st and 2d, and brevet 2d.	400 00	292 00	199 00	192 00	96 00	63 29	1,242 29	When a lieutenant is in the performance of staff duty, for which he receives extra compensation, he is deprived of one ration per day, equal to \$73 per annum.
Commanding officer of a company.....	120 00						120 00	In addition to pay of his grade "for his duties and responsibilities with respect to the clothing, arms, and accoutrements of the company."
Sergeant major.....	192 00						192 00	
Quartermaster sergeant.....	192 00						192 00	
Chief bugler.....	192 00						192 00	
First sergeant.....	180 00						180 00	
Sergeant.....	144 00						144 00	
Corporal.....	120 00						120 00	
Bugler.....	108 00						108 00	
Farrier and blacksmith.....	120 00						120 00	
Private.....	96 00						96 00	
ENGINEERS, ORDNANCE, ARTILLERY, AND INFANTRY.								
Colonel.....	900 00	438 00	350 00	384 00	240 00	138 83	2,450 83	
Lieutenant colonel.....	720 00	365 00	350 00	288 00	192 00	102 08	2,017 08	
Major.....	600 00	292 00	350 00	288 00	192 00	102 08	1,824 08	
Adjutant.....	120 00			192 00			312 00	In addition to pay in the line.
Captain.....	480 00	292 00	175 00		144 00	79 91	1,170 91	
First lieutenant.....	360 00	292 00	175 00		96 00	63 29	966 29	When a lieutenant is in the performance of staff duty, for which he receives extra compensation, he is deprived of one ration per day, equal to \$73 per annum.
Second lieutenant and brevet second lieutenant, each.....	300 00	292 00	175 00		96 00	63 29	926 29	
Commanding officer of a company.....	120 00						120 00	In addition to pay of his grade "for his duties and responsibilities with respect to the clothing, arms, and accoutrements of the company."
Sergeant major.....	192 00						192 00	
Quartermaster sergeant.....	192 00						192 00	
Principal musician.....	192 00						192 00	Of infantry.
First sergeant.....	180 00						180 00	
Ordnance sergeant.....	60 00						60 00	In addition to pay in the line.
Sergeant.....	144 00						144 00	
Corporal.....	96 00						96 00	
Artificer.....	120 00						120 00	Of artillery.
Musician.....	72 00						72 00	
Private.....	72 00						72 00	
Armorer.....	192 00						192 00	Of ordnance.
Blacksmith.....	192 00						192 00	Do.
Carriage-maker.....	192 00						192 00	Do.
Artificer.....	156 00						156 00	Do.
Laborer.....	108 00						108 00	Do.

NOTES.

Additional rations are included in no case, except to surgeons and assistant surgeons of *ten years' faithful service*, and to them, as grades, they are expressly provided for by law. They are not provided for in any other case, as for a grade or for grades, but are authorized "to the commanding officers of each separate post," at the discretion of the President of the United States. When they are allowed to any officer, double the number to which he is entitled in his grade is the usual allowance; as, for example, to a major general fifteen per day, equal to \$1,095 per annum; to a captain four per day, equal to \$392 per annum. Out of about six hundred officers who might be placed in situations to receive additional rations, about one hundred and thirty receive them; the number varies according to the fluctuations of the service.

The average cost and value of quarters and fuel is assumed, because the former either belong to the public or are hired or commuted where there are no public quarters, and the latter is either purchased or procured by the troops. The calculations in regard to the money value of these allowances are not carried out for the non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c., nor is the money value of their subsistence.

In explanation of the expression, "embarrassed or unembarrassed pay, &c.," in the aggregate column, it is deemed proper to remark, that officers, to be entitled to the allowances for servants and horses, must keep them in service; for the act of Congress approved April 24, 1816, section 12, requires that they be "actually kept in service," and hence, to be entitled to receive what is authorized, the officers must incur expenses nearly equal, in some cases more than equal, to what they would receive. Some officers who are entitled to forage do not receive from the public such allowance, because they do not keep the horses to which they are entitled. Quarters and fuel are only allowed when officers are regularly assigned to duty at the places where the allowances are claimed. Officers on leave of absence are not entitled to quarters and fuel.

Transportation of baggage, or mileage, is not embraced in this statement, because it is paid only when an officer is travelling under orders.

Sections 21 and 22 of the act of Congress approved March 16, 1862, allow a per diem to officers when travelling, and sitting on general courts-martial, which allowance is, also, not included in the statement, because that authorized by the 22d section is to reimburse the extra expenses to which officers are subject in the performance of the duty; and that authorized by the 21st section is for the performance of the duties of judge-advocate.

This statement is made out and prepared from the reports of the paymaster general and quartermaster general to the Secretary of War, and from other information in my possession, in conformity to the instructions of the Secretary of War.

THO. F. HUNT, Major and Assistant Quartermaster.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 654.

[1ST SESSION.]

REPORT ON THE EXPEDITION OF DRAGOONS, UNDER COLONEL HENRY DODGE, TO THE
ROCKY MOUNTAINS IN 1835.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 29, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 27, 1836.*

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 16th instant, I have the honor to transmit a report of the adjutant general, with the journal of Colonel Dodge of his expedition into the Indian country in 1835.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEW. CASS.

Hon. M. VAN BUREN, *President of the Senate.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 23, 1836.*

SIR: In conformity with your instructions, I herewith respectfully submit the official report of the expedition of the squadron of dragoons, under the command of Colonel Henry Dodge, to the Rocky mountains, during the summer of 1835, with the journal and map accompanying the same, called for by the resolution of the Senate of the 16th instant.

1. The journal and map (B) on which are traced the routes of the dragoons during the summers of 1834 and 1835.

2. Letter from Colonel Dodge to the adjutant general.

3. Letter from General Gaines to the adjutant general, both accompanying the report to this office in relation to the expedition.

With regard to the information respecting the location of the different Indian tribes situated on the frontiers of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and the northwest frontier, required by the second part of the resolution, in addition to the map accompanying the report, I herewith respectfully submit the one (marked A) recently prepared at the Topographical bureau, which, it is understood, furnishes the best information on that subject.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

Journal of the march of a detachment of dragoons, under the command of Colonel Dodge, during the summer of 1835.

Agreeably to general order No. 12, of the 9th March, directing the movement of the dragoons for the ensuing summer, the detachment under Colonel Dodge left Fort Leavenworth on the 29th May. The strength and organization of the command as follows:

Company "G," 37 men, commanded by Captain Ford.

Company "C," 40 men, commanded by Captain Duncan.

Company "A," 40 men, commanded by Lieutenant Lupton.

Lieutenant Wheelock, doing duty in company "C"; Lieutenant Steen, ordnance officer, in command of two swivels; Lieutenant Terrett, assistant commissary of subsistence, &c.; Lieutenant Kingsbury, acting adjutant, and Dr. Fellows, assistant surgeon. Major Dougherty, Indian agent, was to accompany the command as far as the Pawnee village, and Captain Gantt, Indian trader, who was well acquainted with the country over which we were to march, accompanied the detachment in the capacity of guide.

The companies were directed to take 60 days' rations of flour and 10 days' rations of pork, and the assistant commissary of subsistence to take 25 beavers and two wagon loads of flour.

Commenced the march in a direction northwest, over a high rolling prairie, with frequent ravines skirted with timber. Marched 15 miles and encamped on a small creek. Commenced raining during the night and continued during the whole of the next day, so as to prevent our marching.

May 31.—Commenced the march in a direction N. 20° W. over a rough, broken country; crossed several small creeks skirted with timber, with flats or bottoms of considerable extent, the soil of which was very fertile. Marched 17 miles and encamped on Independence creek.

June 1.—Marched 25 miles, and June 2d, 12 miles, in a direction N. 30° W., and arrived at the Big Nemahaw. The general face of the country passed over was that of a high rolling prairie, in some places rough and hilly, with numerous small creeks and ravines, most of which were skirted with timber of a low growth; the soil generally fertile, especially in the valleys of the small creeks; the banks of the Nemahaw were skirted with groves of timber of considerable extent and of a larger growth and greater variety than we have met with heretofore. The Nemahaw is a deep, muddy stream, about 200 or 300 yards wide, the current rapid, and the banks high and steep; it was at a high stage of water at the time of our arrival, and we found that it would be impossible to ford it.

The country between Fort Leavenworth and the Big Nemahaw belongs to the Kickapoo Indians; it is sufficiently large and well adapted to afford them all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life. There is a sufficient quantity of timber for fuel and for building purposes. The soil is fertile, and will produce all sorts of grain; the pasturage good, and large numbers of cattle could be raised with but little labor. As the game is becoming very scarce, they will necessarily be obliged to depend upon the cultivation of the soil for their future sustenance.

24th CONGRESS.]

No. 654.

[1st Session.]

REPORT ON THE EXPEDITION OF DRAGOONS, UNDER COLONEL HENRY DODGE, TO THE
ROCKY MOUNTAINS IN 1835.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 29, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 27, 1836.*

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 16th instant, I have the honor to transmit a report of the adjutant general, with the journal of Colonel Dodge of his expedition into the Indian country in 1835.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEW. CASS.

Hon. M. VAN BUREN, *President of the Senate.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 23, 1836.*

SIR: In conformity with your instructions, I herewith respectfully submit the official report of the expedition of the squadron of dragoons, under the command of Colonel Henry Dodge, to the Rocky mountains, during the summer of 1835, with the journal and map accompanying the same, called for by the resolution of the Senate of the 16th instant.

1. The journal and map (B) on which are traced the routes of the dragoons during the summers of 1834 and 1835.

2. Letter from Colonel Dodge to the adjutant general.

3. Letter from General Gaines to the adjutant general, both accompanying the report to this office in relation to the expedition.

With regard to the information respecting the location of the different Indian tribes situated on the frontiers of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and the northwest frontier, required by the second part of the resolution, in addition to the map accompanying the report, I herewith respectfully submit the one (marked A) recently prepared at the Topographical bureau, which, it is understood, furnishes the best information on that subject.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

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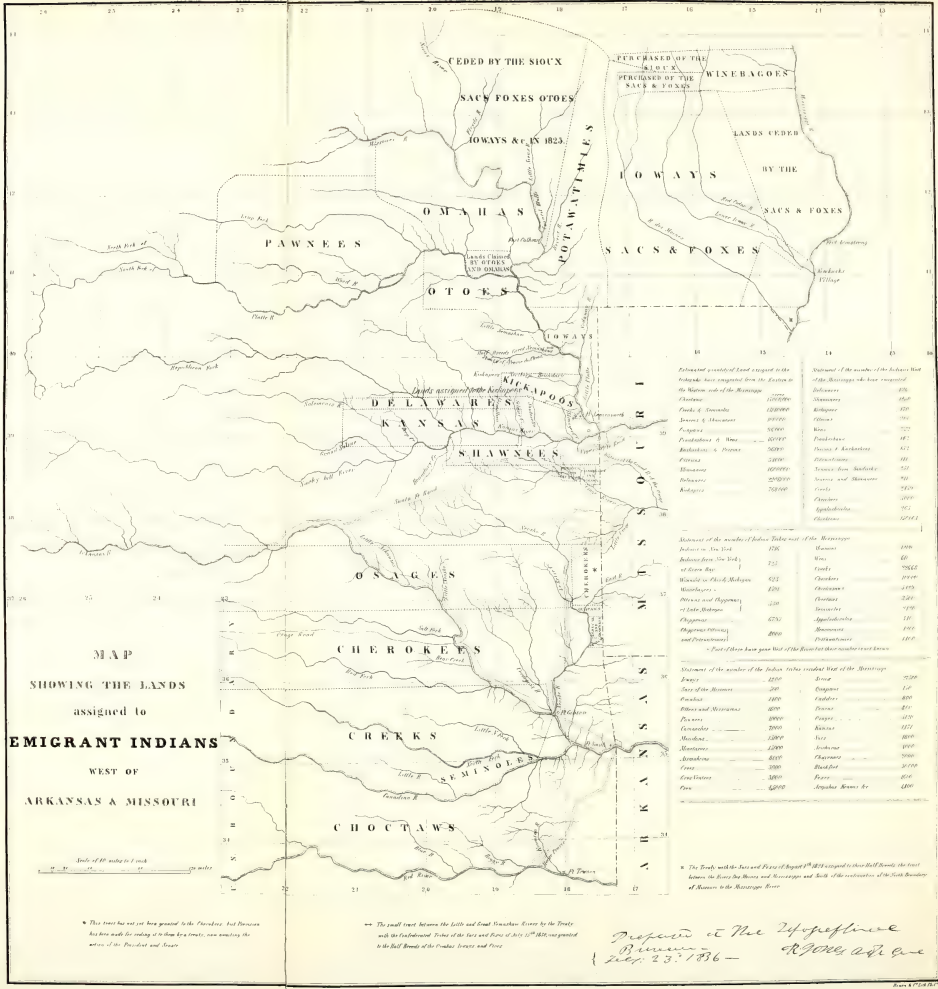
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June 1.—Marched 25 miles, and June 2d, 12 miles, in a direction N. 30° W., and arrived at the Big Nemahaw. The general face of the country passed over was that of a high rolling prairie, in some places rough and hilly, with numerous small creeks and ravines, most of which were skirted with timber of a low growth; the soil generally fertile, especially in the valleys of the small creeks; the banks of the Nemahaw were skirted with groves of timber of considerable extent and of a larger growth and greater variety than we have met with heretofore. The Nemahaw is a deep, muddy stream, about 200 or 300 yards wide, the current rapid, and the banks high and steep; it was at a high stage of water at the time of our arrival, and we found that it would be impossible to ford it.

The country between Fort Leavenworth and the Big Nemahaw belongs to the Kickapoo Indians; it is sufficiently large and well adapted to afford them all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life. There is a sufficient quantity of timber for fuel and for building purposes. The soil is fertile, and will produce all sorts of grain; the pasturage good, and large numbers of cattle could be raised with but little labor. As the game is becoming very scarce, they will necessarily be obliged to depend upon the cultivation of the soil for their future sustenance.



* This tract has not yet been granted to the Cherokee and Delaware
 has been made by making it a part of the same, and making the
 action of the President and Senate

** The small tract between the Little and Great Washita, known to the Treaty
 with the Delawares, October 10th 1821 and June 10th 1822, is assigned
 to the Wolf Bands of the Cheyenne, Arapaho and Kiowa

* The Treaty with the Delaware and Chickasaw of August 17th 1825 assigned to these Wolf Bands the tract
 between the Little and Great Washita, and the Wolf Bands of the Cheyenne, Arapaho and Kiowa
 of the Delaware and Chickasaw Treaty

Proposed to the
President
Jan. 23rd 1856
R. R. R. R. R.

June 3.—Crossed the baggage over the Nemahaw in a boat made of a beef's hide and a small wagon-box belonging to Captain Duncan; swam the horses; and the command reached the opposite side without loss of horse or damage done to the baggage.

June 4 marched eighteen miles, and June 5 twelve miles, in a direction N. 50° W.; arrived at the Little Nemahaw, found it swimming, and encamped upon the banks. The country between the Big and Little Nemahaw belongs to the half-breeds of the Otto, Omaha, &c., tribes. The character of the country is that of a rolling prairie, less rough and broken than that between the Big Nemahaw and Fort Leavenworth. Crossed numerous small creeks and ravines, with high precipitous banks, which retarded our march; the soil of this portion of the country is very fertile, and there is a sufficient quantity of timber for fuel. Lieutenant Wheelock was permitted to return to Fort Leavenworth upon tendering his resignation.

June 6.—Crossed our baggage in skin boats, swam the horses, and arrived upon the opposite side of the Nemahaw without loss or damage to either. On the 7th commenced our march over a beautiful and fertile country, diversified with all the accidents of wood and plain, creeks and ravines. During the day we saw a large herd of elk, probably thirty or forty, but were unable to approach near enough to shoot them. Our course was N. 60° W., and but a short distance from the Missouri, the high banks of which were in full view during the day. Marched twenty-five miles, and encamped on one of the forks of the Little Nemahaw.

June 8.—Marched twenty miles in a direction N. 65° W., the country more broken and hilly than that of yesterday. Our march considerably retarded by the high, steep banks of the numerous ravines. Encamped on a small creek called by the Indians the Weeping Water.

June 9.—Marched twenty-four miles, in a direction N. 30° W.; crossed the Saline river, a small shallow stream about one hundred and fifty yards wide, the water of which has a saline taste; after crossing the Saline we entered the valley of the Platte, a few miles from the mouth; the valley near the mouth is about two miles wide, perfectly level, and terminated by a high rolling prairie, the soil sandy, and but little wood; encamped upon the river bank seven or eight miles from the Otto village. In the evening the Otto chiefs came out to meet us. Jutan, the principal chief of the Ottos, has been a bold and successful warrior, and is considered one of the most intelligent Indians on the frontiers; he is about fifty years of age, tall, well made, with a fine and intelligent cast of countenance.

June 10.—Arrived at the Otto village, large numbers of the Ottos came out to meet us two or three miles from their village, dressed in their gayest costume; they were all mounted on their horses, formed themselves into an extensive line, and met us at full gallop; they appeared rejoiced at our arrival, and manifested their joy by galloping around us, and shaking every one by the hand they met. Marched eleven miles and encamped on the Platte, about two miles from the village.

The next day, June 11, Colonel Dodge held a council with the Ottos; he went to the lodge of their principal chief, Jutan; and after the chiefs and warriors were assembled together he addressed them as follows:

"Chiefs and warriors of the Ottos: I am happy to meet you in your village in the presence of your father, Major Dougherty; he has come directly from Washington, and knows the wishes of your great father, the President of the United States, with respect to all his red children in his agency. My advice to you is, to listen well to your father, and do as he directs you; your great father, the President, is doing everything in his power to make his red children happy; he wishes you to be at peace with all your neighbors, and to raise corn and cattle for the support of your families; you have now to travel a great distance in search of buffalo and other game; you must cultivate the soil and raise cattle, and not always depend upon the uncertainty of the chase, or your children will suffer. Last year your great father sent me to the country of the Comanche, Kiowa, and Pawnee Peet Indians; I invited some of their chiefs to accompany me to Fort Gibson, where they met their old enemies the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Osages, and Senecas. They smoked the pipe of peace and buried the war hatchet, I hope, forever, and promised to live like friends and brothers; you are at peace with all your neighbors; this friendly feeling should be cherished by you by paying a proper regard to the rights of those Indians with whom you may have intercourse; and should acts of injustice be done you, your father Major Dougherty will make known your grievances to your great father the President, who will redress your wrongs. His wish is that all his red children should be prosperous and happy, live in the same country like brothers, and that you should exchange your warlike arms, intended only for the destruction of each other, for implements of husbandry; a great people will always pay a proper regard for the weak; you see but a small part of the dragons which your great father can send every year to see that the Indians do not intrude upon the frontier settlers, and that they do not intrude upon the Indians, nor introduce whiskey into your country, which will lead to the ruin and destruction of your people. All unlicensed traders found in your country will be taken and delivered to the civil authorities, to be dealt with according to the laws of the country."

To which Jutan, the principal chief, replied: "That he would listen well to his advice; that they were making preparations to raise large quantities of corn; and that next year they intended to have a big field and raise cattle and horses." Presents were then distributed among them by Major Dougherty, consisting of blankets, knives, tobacco, stranding, &c. They appeared well pleased, and requested permission to give the colonel a war dance.

The Otto village is situated on a high prairie ridge, about two miles from the river, and overlooks the surrounding country for many miles. In front lay the green level valley of the Platte. The broad river running through the middle, and the valley terminated on the opposite side by hills covered with groves of timber. In rear nothing could be seen but an extension of the vast prairie until its smooth, undulating surface became almost blended with the distant horizon. To the right and left the river could be seen for many miles wending its course along through the valley, its broad shining surface here and there darkened by island groves of timber, the whole element combined forming the most beautiful landscape I had ever seen. The village was very neat in its appearance. The lodges were built of wood, thatched with prairie grass, and covered with dirt. They were of a circular form, with a pointed roof about ten or twelve feet high to the break of the roof, and about fifteen or twenty feet high in the centre. They build their fires in the middle of the lodge, leaving an opening in the roof for the smoke to escape.

The soil of the Platte valley is very rich and productive, and the Indians can raise large quantities of corn with but little labor. They usually plant their corn near the small creeks, under the hills, and wherever they can find a rich and fertile spot. They have no fences, and are obliged to watch their horses to prevent them from destroying their corn. At the time of our arrival they were preparing for their

summer's buffalo hunt. They usually start by the first of June for the buffalo country, and remain absent killing buffalo and drying meat until about the first of September, when they return to their village, bringing with them large quantities of dried meat.

Remained encamped near the Otto village until the 17th June awaiting the arrival of the Omahas, with whom the colonel wished to hold a council. The Omahas are in number about eighteen hundred or two thousand, and occupy the country between the Missouri and Platte, extending some distance west of Council Bluffs. They are much like the Ottos in their manners and customs and state of civilization. There is a missionary establishment near Council Bluffs, at which a number of the Otto and Omaha children are educated. As the game in this portion of the country is becoming scarce, they begin to feel the importance of turning their attention to the arts of civilization. They already raise a sufficient supply of corn to satisfy their immediate wants; and, if cattle were procured for them, and they were taught the method of raising them, they could soon have a large quantity of stock, as no country could be better adapted to that purpose.

The Ottos and Omahas are at peace with all the neighboring tribes, and have long been friendly with the whites.

About fifty of the principal chiefs and warriors of the Omahas arrived at our camp on the morning of the 17th. They had swum the Platte, which, at this place, is about a mile and a half wide, bringing their baggage in skin boats. Immediately after their arrival the colonel directed some provisions to be issued to them; and, after they had eaten, he collected them together, and addressed them as follows:

"Chiefs and warriors of the Omaha nation of Indians:

"I am happy to meet you in council in presence of Major Dougherty, your father. He has lately come from Washington, and knows the wishes of your great father, the President of the United States, which he will no doubt communicate to you. My advice to you is to listen well to what he says. Your great father, the President, is doing everything in his power to make his red children happy. He wishes you to be at peace with all your neighbors, and to raise corn and cattle for the support of your families. You have now a great distance to go to hunt buffalo and other game. You must cultivate the soil and raise cattle, and not depend upon the uncertainty of the chase, or your children will want something to eat. Last year your great father sent me to the country of the Comanche, Kiowa, and Pawnee Peet Indians. I invited some of their chiefs to accompany me to Fort Gibson, where they met their old enemies the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Osages, and Senecas. They smoked together the pipe of peace, and agreed to bury forever the hatchet of war. You are at peace with all your neighbors. This friendly feeling should be cherished by you, by paying a proper respect to the rights of the Indians with whom you have intercourse; and, should acts of injustice be done you, your father, Major Dougherty, will make known your complaints to your great father, the President, who will redress your wrongs. His wish is that his red children should be prosperous and happy, live in the same country like brothers, and that you should change your warlike arms, intended only for the destruction of each other, for agricultural implements."

To which Big Elk, their principal chief, replied:

"I wish to say something, but I don't know that any good will result from what I say. You tell us that our great father feels for us and has compassion upon us. That is good; for it is in this way that the lives of men are prolonged; and it is because the powerful have compassion upon the weak that I have been suffered to live to the age you see me. I am like a large prairie wolf, running about over these barren prairies in search of something to eat, with his head up anxiously listening to hear some of his fellows howl, that he may dart off towards them, hoping to find a friend who has a bone to divide with him. When I was young and my father living, he often made my heart glad by little kindnesses. Since his death my heart has often been made glad by my white friends in the same manner. You have no doubt owned a good young swift horse. When he becomes old he begins to flag. We have an ancient custom among us of going to neighboring villages and adopting sons. I have now one in this village, (meaning the Otto.) I believe his friendship to be sincere—that he is a true son. I have one in the village towards which you are travelling, (meaning the Pawnee,) whose sincerity and friendship I doubt. You tell us to listen to the advice of our great father, and live at peace with our neighbors, but you know a man cannot always do as he would wish. You have no doubt rode an unbroken, vicious horse, that would run backwards when you would urge him forward; and, when you would try to stop him, would run faster, and, meeting a bad place, would go first one side and then the other, and just as you had whipped him up to the spot, and you thought he would jump over, he dodges to the one side and brings you to the ground. I believe the presents you have spread before us have been the cause of creating a great deal of evil in our country. When I receive these presents I know that they are given by good men, and I feel grateful for them; but it has a contrary effect upon some of my neighbors, and they do not feel grateful when they receive these things for nothing, but think they are entitled to them. These things all please me, as I do not know how to manufacture any of them; and I shall not forget these favors as some of my neighbors do. I did hope to see my people settled before I died, but I am now getting old, and am afraid I shall never see that period arrive. I hear that you are in a hurry, and I will say no more."

Big Elk, the principal chief of the Omahas, is remarkable for his sound practical sense. He appears to be in advance of most Indians in his knowledge of the relative situation of the white and red men, and the necessity of learning some of the arts of civilization. He is about sixty years of age, and has sixteen wives and many children.

After the council with the Omahas we commenced the march up the Platte river for the Pawnee village. The Platte, near the mouth, is a broad shallow river, from a mile and a half to two miles wide; its average depth is not over two or three feet. The current is rapid, and the bottom very uneven, in some places barely covered with water, in others six or eight feet deep. The Platte is not navigable for boats of any size in low water. In the highest stage of water the traders sometimes descend the river from above the forks in small rafts or skin boats. The Horn river, which empties into the Platte on the opposite side, near the mouth, is a much deeper and more rapid stream than the Platte, not so wide, and navigable for small boats to a considerable distance.

Our course to the Pawnee village lay along the valley of the Platte, in some places approaching close to the river bank, at others keeping at the distance of half a mile or a mile. The valley is of a variable width, from one mile to three or four miles wide, and terminated on both sides by a high prairie ridge. From one of the high points near the river the eye could wander over a vast extent of country,

possessing almost every variety of feature. Could view the broad surface of the river, studded with islands covered with groves of timber; the green level valley, terminated by hills of every variety of shape, beyond which there was a successive range of hills, until the view was terminated by the distant horizon. The soil, which is alluvial, appears to be very fertile, and the whole valley appears once to have been the bed of the river. The proof of this is the irregular formation of some of the hills which terminate it. They appear to have been worn in this shape by the continual washing of the water. There is but little timber on this side of the river, only a few scattered trees on the banks of the creeks. Upon the opposite side the timber appears to be more abundant. Saw several herds of antelope and a number of deer. The principal chief of the Grand Pawnees, whose name is the *Angry Man*, met us about ten or fifteen miles from his village, and appeared rejoiced at our arrival. He appeared to be a shrewd, intelligent old fellow, and very talkative for an Indian. He had a long talk with Colonel Dodge. He told him that the Pawnee Loups had been stealing horses from the Pawnee Peets, and were otherwise rather troublesome and disposed to war. He endeavored to prepossess the colonel in his favor by telling him how well he had conducted himself, while his neighbors had behaved very badly. In explaining the relations he stood in to the neighboring tribes, he appeared to possess all the ingenuity of a modern politician. We arrived in sight of the Pawnee village about twelve o'clock on the twenty-first, having marched eighty miles since leaving the Otto village. We were met two or three miles from the town by the son of the principal chief in full dress. He had on a scarlet-colored coat, trimmed with silver lace, a hat decorated with bands of tin and red feathers, with leggings and moccasins ornamented with different colored beads. He wished the command to wait a short time until his young men could prepare to receive us in due form. It could be observed from their delay in turning out that they were rather suspicious of our intentions, seeing so large a body of troops come rather unexpectedly amongst them. After waiting for nearly two hours they turned out to the number of one hundred and fifty or two hundred, mounted on their best horses, and dressed in their gayest costume. They formed themselves into an extended line, and advanced to meet us in the same manner that the Ottos did—at full speed. On arriving at the head of the column they broke to the right and left, and galloped around us two or three times. The chiefs then collected together in a group at the head of the column, lit their pipes, and, after smoking a few whiffs, advanced alternately to Colonel Dodge and their agent, Major Dougherty, and offered them the pipe. After this ceremony was finished we continued the march to their village. The principal chief, the *Angry Man*, then invited Colonel Dodge to his lodge to a feast, which invitation he deemed it advisable to accept, as they had evinced some signs of distrust at our arrival, and he wished to put them perfectly at their ease. The old chief conducted us to his lodge, seated us around the fire, conforming strictly to the rules of etiquette, by giving to Colonel Dodge the highest seat. He then set before us a large bowl of boiled corn, which we found to be very good. Marched about five miles beyond the Pawnee village, and encamped on the banks of the Platte. The Pawnee village is built after the same plan with that of the Ottos, but it is not so neat in its appearance. The space between their lodges is occupied by horsepens, where they confine their horses every night to prevent their being stolen by the neighboring tribes, with whom they are at war. The Pawnees, at the time of our arrival, were in rather a turbulent state. The Pawnee Loups had been stealing the horses of the Pawnee Peets, which had produced some difficulty between them and the Grand Pawnees.

The Pawnees are divided into four different tribes, who live in separate villages and have different chiefs. There are the Grand Pawnees, who live in the village through which we passed, and whose principal chief is called the *Angry Man*; the Pawnee Republics, whose chief is called the *Blue-coat*; the Pawnee Loups, whose chief is the *Axe*; and the Pawnee Tappeiges, at the head of which is the *Little Chief*. The Arickaras had been living with the Pawnee Loups all winter, but were scared away previous to our arrival by a lying Kansas, who told them that Colonel Dodge was coming to their village with a large body of troops, and would kill every one of them. It also alarmed the Pawnees considerably until they were satisfied of the peaceful intentions of Colonel Dodge. The different villages are of about the same size, with the exception of the Little Republican village, which is much smaller than the others, containing only a part of the Pawnee Republics, the others living with the Pawnee Tappeiges. The Pawnees have been for a long time at war with the neighboring tribes. They have carried on a predatory warfare with the Sioux for many years, sending out frequent parties to steal horses and murder any stragglers they may find. They often return with a few scalps and a great number of horses. They appear to be inveterate in their hostility on both sides, and it would be difficult at present to make peace between the two nations. They were also, at the time of our arrival, at war with the Cheyennes and Arapahs, but Colonel Dodge afterwards established a peace between these tribes. They are the most numerous nation of Indians originally west of the Mississippi, with the exception of the Sioux and Blackfeet, and, if not restrained by the influence of the whites, would be very formidable to their enemies. They have a very high opinion of their agent, Major Dougherty, and he exerts a strong influence over them, and will doubtless ultimately, if assisted by the influence of the government, succeed in effecting a peace between them and all the neighboring tribes. They are already impressed with a high opinion of the power of the United States, and it will not be difficult for the government in a short time to exert a controlling influence over them. They occupy a country possessing a rich and productive soil, well adapted to the cultivation of every species of grain, and one of the finest grazing countries in the world. There is a sufficient quantity of wood to supply all their wants. There is consequently nothing wanting but a little instruction and industry to make them a wealthy and prosperous people. The buffalo live within three or four days' ride of their village, and they now subsist principally upon that meat. They have parties out killing buffalo and drying the meat most of the time during the summer and fall, and they sometimes move with their whole village into the buffalo country, and remain several months, for the purpose of killing buffalo. As the buffalo, however, are receding from them and becoming fewer every year, this will be a very precarious method of procuring their food, and they will be obliged to resort to some other method of sustaining themselves.

The colonel informed the *Angry Man* that he would hold a council with all the different tribes of Pawnees as soon as they could be collected together. Runners were immediately despatched to the other villages to inform them of the arrival of Colonel Dodge.

The next day, June 22, it rained so as to prevent the chiefs from assembling together in council. Remained encamped about five miles from the Pawnee village.

June 23.—Continued to rain until 12 or 1 o'clock. The chiefs of the different tribes of Pawnees came to our camp. As the weather had the appearance of being rainy, Colonel Dodge informed them that he would hold the council in their village. He accordingly repaired, with most of the officers, to the lodge

of the Angry Man; and after the chiefs and warriors were collected together and seated around the lodge in due council form, he addressed them as follows:

"To the chiefs and warriors of the Pawnee nation of Indians:

"I am happy to meet you in your village in presence of Major Dougherty, your father. He has lately seen your great father, the President of the United States, and knows his wishes, which he will no doubt communicate to you. A Kansas Indian informed you I intended making an attack upon your people with the dragoons. This report was false and without foundation. Your great father, the President, is at peace with all his red children; and his wish is that they should all inhabit the same country, and live in peace with each other. Last year I was sent to make peace with your friends, the Pawnee Peets, the Comanches, and Kiowas. A few of the chiefs accompanied me to Fort Gibson, where they met in council their old enemies the Cherokees, the Choctaws, Creeks, Osages, and Senecas. They smoked the pipe of peace and promised to bury the hatchet of war. I am now on my march to the Rocky mountains, and would be pleased to make peace between you and your old enemies, the Arapahs and Cheyennes. I recommend to you to cultivate the most friendly understanding with your neighbors, the Ottos and Omahas, and it is of the first importance to you that the most friendly union should exist between the different bands of which your nation is composed. Should you make war with each other, it will cause you to lose your standing with your friends, and make you an easy prey to your enemies. You now cultivate the soil and raise corn; could you also learn to raise cattle, you would be able to support yourselves and families without depending upon the uncertainty of the chase. The buffalo are constantly receding from your country, and you will be obliged soon to raise cattle to support yourselves and families, and the sooner you commence the better for your people. If you have bad men amongst you, you must punish them, and not permit them to intrude upon the rights of others. Examples must be made of those who steal or war; my advice to you is to listen well to what your father, Major Dougherty, tells you; his counsel will be good, for he knows what is best for you. I am going to the forks of the Platte, and wish to see the Arickara or Ree Indians. I wish you to let them know that I am friendly to them, and am not going to make war upon them, as they have been told. You see with me but a small part of the dragoons which your great father can send every year to see that the Indians do not intrude upon the frontier settlers, and that the whites do not intrude upon them, to prevent the introduction of ardent spirits into your country, which is the ruin and destruction of your people. All unlicensed traders found in your country will be taken and delivered to the civil authorities, to be dealt with according to the laws of the country."

To which the Angry Man, chief of the Grand Pawnees, replied:

"You see me, my father, a poor man. I was in doubt, my father, until I heard you were near here, whether you would come or not. But you are now here with our agent and we are satisfied. You see your children around you, and we will see whether they heard your advice or not. Time will prove it. You see all my friends and children around you, of the different tribes, and my heart opens and I feel glad. You have been for a long time, and are still, endeavoring to make us one people, and if you succeed we will be indebted to the whites for it. You are the cause of my name's being heard among so many different tribes. You have made peace between them and us. Here are my friends. There is my son-in-law, (pointing to the "Axe," chief of the Pawnee Loups.) They are my friends. I would like to know what they have against me. I wish the "Axe" to explain why his people go to war, while the others remain at home. It is for him to say why his war parties follow our peace parties. I go because I am advised to do so by the whites. I hope my son-in-law, the "Axe," will explain all these matters. You, my friends, the Loups, are here around me, and I wish you to explain to the whites the cause of my speaking to you."

The Axe, chief of the Pawnee Loups, then replied:

"It is true, my brother-in-law, I have heard you. It is true, my father, what my brother-in-law has said. You see me and know me. You know that this stealing is done without my consent; that I am as ignorant of the causes as if I were under the ground. They have changed, but I have not—I have but one heart. But that there is a change among my people I have no doubt. It is true, my brother-in-law, that my young men have disregarded my counsel. They have thrown me up to be scattered by the winds of heaven. It is true, my brother-in-law, we have injured you in this way. But do you believe there is a chief in our village who advised the young men to slip off and steal horses from the Pawnee Peets? It is true that some of my young men who were on a war party had stolen horses, but you know that the chiefs took the horses away and punished them for it. What you say, my brother-in-law, is true. I know you took horses from our young men and punished them for it; but I said nothing. It hurt some of my people, but it did not hurt me, as I knew they ought not to have stolen them. Some days I have pity on myself, and feel sick at heart. All that I do is in defence of what is right. Sometimes I get a knock here and there, but it is because I defend what is good. I am very happy to hear, my brother-in-law, that you listen so well to the whites; I listen to them myself and like them. Our forefathers never knew these people, or they would have liked them as well as we do. My father, I have but one heart, and that is leaning towards you, and if I would die it would follow your advice. Most of the red-skins are said to receive arrows, but they shoot them too high. I have an arrow in my heart, and it is on account of the whites. I have nothing else in my mind but leaning constantly towards the whites. I have always liked them and fought for them. I have sometimes thought that I would die away from home in the battle-field, but I think now I shall die in my own village. My brother-in-law, I know you well; you are more happy than I am; you have more riches and a better situation; but let me give you one piece of advice, do not listen so much to bad men, and pay more attention to the advice of the good."

To which the Angry Man replied:

"That is what I wanted to hear when I spoke before, and I have heard it. There has been a great deal of this work going on for the last year, but I have said nothing, and waited for a time like this to mention it. It is true that all these young men listen to the words of their great father. It is the words of our great father (the President) that has caused us to throw our weapons behind us and make peace. Here are our brothers around us, they go where they choose without the fear of being killed. It is our friends (the whites) that have produced all this change. I am desirous to have as many red friends as possible wherever I go. Here is our father who is travelling all over this country. What is it for? It is for our good; to make peace with all the different tribes and to see his friends. Some of our friends accuse us of being squaws; but it is because the whites have given us this advice. You advise us to make friends with those around us. I wish to do so; but that makes some of our neighbors say we ought to wear petticoats. I don't know

what they mean; I never talk ill of them. These are the things I want you (the Axe) to explain, why your young men had talked of us in this manner; you can't think too much of the advice the whites give us. Don't you see they are coming every day amongst us, making presents? I thank you, my father, for coming here. I was fearful some evil might result. I thank you for treating these people so well; you could not have been blamed if you had been more severe. If you will give me a gun I will promise that I will never point it at a white man. But when you give guns to these people I am always afraid they will kill some of my people. I love you, my father, and so do most of these young men; and why should they not? They know that when you come amongst them they always receive presents."⁹

The principal chief of the Pawnee Tappeiges, whose name is Little Chief, then said:

"My father, I was lying sick in my lodge, and could not for a long time get up; but I heard you were coming and I got up immediately. These men that have been talking to you are great men, much superior to me; but when I see you my heart swells up to be as big as any of them. Your arrival has saved my life, and I thank you for it. I should have been dead if you had not come, but now I have got well all at once. I have grown to be a considerable man among my people, and I have no one to thank but you—you pay our annuities and I distribute them among my people. They listen to me, but you are the cause of it after all. Yes, my father, I am proud of my young men, and I feel proud of my conduct, but you are the cause of it. I keep behind, myself, to see how the other villages get along. I am satisfied and well pleased with all, both red and white men. I am between the people you see backbiting each other, but have nothing to do with it. If it comes into my lodge I kick it out again, and have nothing more to do with it than if I were dead. The Loups cannot say anything against me."

After which, the chief of the Republican village, called the Mole in the Face, said:

"I have got up, my friends and relatives, to thank my great father for what he has said. He has said nothing but what is good and just. You are all great chiefs. Our chiefs were all killed and our people lived like wolves, when I was taken pity of, cared for, and became a great chief. As to you, Blue-coat, (chief of the Little Republican village,) you ought to be thankful for having been treated as well as you have been; you ought to take good advice better in future. I have one thing to ask of you, my father, and I have been waiting some time for your arrival to ask it of you. I know that what I ask belongs to you, and have been waiting a long time to see what you could do. Early last spring the Arickaras stole the whole of my horses, but I have never taken any steps to recover them. They have got the horses, and they have sent me word if I would come up and bring something with me, I could get them back again, but I have never been."

After the council, presents were distributed by Major Dougherty, consisting of blankets, stronding, knives, tobacco, &c.; they appeared well pleased, and promised to be more friendly with each other in future. They appeared desirous of making peace with the Cheyennes and Arapahas, and informed Colonel Dodge that they would send one of their principal men with him for that purpose.

June 24.—Captain Gantt started for the Loup fork, for the purpose of bringing in some of the Arickaras who were at that village, and who were afraid to come to council with the Pawnees, on account of their late hostility to the whites. Commenced the march in the evening, in a direction NW. along the valley of the Platte. Marched eight or nine miles. Rained severely during the night.

June 25.—Continued the march along the valley of the Platte, over a country almost perfectly level; the soil of a sandy nature, but generally fertile; the valley of variable width, at some places four or five miles, at others not more than a mile, and terminated by a high bluff bank, presenting a steep and angular appearance. Passed large numbers of islands, some of them about three miles in length, and a mile in width. They are mostly covered with timber. The general level of the valley is but a few feet above the level of the river, and the extended view, which had the appearance of an ocean scene, was only terminated by the distant horizon. The scattered trees along the banks of the small creeks appeared of a larger growth than that heretofore passed; saw several large herds of antelope; marched about eighteen miles, and arrived opposite the lower end of Grand Island.

On the 26th marched thirty, and on the 27th twelve miles. The country, at this stage of the march, began to assume a more barren appearance. The principal ingredient of the soil was fine yellow sand. The grass thin and short, and mixed with plants and flowers that indicate a barren soil. Found but little wood on this side of the river during these two days' marches; but upon the islands and upon the opposite side there appeared to be an abundance. Captain Gantt returned to camp, and informed the colonel that the two Arickaras he was sent for were a few miles in the rear, and would be up during the day. They would then go to where their people were, inform them of the peaceful intentions of Colonel Dodge, and collect them together by the time he arrived.

June 28.—Remained encamped. The two Arickaras arrived in the morning, accompanied by three Pawnees—one of them the brother of the Axe. The Pawnees wished to accompany Colonel Dodge to the country of the Cheyennes and Arapahas, for the purpose of making peace with these nations. One of the flour wagons was unloaded and sent back.

June 29.—Passed the head of Grand island, at which place the valley becomes much wider, the soil sandy, with frequent efflorescences of sulphate of soda, which is said to indicate the proximity of salt springs. Grand island is about sixty miles long, and, in many places, two or three miles wide. It is covered with timber, consisting of oak, mulberry, cottonwood, &c., and hides the opposite bank of the river entirely from our view. The river above this island is from a mile to a mile and a half wide, and very rapid, probably from three to three and a half miles an hour; very shallow, the general depth now, though unusually high, not more than three or four feet. But little timber on this side of the river. Marched thirty miles.

June 30.—Were detained by muster and inspection until twelve or one o'clock, when the march was commenced in a direction S 85° W. The country similar in its general appearance to that of yesterday. The soil principally composed of dry yellow sand. The grass short and thick, with recent appearance of buffalo; but little wood. Marched fourteen miles, and encamped.

July 1.—Marched twenty, and 2d, twenty-three miles, in a direction N. 65° W. The valley wider; the soil the same. The sand-hills, which terminate the valley on this side of the river, were much higher and more irregular and angular in their appearance than heretofore, resembling large rocks at a distance. Wood more abundant. Captain Gantt left the camp with the Arickara chief, the Star, for the purpose of collecting the Arickaras together, whom we had heard were near the forks of the Platte.

July 3.—Commenced the march in a direction N. 70° W. Crossed two small creeks, upon one of which we found the deserted camp of the Arickaras, and about half a mile beyond it another, which appeared to have been recently occupied. Their lodges, which they make of bushes, covered with blankets

and skins, were placed around in the circumference of a circle, the diameter of which was three or four hundred yards in length. In the centre of their encampment was placed what is called their medicine lodge, a large circular lodge, built of poles, in the form of a cylinder, surmounted by a cone. The cylinder was about fifteen feet high, and the axis of the cone about eight feet. They had tied one of their red coats upon the top of the centre pole, and had suspended red blankets and buffalo skins from different parts of the lodge. One of the Indians had cut off his finger near the second joint, and had suspended it, together with a little crooked stick, on the centre pole, about eight feet from the ground. There were traces of blood around the whole interior of the lodge. Some one, while bleeding, appeared to have run around the centre pole. They had two buffalo heads arranged on one side of the lodge, pointing towards the east. This was for the purpose of bringing the buffalo from the west, towards this point. These Indians frequently scarify their bodies, and inflict corporal pain upon themselves, for the purpose of appeasing the anger of the Great Spirit, that he may make them successful in their hunts, and against their enemies. The valley at this point is terminated by a succession of irregular hills of considerable height. The intermediate valleys or ravines are covered with timber of a small growth, and on the side of the hills we saw fruit of various sorts, such as plums, cherries, &c. The Kansas river takes its rise in these hills, and runs in a southeasterly direction, nearly parallel with the Platte. The Platte is divided at this point into two forks, nearly equal, called the North and South forks. From the top of one of the highest hills we had an extensive view of the country for many miles. In front we saw the two forks of the Platte, gliding gently along through their separate valleys, until they met and mingled with the broad stream itself; beyond this a high ridge of hills, forming a dark outline along the horizon, gave a fine background to the picture. In rear of us there was a long succession of hills, covered with scattered groves of timber; and we saw the feathery outline of some tall trees, at an immense distance, just shooting up above the horizon. At the top of this hill we found more medicine. The Indians had collected a large number of buffalo heads, and arranged them around in a circular form, their heads pointing towards the centre. This was for the purpose of bringing the buffalo from every direction to this point, that the Indians might find a plenty of them here next year when they came here to hunt. The soil upon the surface of this hill is composed of fine yellow sand; but upon digging to the depth of one or two feet we came to a mass of rock of a coarse, sandy texture, a dull, glimmering lustre of a grayish color, and so brittle as to yield to the nail; it was supposed, from its external characters, to be magnesian limestone. The whole of this range of hills appears to be composed of it.

July 4.—Marched in a direction N. 80° W. a distance of twenty-five miles. The valley of the river wider, the country more level, and the soil more fertile during this day's march. In the evening saw a large herd of buffalo, the first we have seen.

July 5.—Remained encamped. Captain Gantt arrived with the chiefs and principal warriors of the Arickaras. The Arickaras are considered the wildest and most savage tribe of Indians west of the Mississippi, and have always been characterized by a want of faith in their promises, and an inveterate hostility to the whites, killing all they could meet. They are at war with most of the surrounding nations, and large numbers of them are killed every year. They formerly lived on the Missouri river, but were driven from this country by the Sioux, with whom they have long been at war. They have now no land that they can call their own, and are wandering about like the Arabs of the desert, killing and robbing almost every one they meet. They were originally a band of the Pawnee Loups, and had been living with them for some time previous to our arrival, and had, no doubt, by their influence kindled that warlike spirit which seemed to exist among the Pawnees at the time we were at their village. The Loups, it appeared, had treated them with great hospitality and kindness, in return for which they had stolen a number of the Pawnee horses. They were the best looking tribe of Indians we had seen, and were dressed in a more gay and fantastic manner. Their dress consisted of a shirt made of buffalo skins, finely dressed, either of a white or yellowish color, and ornamented with different colored beads; it was trimmed along the sides and around the neck with long coarse hair of several colors. Their leggings and moccasins were made of the same material, but were generally white, beautifully embroidered with beads. There are now about two thousand two hundred of them in all, numbers of them having lately been killed by their numerous enemies. They begin to feel sensible of their true condition, and the necessity of making peace; and if they could get the piece of land they desire so much they would probably reform and become a peaceful and industrious nation. The colonel held a council with them, at which he addressed them as follows:

"Chiefs and braves of the Arickara nation of Indians: I am happy to see you on my march to the Rocky mountains. I expected to have met you near the Pawnee village. On my arrival at the village of the Grand Pawnees I was informed a Kansas Indian had told you I was coming with the dragoons to kill you and your people. This report was false and unfounded. Your great father, the President of the United States, is at peace with all his red children. He has pity on them, and wishes to extend to them the hand of protection and friendship. A great nation will always protect and never kill the defenceless. It is cowards alone who do so. Your great father wishes to see you living at a permanent home, where you can cultivate the soil and raise corn and cattle; he wishes you to change your course and live at peace with your red brethren. You have been and are now at war with many nations of Indians; you have had many of your people killed, and you have killed many of your enemies; and you are now, as a nation of people, in a worse condition than you were when you first engaged in war. You have been driven from your country by the Sioux, and are now without a home, and are constantly travelling in search of buffalo and to avoid your numerous enemies. By pursuing this course your nation will be reduced as to numbers, and you will ultimately fall a prey to your enemies. I will inform your great father, the President, of your true situation. If you follow his advice you may still exist as a nation, and have a home where you can raise corn and live at peace. I advise you to cultivate the most friendly understanding with the Pawnees. They are now friendly to you, and will no doubt continue so if your conduct merits their friendship. I will recommend to your great father that you should have a small country set apart for you, if possible, near your friends, the Pawnees. Situated as you are, travelling over a large extent of country, you are viewed as the common enemies of all nations; you are charged with killing small parties of the Americans, when you find them weak and defenceless; stealing their horses, robbing and plundering them. Should you continue this course, ruin and destruction must await you. You are now charged with stealing horses from the Delawares, and your friends, the Pawnees. These horses you should not hesitate to deliver to their owners. If you do acts of injustice to all nations, you may expect them all to unite to destroy you as a people. I am now speaking to you the language of truth; I have but one heart and one tongue, and hope my words will be listened to and remembered when I am far from you. It is my duty

to be plain with you, and not to speak to you with a forked tongue. I am on my march to the Rocky mountains. My object is not to make war upon the different nations of Indians, but to extend to them the hand of peace and friendship, and to make peace with the different nations that are at war with each other, as far as it may be in my power. Should an attempt be made to kill any part of my command, or to steal my horses, the guilty shall not escape. The warrior who is slow to anger is the most terrible when forced to action; such is the character of your great father, the President of the United States. He is mild in peace, but terrible in war; his enemies have always fled before him from the field of battle. You see but few mounted men with me; it was not the wish of your great father to alarm you and other remote nations of Indians with the appearance of a large army, which he could have sent here with as much ease as the few warriors you see with me. The cannon you see here are small in comparison with the large guns that could be sent to this country. Your great father sent me last year to see the Pawnee Peets, Comanches, and Kiowas, who had been at war with the United States. They made peace, and some of their chiefs accompanied me to Fort Gibson, where they smoked the pipe of peace with their old enemies, the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Osages, Senecas, and Delawares. These nations agreed to bury the war hatchet forever. It is the wish of your great father that you bury the hatchet of war with your numerous enemies. It is your good alone that he desires. You have no country; you are poor. Your great father wishes all his red children to inhabit the same country, to cultivate the most friendly understanding with each other, and that the Indian race should not be destroyed, but be a prosperous and happy people. His wish is to promote the welfare of all the red people, without expecting any advantage from them. I am done. I will give you a few presents and some tobacco, as an evidence of the great regard your great father has for his remote red children. His wish is, that when you meet the Americans you will consider them your friends. Your future prospects will greatly depend upon your conduct this year. You have your choice between good and evil. I hope you will choose the good and avoid the evil. Your fate as a nation depends upon your choice. The day is fine, the sky is clear of clouds, and I hope, as we are all in the presence of the Great Spirit, that truth alone will be spoken upon this occasion."

The Alamy Hand, principal chief, replied:

"My father, I did not think I should see you; but I see you to-day. I have for a long time been travelling over this country, and to-day the Great Spirit came to me and told me to listen. My heart feels large upon seeing my father here; I am glad you have spoken, and I hope it will enter the young men's ears. I have not much to say, more than what has been said. I have always been as if I was dead; I have been wishing to see you for a long time, and to-day I expect to remember the words you have spoken to us.

"My father, I was glad you sent the interpreter to our village for us, and that you would give us some land to live upon; I am travelling all over this country, and am cutting the trees of my brothers; I don't know whether they are satisfied or not, but we have no land of our own. I am travelling on their land and killing their buffalo before my friends arrive, so that when they come up they can find no buffalo. We want land, so that we can kill buffalo with them. My father, I am very poor, and would like to get a piece of land, that I might live with my brothers. We would like to live upon land near the Pawnees, and have the privilege of hunting as well as them."

The Two Bulls, another chief, then said:

"My father, who would not listen to what you have said? Yesterday I was following your trail; to-day I have come to you; I am always behind, but what you have said to-day has entered my ears. It is true our village has always been a great way off, but to-day we can understand what you say. Now, if you give us a piece of land near you, so that when we do wrong you can find us, our young men will conduct themselves well. My father, to-day I am surrounded entirely by the whites; let me go where I will I find them. It is true, my father, I have been travelling for a long time all over this country, and never had ears. It is true that you love us, as you give us tobacco to smoke, and you give us land. Who would not love you for this? My father, I have been very poor; it is as if you had taken us out of the ground. If you take us and put us on a piece of ground, and tell us where it is, next year you will find us there. It is true our young men have stolen horses, but we have returned them to the Grand Pawnees. My father, we wish you would give us the land on this side of the river below here, (meaning the south side of the Platte, near the forks.) My father, all that you have said to-day is true, and we have listened well to what you have said. We had heard that one of our young men was killed, and we were going to war again, but now we will not go. My father, we are all very poor. When we kill buffalo we have no knives to butcher them with, and we have no tobacco to smoke. We were very glad to hear to-day that you would give us a piece of land, but we have no axes to cut wood and make lodges. My father, the whites are always travelling through this country, and should we meet them in the prairie, they will have no cause to complain of us. I am very glad to hear what you have said, as we will now be able to go out and kill buffalo and sell their skins for axes and hoes, with which we can build lodges and raise corn. My father, we are very glad to hear what you have said to us. Now, when we see a white man, we will not be afraid to go out to meet him and get a pipe full of tobacco and some powder to put in our horns."

The Big-head or Star, another chief, then spoke:

"My father, you see me here, a poor man; we are all very poor; and I am glad to hear from you and our great father that you will give us an ear to hear and a heart to understand. I am glad to hear, my father, that you are trying to make peace with us and the surrounding nations, and I shall not now be afraid to go among all the different tribes. My father, I have been travelling from nation to nation, trying to make peace, and when I had made peace, my young men would steal horses. I hope, now they have heard you, they will listen to what you have said. All the chiefs and braves are here, and they have ears to hear as well as myself. My father, I never yet have killed a white man; when I have seen them in danger I have always tried to save them. I love the whites, and have always endeavored to do them good. I have heard of my great father, the President, ever since I was a little child, and to-day I see mine; for that reason I have always endeavored to act correctly. My father, I never was afraid to go to the whites; I always loved them, and knew if I did right they would not hurt me. It is true, my father, that I am very poor, but what I have said is correct. My father, to-day is a fine day for our talk; the sky is clear, and heaven and earth hear what we say; and to-day we will leave the evil behind and take to the good. My father, what you have said to-day is all true. We were very poor, but now that you are to give us land, we will no longer be poor. All the chiefs and braves are here, and they will listen to what you say; and hereafter they will be able to buy knives, tobacco, &c., of the

traders. My father, when you come next time, you will perhaps bring some hoes and axes for our squaws; they are now very poor, and have nothing."

The Two Bulls gave Colonel Dodge a hunting shirt, finely ornamented with beads, and a pair of leggings, the only one he had, and said: "My father, you see me here to-day; I have but one old shirt, which I give to you. All of my young men are just like me. When I started for the Platte, in following your trail, I found this old knife, and having no knife to butcher my buffalo, the Great Spirit told me to take this." He then gave the knife to Colonel Dodge, who returned it to him, and told him to keep it, and gave him another in addition to reward him for this exhibition of his honesty.

After the council, presents of blankets, strouding, knives, tobacco, &c., were distributed among them, at which they were greatly pleased. It was treating them so much better than they knew they deserved that they were quite overjoyed, and it will no doubt produce a very beneficial effect upon them.

This council was held on the 5th of July, about twenty miles above the forks of the Platte. The day was beautiful, the sky clear and cloudless, the air fresh and balmy. On one side of us was the river, on the other a vast extended prairie, not a tree in sight, or a moving being save ourselves. It was the stillness and solitude of nature. The Indians were seated around in a circle, with their pipes in their hands, listening with the most profound attention to every word that was uttered. They appeared like prodigal children returning once more to their father's home. The whole scene was one of the most grand and impressive I had ever witnessed, and such a one as the pencil of the painter or the imagination of the poet would delight to portray.

July 6.—The Indians left us this morning with many thanks and expressions of gratitude. They told some Delawares that were with us if they would accompany them to their village they would return them the horses that had been stolen from them last year. Marched twenty miles; on the 7th we marched sixteen, on the 8th eighteen, and on the 9th seventeen miles, in a direction about S. 80° W. The country, at this period of our march, began to assume a different character. We had heretofore been marching through a level and fertile valley, terminated by hills alternating from high to low, with a sufficient quantity of wood for fuel. The elements of the scene now were an unbounded prairie, a broad river, with innumerable herds of buffalo grazing upon its banks, and occasionally a solitary tree standing in bold relief against a clear blue sky. These elements, combined with the skill of nature's artist, formed one of the finest landscapes I had ever seen. Our command, at this period of the march, was in a perfect state of health; not a man upon the sick report; the horses in fine order; the weather fine. Had established friendly relations with all the Indians in the section of country through which we had passed. Everything, in fact, contributed to lend to the scene around us all its additional charms. The buffalo surrounded us in large herds, making the prairie almost black by their immense numbers. Saw, also, great numbers of antelopes and some deer. The soil was of coarse, dry sand or gravel. The grass short, thick, and dry. No timber; were obliged to make use of buffalo dung in cooking. This section of country is what is called the neutral ground, and extends from the forks of the Platte almost to the foot of the mountains. It will not admit of the permanent residence of any Indians, and is only frequented by the war parties of different nations. The Arapahas and Cheyennes sometimes move into this country for a short time during the summer to hunt buffalo. On the evening of the 9th arrived near a cottonwood grove, the first timber we had seen since we left the forks of the Platte. The country here began to exhibit a more rugged and rocky appearance.

July 10.—The grazing being good and the buffalo numerous, the colonel determined to remain encamped during the day. Two parties of hunters were sent out who brought in an abundance of buffalo meat. Saw a large drove of wild horses. The weather remarkably fine, the air clear and pure, with a fresh breeze from the mountains.

July 11, marched twenty; July 12, twenty-two; July 13, twenty; and July 14, twenty miles in a direction S. 60° W. The general face of the country more broken and irregular in its appearance than heretofore. Passed a long high range of hills on the opposite side of the river, containing a considerable quantity of rock. The valley more narrow and terminated by sand hills, which gave to the country a barren appearance. Prickly pear and wild sage—plants that indicate a barren soil—begin to abound. Crossed several dry creeks, some of them of considerable size. These creeks, most of them, contain water near the mouth; but before it reaches the Platte it is all absorbed by the soil, which at this place is very sandy. Saw immense herds of buffalo during the whole of this stage of the march. No wood, except the drift that was picked up along the banks of the Platte. Saw more wild horses.

July 15.—Marched twenty miles in a direction S. 70° W. Crossed a serpentine creek of considerable size, entered upon a high prairie, and came to an old deserted Indian camp, supposed to have been lately occupied by the Arapahas. The poles of the medicine lodge were still standing, and some of the emblems of their worship, such as buffalo heads, painted arrows, &c. After we had encamped, towards night, the clouds which had been lowering around the western horizon cleared away, and discovered to us a beautiful bird's eye view of the Rocky mountains. This sight was hailed with joy by the whole command. We saw the end of the march—the long-wished-for object of all our hopes. They at first resembled white conical clouds lying along the edge of the horizon. The rays of a setting sun upon their snow-clad summits gave to them a beautiful and splendid appearance.

July 16, marched twenty, and July 17, twenty-two miles in a direction S. 70° W. The valley of variable width and terminated by sand-hills, which appear to extend back as far as the eye can see. The only vegetation upon them is a species of wild sage, which the buffalo eat in winter, and a few prickly pear.

July 18.—Left the flour-wagon, burnt it, and cached the irons. Marched twenty miles in a direction N. 80° W., the country uneven, and sand-hills in the background. Passed the mouth of the Cache de la Poudre, a large stream, emptying into the Platte on the opposite side, with timber on its banks. The buffalo numerous.

July 19, marched twenty, and on the 20th marched eighteen miles in a direction about S. 40° W. The river here makes a considerable bend to the south, and runs for some distance nearly parallel with the mountains. Passed over a large sand-hill, upon the top of which we found oyster-shells that appeared to have lain there for ages. They were so brittle that they broke when pressed between the fingers. The face of the country variable; it appears to be arranged in a succession of benches, commencing at the river. There is at first a low flat from a half to a mile and a half wide, where the grass is good. It is generally wet with streams running through it. Above this there is another bench of about the same width, of dry, hard prairie, with a gravelly soil. The grass upon this, which is called buffalo grass, is short, thick, and dry. Above this there is still another bench, where the sand-hills commence and rise gradually as they recede from the river. The only vegetation upon them is a species of wild sage.

July 21.—Remained encamped—the weather warm. From this place it is about twenty miles to the mountains. The river at this point is clearer, narrower, and more rapid than it is below, and the water much colder. Saw immense herds of buffalo in every direction.

July 22, marched twenty miles, and *July 23* twenty miles, in a direction about S. 15° E. The country as we approach the mountains begins to assume a more rough and broken appearance; timber more abundant; saw several sorts of wild fruit, such as plums, cherries, gooseberries, &c. Passed several creeks that were dry; some of them skirted with timber. One of them the traders usually ascend in passing from the Platte to the Arkansas. The distance from the Platte to the Arkansas is about ninety or one hundred miles, and this is considered the nearest and most accessible point between them.

July 24.—Marched in a direction S. 70° W. for about five miles, until we came to a small valley near the mountains, then made a detour to the left, and took a direction parallel to the mountains about S. 20° E.; left the Platte at this point, and commenced crossing to the Arkansas close under the mountains. Passed near the point where the Platte issues out of the mountains. It takes its rise in a valley some distance back, and before it reaches the foot of the last range it becomes a considerable stream, running with the rapidity of a mountain torrent; the water is very cold, and clear as crystal. The valley of the creek which we ascended was terminated on both sides by a high range of mountains. On the west, at the distance of four or five miles, the first range of the Rocky mountains commenced. On the east were the mountains of the dividing ridge between the Arkansas and the Platte. The mountains of the first range are covered with pine of a low growth. In the valley, upon the banks of the creeks, and near the base of the mountains, there is a considerable quantity of timber of various sorts, such as oak, cottonwood, black-jack, &c. The soil in the bottoms, which is of an alluvial nature, is very fertile. Upon the sides and tops of the mountains there is vast quantities of loose rock, which appears to be principally sandstone, and has the appearance in many places of having been worn into different forms by the washing of water. The creek we ascended we called the Crystal creek, from the circumstance of our finding some fine specimens of rock crystal of a considerable size. There was formerly large numbers of beaver upon this creek, but they have all been caught by the different trappers who frequent it. Saw no buffalo, but the deer are numerous.

July 25.—Marched eighteen miles in a direction parallel to the mountains, S. 20° E.; crossed several small creeks, most of them skirted with timber. The water coming directly from the mountains was clear and cold. The first range of mountains, which is about 1,500 or 2,000 feet high, hides the second range almost entirely from our view; but we could occasionally, through the deep ravines and passes, discover the snow tops of the second and higher ranges. The mountains appear to possess every variety of form and shape; the ascent to some is gradual and covered with timber; others appeared to be formed of immense masses of rock superimposed upon each other. We encamped in the evening in a valley surrounded on every side with mountains, with narrow passes between them. The high, broken range of mountains appeared like ruined castles, with turrets and rock-crowned battlements. Through the green passes we caught distant views of mountains in the background, forming a dark line along the horizon, relieved by a cloudless sky of pure cerulean blue.

July 26.—Marched twenty-five miles in a direction S. 30° E.; passed through a narrow valley between two high ridges of mountains, and ascended a hill of considerable height, from the top of which we had a beautiful view of the surrounding scenery. Beneath us lay a green, verdant valley that appeared to have been scooped out of the mountains, and resembled the hollow between two large ocean waves. At a distance terminating the valley were mountains of various form; some in the shape of pyramids, others like truncated cones with circular and elliptical bases. As we descended the hill and wound along through the narrow valley, the scene opened with new beauty. The main valley appeared to branch off to the left into passes or narrow valleys, terminated by mountains of various shapes, some of them with a smooth, regular contour; others consisting of large masses of rock piled one upon the other. Every turn of the road presented a new variety of scenery. After passing through this valley, we ascended another hill, from the top of which a new scene was presented to our view. The mountains were in the form of an immense fortification with turrets and rock-crowned battlements, and pine trees along the covered line relieved against a clear blue sky. The different passes between the mountains appeared to be guarded by large terraced watch-towers. Crossed the dividing ridge between the waters of the Platte and Arkansas. Upon the summit level there is a lake about half a mile long and four or five hundred yards wide. The small streams on one side of this run into the Platte, and on the other into the Arkansas. After crossing the dividing ridge the view becomes more extended; the hills on our left not so high, and the country began to assume the appearance of a high, rolling prairie. We struck the headwaters of one of the branches of the Fontaine que Bouille, down which we continued our course to the main valley.

July 27.—Marched eighteen miles in a direction S. 25° E. The country more level, the valley of greater width. Arrived at the main valley of the Fontaine que Bouille, which is five or six miles wide; extends in a direction nearly perpendicular to the general direction of the mountains, and gradually widens as you recede from them. It is terminated on the right by a high and broken range that has an irregular and undulated appearance, projecting up to a considerable distance in the background. Pike's Peak was in full view, its snow-clad summit towering up to an immense height. From this valley it is but two days' ride to the waters of the Rio del Norte, and but three to Taos, one of the Mexican provinces.

July 28.—Remained encamped; visited the Fontaine que Bouille, or spring that boils, a mineral spring near the foot of Pike's Peak. The water boils up out of a limestone rock, forming a basin two or three feet in diameter, and of about the same depth; it has a pleasant acid taste, and was thought to possess properties similar to the waters of Saratoga; it is directly in the pass leading from the Fontaine que Bouille to Rio Salard, a large valley in the mountains, where the Arapahs frequently pitch their lodges and remain encamped for a considerable length of time during the summer. We ascended the mountains along the ravine that forms the bed of the Fontaine que Bouille, and saw the mountain torrent washing down through the pass, forming numerous cascades and waterfalls as it came tumbling down over the high rocks. From this we ascended one of the peaks to the distance of about a mile above the level of the plain. From the top of this we had a beautiful and extensive view of the country for many miles; we saw the timber upon the Arkansas and the Platte, and a large extent of waving prairie country lying between the two rivers. To the right, at an immense distance, we could see the feathery and indistinct outline of the Spanish Peaks just rising above the visible horizon; while in our rear there lay a long succession of high ranges of mountains, until the snowy summits of the last and highest appeared to meet and mingle with

the clouds. Nature appears here to have thrown aside her wild and sportive mood, and to have given to the whole scene the deepest impress of grandeur and sublimity. As we had no barometer or mathematical instrument for taking heights, it was impossible to form an accurate estimate of the altitude of any of these mountains; but upon ascending one of the first and lowest, and travelling constantly for five or six hours at an angle of ascent of nearly 45°, we found the apparent distance to Pike's Peak (the lowest that was covered with snow) but little diminished. Another proof of their immense height is the long distance the snow extends below the tops of the mountains. Upon some of the highest it appeared to extend more than halfway down their apparent heights, probably for the distance of a mile or more. Upon the top of the mountains we ascended we found immense masses of primitive rock piled up to a great height; but near the base of the mountains, and upon some of the lesser heights, the rock appears to be of a sandy texture. Found a number of fine specimens of mineral of different species near the base of the mountains, on the banks and in the beds of the small creeks. We saw also a species of goat which is said to live entirely in the mountains, leaping from rock to rock, and living upon the shrubbery which grows upon the side of the mountains. The valley of the Fontaine que Bonille is very much frequented by the Indians, especially by the Arepahas, who come up here in the fall to gather the wild fruit that grows in abundance near the base of the mountains. The whole route from the Platte to the Arkansas is frequented by large parties of the Blackfeet, Crows, Snakes, and sometimes the Eutaus, who live upon the waters of the Rio del Norte, but frequently come over through the mountain passes to steal horses from the Arepahas and Cheyennes.

July 29.—Marched twenty miles in a direction southeast, along the valley of the Fontaine que Bonille; the soil fertile, consisting of gravel and clay, in some places the gravel in others the clay preponderating. Two Spaniards from Taos arrived at our camp; they came over for the purpose of trading with the Indians, for whom they were then looking. Their stock, which consisted of whiskey and flour, they had left on the opposite side of the Arkansas.

July 30.—Marched in a direction S. 50° E.; left the valley of the Fontaine que Bonille and crossed the dividing ridge between that and the Arkansas. From the top of the ridge we had a fine view of the valley of the Arkansas and the surrounding country. Encamped on the Arkansas. Shortly after we had encamped we were visited by three Arepahas; they informed us that there were fifty lodges on the opposite side of the river; that the remainder of the nation, with a large number of Cheyennes, were hunting buffalo about two days' ride from here, between the Platte and the Arkansas.

July 31.—Remained encamped. Fifty lodges of the Arepahas came over from the opposite side of the river and encamped about two or three hundred yards from us. These Indians have long been friendly to the whites. They have a large number of horses, having lately stolen about one hundred and seventy from the Eutaus, with whom they are at war. They subsist upon buffalo meat, and when out of the range, live upon dogs, of which they have a great number, and of a large size.

August 1.—Captain Gantt started this morning for the purpose of collecting the other villages of the Arepahas together; marched four or five miles; passed a deserted trading establishment. The Arkansas at this point is five or six hundred yards wide, deep, rapid, and the water clear. It was only fordable at the most shallow places. Saw no buffalo in this portion of the country, but there is plenty of deer.

August 2.—Took up our line of march for Bent and St. Vrain's fort, a distance of sixty miles in a direction down the Arkansas, and arrived there on the 6th. This portion of the valley of the Arkansas possesses many of the general features of the valley of the Platte. Its width, which is variable, is about the same, and terminated like the Platte by a range of hills of variable height. The soil near the river is composed mostly of clay, but further back upon the high prairie it consists of dry, hard sand or gravel. The terminating ridge of the valley is not continuous, but divides into detached hillocks, some of them resembling haystacks, others more elongated. The general level of the valley appears to be much lower than that of the Platte, the timber more abundant, and of a larger growth. Crossed several dry creeks, some of them skirted with timber. The country between this and the Platte is said to be hilly with but little timber and water. The buffalo are very numerous in that portion of the country, and the Indians frequently move their whole villages there, and remain and hunt there for a considerable length of time. Met a war party of Cheyennes who were going out against the Comanches. The Cheyennes have always been friendly to the whites, and this party appeared rejoiced to meet us. On our arrival at Messrs. Bent and St. Vrain's trading establishment, or fort, we found two villages of Cheyennes encamped near them—the one upon this, the other upon the opposite side of the river. A party of Spaniards from Taos had been selling them whiskey upon the opposite or Mexican side, and we found a number of them intoxicated. They are very fond of whiskey, and will sell their horses, blankets, and everything else they possess for a drink of it. In arranging the good things of this world in the order of rank, they say that whiskey should stand first, then tobacco, third, guns, fourth, horses, and fifth, women. Remained encamped from the 6th to the 11th, waiting for the Arepahas and Cheyennes to be collected together for the purpose of holding a council with them. Messrs. Bent and St. Vrain have a large trading establishment at this place, and carry on an extensive trade with the Indians in buffalo robes, for which they sell them knives, blankets, tobacco, kettles, &c. On the evening of the 10th Captain Gantt returned with some of the principal men and chiefs of the Arepahas, a few Gros Ventres, and two or three Blackfeet belonging to a band living with the Cheyennes. About one hundred of them started from their village, but not finding Colonel Dodge where they expected, and having left their families in an unprotected state, they returned to their village. The principal chiefs, however, and some of the principal men came on to the fort. The Cheyennes are a bold and warlike band of Indians, and at the time of our arrival were in a state of great disorganization. They had just killed their principal chief, and had separated into three villages, and were wandering about the prairie without any leader. They were at war with the Comanches, Kiowas, Pawnees, and Arickaras; a large war party had gone out against the Comanches, and had not returned at the time of our arrival. The Osages had visited the Cheyennes and Arepahas early in the summer, and have made peace with them. A party of the Arepahas then went with the Osages to visit the Comanches, with whom they wished to establish friendly relations. The Cheyennes are a better-looking race of Indians than any we have seen, and more cleanly in their appearance. The women are remarkable for their beauty and the neatness of their personal appearance. The Cheyennes formerly lived on the Missouri river, where they were visited by General Atkinson in 1825. They left that country shortly after and came to the south fork of the Platte, and have since been living with the Arepahas, with whom they have entered into the strictest terms of alliance, both offensive and defensive, and will doubtless in a few years become incorporated with that nation. There is now about two hundred and twenty lodges,

six hundred and sixty men, or two thousand six hundred and forty souls in all. They range between the Platte and the Arkansas near the mountain, and subsist entirely upon buffalo and the wild fruit they gather along the mountains.

Of the Arepahas there are about three hundred and sixty lodges, one thousand and eighty men, or three thousand six hundred souls in all. They are a less warlike nation than the Cheyennes, and appear to be a small and more delicate looking race of Indians, and are governed in their war movements almost entirely by the Cheyennes. The names of their principal chiefs: Ena-cha-ke-kuc, or Buffalo Bull that carries a Gun; Oe-che-ne, or Old Raven; E-thaw-ete, or Strong Bow; Waw-lau-nah, or Black Dog; Waw-hin-e-hun, or Mad Bear; Naw-tuh-tha, or Buffalo Belly. They are less neat in their appearance than the Cheyennes, and make their clothes of buffalo skins. They range with the Cheyennes between the Platte and Arkansas, and subsist entirely upon buffalo. The bow and arrow is the principal weapon they make use of in war and in killing game. Some few of them have guns and ammunition that they have bought of the American traders for robes and fur. They kill their buffalo upon horses by running at full speed into a large gang and shooting them with their arrows. The Arepahas formerly lived upon Marias river, near the forks of the Missouri, but emigrated to this country a long time since.

The Gros Ventres of Fort du Prairie, now living with the Arepahas, are a band of the Blackfeet. They speak the same language with the Arepahas, emigrated from the same country, and have the same manners and customs. There are now about three hundred and fifty of them living with the Arepahas. Seven hundred lodges came to the Arkansas in the summer of 1824 and returned in 1832, and are expected again on the Platte and Arkansas in September, 1835. The names of the principal chiefs are: Nash-hin-e-thow, or Elk Tongue; Ka-aw-che, or Bear Tooth. There is also a small band of the Blackfeet proper, consisting of about fifty, who live with the Cheyennes and Arepahas. A band of Kiowas, called the Upper band, consisting of one thousand eight hundred or two thousand, and another who are called Appaches of the plains, consisting of about twelve hundred, also frequent this portion of the country. All of these Indians frequent the Arkansas and the Platte near the mountains for the purpose of killing buffalo, upon which they subsist and make their clothes of the skins. They all have large numbers of horses, upon which they hunt buffalo and pack their baggage. The women do all the work and wait upon the men, who do nothing but kill the game.

On the 11th Colonel Dodge held a council with the Cheyennes, Arepahas, Gros Ventres, and a few Blackfeet; most of the principal men of three villages of Cheyennes were present. The Arepahas were represented by their principal chief and several braves, the Gros Ventres by some of their principal men; and the Blackfeet living with the Arepahas had also their representative.

After they were collected together and arranged in due council form, Colonel Dodge addressed them as follows:

"Chiefs and warriors of the Cheyennes, Arepahas, Gros Ventres, and Blackfeet present:

"Friends, I am happy to meet you; your great American father is desirous to be at peace with all his remote red children; he wishes you to smoke the pipe of peace with your enemies, and bury the hatchet of war; your old enemies, the Pawnees, wish to make peace with the Arepahas and Cheyennes; the brother of the principal chiefs of the Pawnee Loups has travelled on foot many hundred miles to see you and to smoke the pipe of peace with you. By making peace with the Pawnees and Arickaras you will be able to meet on the Platte as friends, where there is buffalo in abundance; you will then have no dread on your minds of danger from each other, and you often want something for your children to eat on that account. The Cheyennes are now at war with the Comanches; I would earnestly recommend to them to make peace with this nation, and I wish the Arepaha chiefs, who are friendly both with the Cheyennes and Comanches, to interpose their kind offices to effect an object so desirable for the mutual benefit and advantage of both nations.

"I was much pleased to hear that the Arepahas and Osages have made peace, and that the Osages had gone with the Arepahas to visit the Comanches; I hope the peace they have made will be lasting, and that they will hold each other strong by the hand. The Cheyennes having killed their principal chief, the High-backed Wolf, and as they have no chiefs, I would recommend to them that they would choose from among their principal braves a chief for each band; the present distracted state of their nation requires this course; after they have selected their chiefs it is their duty to obey them in peace and in war. No nation of people can exist without rulers; Indians who trespass on the rights of others should be punished, and good men should be rewarded; I recommend to you to be just to your traders, it is for the mutual advantage of you all to be so; any attempts on your part to injure your traders would deprive you of them; they are here by permission of your great father; the Arepahas have never made a treaty with their great American father; the friendly manner they treat their traders, and the peaceable and friendly disposition they have evinced towards me, shall be made known to him. I present you, in the name of your great father, some valuable presents, which are given as a proof of his great regard for his remote red children; it is his wish you meet all the Americans in friendship, and that the pipe of peace may be smoked between you, and the war hatchet never be raised."

Little Moon, one of the principal men of the Cheyennes, and formerly their chief, replied:

"My father, I believe it was my great father, the President, who sent you here to talk to us to-day, and we are glad to see you; we saw troops once before on the Missouri, and took them by the hand; you have been telling us to hold the whites by the hand; we listen to what you say; you wish us to be at peace with all nations; the Crows have been killing our people; I know but little; what you say is very good; your heart is open; one of our parties has gone to the Comanches, another against the Pawnees and Arickaras; my heart is with them; we have not heard from them; what you say is very good; the whites are all good: there is nothing bad about them; wait until our war parties return: perhaps some of them are killed; winter before last this Pawnee (alluding to the Pawnee who had accompanied us from the Pawnee village) came to our village; we took him by the hand and smoked with him; you have taken this Pawnee by the hand, and have brought him to our village; our hearts are very glad; as soon as we saw him we got off our horses, ran to meet him, and took him by the hand; I know but little; what I do know I have told you; wait until our war parties return; I shall then know what to say; I am glad to see you, my father, and have listened well to what you have said; I am glad you have brought this Pawnee with you; I hope he will give each band a medicine arrow," [it is customary among these wild Indians to exchange arrows in making peace; these are medicine arrows.] "and each band will give him one in return; I wish you to tell the Pawnee to send each of us a medicine arrow; when we meet the whites in the prairie we will take

them by the hand and hold them fast; this is the second time I have seen troops, and my heart is glad to see you; I have nothing more to say; I know but little; what I do know I have told you."

The Pawnee who had accompanied us from the village for the purpose of making peace with the Cheyennes and Arepahas, then said:

"Cheyennes and Arepahas, I am glad to meet you to-day; you have spoken truth about medicine arrows; Cheyennes and Arepahas, this is the third or fourth time we have made peace; but it will not hold; you have never been to see us; we have always been the ones to come and see you; my brothers, I have come to see you to-day; you sent a young man to our village, we gave him arrows, but have never received an answer; you have only stolen our horses and killed our people; it is true last year when I left my village I had my bag full of news; but before I got to where you were I stumbled and lost it all. My brothers, the Cheyennes, you see me here to-day; my father brought me here to make peace with you; although you see me here as nothing, when I am in my village I am not afraid of you; everything I say to you is true; I hide nothing from you; I have come to see you, my brothers, and I hope you will come to see us. It appears you have been afraid to come and see us, but come there now, and we will not kill you: we will receive you well; my brothers, the road is now good; it has been made good by our father; I hope you will go and come without fear; may it always remain good."

The colonel requested the Cheyennes to select a chief for each of the three bands that were at the council. But, after waiting for a considerable length of time, and finding no one willing to step forward, he told Little Moon to select three chiefs, (one for each band,) and, if they pleased the nation, they might be appointed. He accordingly took three of them by the hand and led them forward to Colonel Dodge, and seated them near him. The colonel then asked them if they had any objections to these men; no objections were made. They were not only the choice of the Cheyenne nation, but the very men that the traders who were acquainted with them would have selected. The colonel then put around their necks the representation of a medal, and told them they were chiefs, and would be regarded as such by the whites. He also told the Cheyennes that they must consider these men as their chiefs, and respect them accordingly. Their names were, the White Crow, the Flying Arrow, and the Walking Whirlwind; all of them distinguished warriors, friendly with the whites, and popular with the nation. The presents were then distributed, consisting of blankets, tobacco, knives, &c., according to the number in each nation. They appeared much pleased, and went away delighted with the goodness and generosity of the whites. They gave the Pawnee twelve horses, and seemed desirous of establishing a permanent peace with that nation. They had sent out war parties against the other nations with whom they were at war, and wished to wait until their return before they could agree to make peace.

If an agency were established at this place, in a few years peace might be restored among all the different tribes in this portion of the country. This appears to be a favorable position for establishing an agency, as it is a central point, where the Indians near the mountains all collect. The Kiowas, Comanches, (upper bands,) Cheyennes, Arepahas, Gros Ventres, and Blackfeet, all frequent this section of the country, and come to this trading establishment for the purpose of exchanging their buffalo robes for goods. Another advantage it possesses is, that it being close to the boundary line, the movements of the Mexicans could be watched; and in case any encroachments were committed, the earliest intelligence might be received. The Indians have the highest opinion of the Americans—think them the first people in the world, and would pay the greatest regard to what they were advised by the whites.

August 12—Saw one of the traders who had just returned from trading with the Comanches. He informed us they were very friendly disposed towards the Americans. They told him their nation had made peace with the United States; (alluding to the peace made by Colonel Dodge, at the Pawnee Peet village, last summer.) This peace, the traders informed us, has been strictly kept by the Comanches, they having neither killed nor robbed any of the whites since that time. This peace has been of great advantage to the traders, as they have since opened an extensive trade with two of the largest tribes of Indians west of the Mississippi. Took up our line of march in the evening for Fort Leavenworth. The command at this stage of the march was in a most perfect state of health—not a man upon the sick report; the horses in fine order, nearly as good as when they left Fort Leavenworth. The colonel had seen all the Indians he expected to see, and had established friendly relations with them all; had marched one thousand miles over a beautiful and interesting country, and we started for home with that joyous and self-satisfied feeling which resulted from a consciousness of having accomplished the full object of the expedition.

Just before our departure, the Arepaha chief and the Gros Ventre came down to our camp to bid us farewell. They said their hearts were very glad; that the Americans were very good; that they would go home and tell their people how well the whites had treated them, and they thought their people would cry because they did not come with them.

Continued our march down the Arkansas. The valley continued to retain the same general appearance it possesses above; the timber, however, less abundant than heretofore, the soil more fertile, and the valley a little narrower. The terminating ridge of the valley seems at this place to be composed of regular layers of rock superimposed upon each other. They appeared to be mostly sandstone, of a fine texture. The debris of the rocks appears to be of various sorts and species. Saw no buffalo, but discovered recent traces of them. The country back from the river between this and the Platte is mostly a high prairie, in some places rough and uneven, in others perfectly level. There is but little timber, and a great scarcity of water. Some of the creeks, however, we passed, which are dry at the mouth, are said to contain some water near their source. The distance across the country from the Arkansas to the Platte is said to be from one hundred to one hundred and twenty miles, and the buffalo numerous.

About forty miles from Bent and St. Vrain's fort we passed one or two good positions for a military post, should it ever be the policy of the government to establish one in this portion of their Territories. This location is upon a high bluff bank, with extensive flats on each side, covered with timber. It is situated on a point near the bend of the river, and could command the river above and below for a considerable distance, and would be difficult of approach on either side. There are large quantities of stone for building immediately on the ground, and an abundance of timber close at hand. Another advantage it possesses is, that it is on the most direct route from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fé, and would be a favorable depot for the dragoons on their march through that section of the country.

Arrived at another Cheyenne village on the evening of the 14th, having marched about fifty miles since leaving Messrs. Bent and St. Vrain's fort. This was the band of Cheyennes that were absent at the council. There were about fifty lodges of them. They had large quantities of buffalo meat hanging up to dry all around their village, and their encampment was surrounded by a large number of horses, many of which they had just stolen from the Comanches. Soon after we had encamped the principal men

and warriors of the village came down to visit us. Colonel Dodge held a talk with them, in which he told them that he was happy to meet them; that he had come a long way to see them and the other tribes; that he had been sent by their great father, the President; that he had met the *Arepahas*, *Gros Ventres*, and other tribes of the *Cheyennes* in council; had made a chief for each of the three bands that were there, and that if they would select one of their principal men he would make him a chief, and he would be regarded as such by the whites; that Mr. St. Vrain would give them presents equal in amount to the presents received by the other bands. They pointed to five men sitting together, saying they were the principal men; they appeared reluctant to make the selection from among these five. The colonel then told them they must select some one to receive the presents and have them distributed. One of the braves was finally led forth to whom the medal was given, together with the presents, and a letter from Colonel Dodge stating that he had been made a chief. His name was *White Man's Chief*. They appeared well pleased with their reception, and went away highly gratified.

August 15.—This morning while a large number of the *Cheyennes* were collected at our camp, and the colonel talking to the new-made chief, we heard the report of several guns immediately over the ridge, about a mile distant; soon after a large volley; then another. The *Cheyennes* who were in camp mounted their horses immediately and rode off in the direction of the firing at full speed. Not knowing who it was, the colonel ordered the command under arms. Soon after some of the Indians returned, and gave us to understand by signs that it was a party of *Pawnee* *Loups* and *Arickaras*, who had come over to make peace with the *Cheyennes*. They came to the top of a hill in sight of the village, fired their guns in the air, and raised their flag as a sign that they wished to make peace. The *Cheyennes* ran out to meet them, took them by the hand, and conducted them to their village, where they commenced by smoking the pipe of peace, and giving them horses. After they had given them about one hundred horses they invited them into their lodges, and commenced giving them feasts. In return for which the *Pawnees* and *Arickaras* gave them a number of guns. They spent the whole day in this manner, feasting and making presents.

August 16.—Colonel Dodge held a council with the *Cheyennes*, *Pawnees*, and *Arickaras*. He went to the lodge of the new-made chief and requested him to collect the principal men together. Sent, also, for the chiefs of the *Pawnees* and *Arickaras*. After they were collected together the colonel addressed them as follows:

"To the chiefs and principal men of the Pawnees, Arickaras, and Cheyennes:

"Friends, I am happy to meet you. My advice given to the *Pawnees* and *Arickaras* on my march to the Rocky mountains has been followed. The *Cheyennes*, your former enemies, have met you as friends; you have smoked the pipe of peace together, and, I hope, forever buried the hatchet of war. The road is now open for the *Cheyennes* to go and see the *Pawnees* and *Arickaras*. I am assured by their chief that the *Cheyennes* will be treated with the same friendship and kindness that they have extended to the *Pawnees* and *Arickaras*. Your great American father will be pleased to hear that his remote red children are making peace with each other; it is his wish that you should all live in the same country. The *Pawnees*, *Arickaras*, and *Cheyennes*, making peace, can hunt the buffalo without the dread of being killed; a friendly intercourse between you will make your children friends; they will, when grown, take each other by the hand; and a state of war will give way to good feeling with you all; you have never profited by killing each other; it will always terminate to the injury of you all. The *Pawnees* have been stopped, by the advice of their agent, from going to war with the *Cheyennes* and other nations; I gave them the same advice when at their village. I was pleased, yesterday, to find that my words had been listened to; I told the *Cheyennes* what they find to-day is true. The Great Spirit has providentially brought us all together at the same time, and has proved to the *Cheyennes* the truth of my words. Your great American father is desirous that a lasting peace should be made with all the redskins, with a view of helping their condition. You are poor; you have no country that your great father wants; the dragoons you see here were sent for the purpose of ascertaining your true condition; should you have bad men among you who will not listen to good advice, and who will kill and steal, you must punish them; the chiefs and braves are pledged for the strict observance of treaties of peace when made between you, and you should not permit the evil-disposed to destroy all the good that has been done; bad men among all people must be made examples of. I am going to part with you; I hope to hear that the good counsel I have given you will be remembered by you all when I am far from you. You will be convinced that your true interest is to hold each other strong by the hand as brothers and friends, and never again to stain your hands by the blood of each other."

The *Cheyennes*, having not yet learned the practice of speech-making, did not directly reply to Colonel Dodge; they said, however, they were very glad to see the whites, and wished the colonel to remain several days that they might hunt buffalo and bring in meat for him. They appear desirous of making a permanent peace with the *Pawnees* and *Arickaras*. A large party accompanied a party of *Arickaras* and *Pawnees* who were going to visit the *Arepahas* for the purpose of making peace with them. The *Cheyennes* and *Arepahas* are to meet the *Pawnees* and *Arickaras* on the *Platte* next winter and hunt buffalo with them. The *Pawnees* are to bring along with them a large quantity of corn, to give feasts and trade with the *Arepahas* and *Cheyennes*.

The *Arickaras* were formerly on very friendly terms with the *Cheyennes*, and lived with them for some time; many of them still speak the *Cheyenne* language well. After the *Cheyennes* had concluded an alliance with the *Arepahas*, the *Arickaras* commenced stealing their horses. Still they would not go to war; they said they did not care for a few horses. The *Arickaras* soon after killed several whites who were trading with the *Arepahas*. They then determined to declare war against them; and soon after the *Arepahas* meeting a war party of twenty or thirty *Arickaras*, who were coming to steal their horses, they attacked them and killed them all—not one escaping. The *Cheyennes* soon after met a war party of *Arickaras* and killed them all, except one: him they told to go home and tell his people that it was the *Cheyennes* who had killed the party. Since that period they have carried on a predatory warfare until the present time. This peace is no doubt the result of the advice given them by Colonel Dodge. At the council with the *Pawnees* and *Arickaras*, he advised them strongly to make peace with their enemies, especially the *Cheyennes* and *Arepahas*. He represented to the *Arickaras* their deplorable situation; if they still persisted in war, that they must inevitably lose their name as a nation. This advice had a great effect upon them, as they had already commenced to experience the truth of it.

The *Star* (one of their chiefs) afterwards told Colonel Dodge that he would go out to meet the *Cheyennes* with a peace party, and would get there as soon as he did. He proved the truth of this remark

by his arrival. The Star has always been more friendly to the whites than the other chiefs. And he informed the colonel, since he has been here, that the Arickaras had listened well to his advice; that it had sunk deep into their hearts; that he (the Star) had acquired a great influence among them, and was now one of their principal chiefs, and that he was constantly impressing upon their minds the necessity of listening to the advice their father had given them, and of making peace with their enemies.

The good effects of the expedition are thus becoming apparent, and it will probably have the effect to establish peace among all the different tribes between the Arkansas and the Platte. This will be of immense advantage to these Indians, as they will thereby have an extensive country opened to them, covered with innumerable buffalo, where they can hunt in safety without the fear of being attacked by their enemies.

August 17.—Commenced our march down the Arkansas, the valley still retaining the same general feature it possessed above. The timber less abundant, in many places none at all; were obliged to use drift for fuel. Upon the opposite side of the river, the sand-hills commence near the bank, and extend to a considerable distance back. On this side the valley is of variable width, from a half to two miles, terminated by a rough, broken country, which is supposed to extend to the sand-hills of the Platte. There is no wood and but little water in dry seasons between this and the Platte, and the buffalo are obliged to come to the river to get water; but in wet weather there is water in the dry creeks, the mouths of several of which we passed. Saw but few buffalo; as the weather has been wet for four or five days, they have not been obliged to come in to the river for water. The soil of this portion of the valley appears to be composed principally of gravel; no grass but the short buffalo grass, and prickly pear in abundance. Near the river, however, there is a narrow flat, which is very fertile—the grass high and good. Arrived at Chouteau's island on the evening of the 19th, having marched seventy-five miles since leaving the last Cheyenne village.

August 20.—The weather being wet and foggy, we remained encamped; a party of men were sent out hunting, who killed two buffalo bulls; no buffalo cows were seen.

August 21.—Took up our line of march down the Arkansas. The river at this point is broad and shallow, with a large number of islands, some of them covered with timber; the valley more narrow and terminated on this side by hills of an irregular appearance, composed principally of gravel or stone. On the opposite side the valley is terminated by sand-hills, extending as far back as the eye could reach, and presenting a barren and desolate appearance. No wood on this side the river except the drift along the banks. Saw a few buffalo. Arrived at the point where the Santa Fé trail crosses the Arkansas on the evening of the 23d, a distance of fifty-five miles from Chouteau's island.

August 24.—Took up our line of march on the Santa Fé trail, which conducted us over a high barren prairie, with no wood. Were obliged to make use of buffalo dung for cooking. Arrived at the Pawnee fork on the evening of the 29th, a distance of about seventy-five miles from the crossing. We approached the river but once or twice during the march. Remained encamped one day for the purpose of killing buffalo to provision us to Fort Leavenworth; found the Pawnee fork swimming. In dry weather the Pawnee fork is a small muddy stream, with high banks, bordered with timber; the late rains, however, had swollen it to a considerable height.

August 30.—Crossed our baggage over the Pawnee fork in boats made of buffalo hides; swam the horses, and continued the march again on the Santa Fé trail. Continued down the Arkansas for forty or fifty miles, where the trace left the river, and bore off towards the north. Crossed several small creeks skirted with timber; arrived at the little Arkansas on the evening of the 2d September, a distance of about eighty miles from the Pawnee fork. The country during this stage of the march was a high prairie, with no wood except on the banks of the small creeks; the soil more fertile than heretofore, the short, thick buffalo grass giving place to the high, coarse grass of the common prairie. Saw large herds of buffalo.

September 3.—Continued the march; the buffalo began to disappear, and before night none could be seen. Commenced raining, and continued during the day and night. Next day had two creeks to swim, and arrived at the Cottonwood fork of the Neosho about 10 o'clock at night, having marched a distance of forty-five miles since leaving the Little Arkansas. No wood between the Little Arkansas and the Cottonwood fork. Remained encamped two days (the 5th and 6th) at Cottonwood fork for the water to fall, that the creek might become fordable. On the 7th forded the creek, and took up our line of march along the trace. Arrived at Council Grove on the evening of the 8th, a distance of fifty miles from Cottonwood fork. The country between Cottonwood fork and Council Grove is more rough and hilly than the country beyond it. The grove extends along the river Neosho as far as the eye can see, and is about a mile wide; it is composed of various sorts of timber of a large growth, and its vicinity would afford several fine situations for a plantation, the soil being very fertile along the valley of the river.

On the 9th and 10th made a march of forty miles, the country still continuing rough and hilly; the creeks numerous; most of them bordered with a considerable quantity of timber. On the 11th a man of company "A" died—the first death that has occurred on our whole march, and the only severe sickness. The colonel directed him to be buried on a high prairie ridge, and a stone placed at the head of the grave, with his name and regiment engraved thereon. Continued the march; crossed the Hundred-and-ten-mile creek, and entered upon the dividing ridge between the Kansas and Osage rivers; passed Round and Elm Groves, and arrived at the crossing of the Kansas, at Duulap's Ferry, on the 15th; crossed the river, and on the 16th arrived at Fort Leavenworth.

Since leaving the fort, the command had marched upwards of one thousand six hundred miles over an interesting country; had visited all the Indians between the Arkansas and Platte, as far west as the mountains; had made peace between several tribes, and established friendly relations with them all, and returned to Fort Leavenworth in a perfect state of health, with the loss of but one man. Our provisions lasted until the day of our arrival; and our horses (most of them) returned in good order. The expedition had exceeded in interest and success the most sanguine anticipations.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES DRAGOONS, Fort Leavenworth, October, 1835.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you of my arrival at this fort on the 16th ultimo, with the companies of United States dragoons commanded by Captains Ford and Duncan and Lieutenant Lupton. I marched from this post on the 29th of May last, in obedience to general order No. 12, and believing that I would meet with large war parties of Indians on my march to the west, I thought it advisable that two swivels

(3-pounders) should accompany the expedition, mounted on wheels. I believed these light field-pieces would secure my camp should the Indians make a sudden attack on the command, and enable me to force my passage across rivers or difficult passes, should any attempt be made to stop me. On my march up the Missouri from this post, I found some of the small streams swimming. I crossed my command over them in skin-boats, and my light field-pieces by hauling them over with ropes. On my arrival at the Platte or Shallow river, I found it high, almost overflowing its banks, and to have crossed it at that time I would have run the risk of losing some of my horses and part of my baggage.

I met the Otto Indians at their village, and held a council with them on the 12th of June, in company with Major Dougherty, United States Indian agent. Here I remained awaiting the arrival of the Omaha Indians, Major Dougherty having sent his interpreter for them on my arrival at the Platte river. The dragoon horses, having to swim several small streams, required a few days' rest.

On the 17th of June I held a council with the Omaha Indians, and on the same day commenced my march for the village of the Grand Pawnees. Believing the general-in-chief had permitted me to exercise my discretion as to the extent of the detour I should make to the left, on arriving at the Platte or Shallow river, I determined to march up to its forks, and afterwards continue up the south fork to the Rocky mountains; then make a detour to the left, near the mountains, until I arrived at the Arkansas river, the boundary line of the United States, a short distance from where the Arkansas leaves the Rocky mountains, and thence down that river to where the road leading to Santa Fé crosses that river from the State of Missouri to the Mexican States, and pursue that road to the settlements.

I continued my march, and arrived at the Grand Pawnee village on the 21st of June. Major Dougherty, United States Indian agent, had sent his interpreter in advance to notify the different bands of the Pawnee Indians of my intention to meet them in council on the 23d of June; which I did, at the Grand Pawnee village.

On the 24th of June I marched for the forks of the Platte river, where I was informed I would meet the Arickara or Rees Indians. I despatched a messenger, with two Arickara chiefs, in advance of my command, to convene these Indians. My messenger arrived, with the principal chiefs and braves of the Arickaras, about one day's march above the forks of the Platte river. I remained in council with these Indians on the 6th of July, made them a few presents, and marched on the 7th up the south fork of the Platte.

On the 16th of July I was in full view of the Rocky mountains, covered with snow, and then at least one mile distant from my command.

On the 24th of July I could see where the south fork of the Platte river left the mountains. I then changed my course south, near the foot of the mountains, in the direction of the head of the Arkansas river.

On the 28th of July I encamped in full view of Pike's Peak, on the Rocky mountains. The next morning two Spaniards arrived at my camp, and stated that they had been sent by traders from the Arkansas river in search of the Arepaha Indians. On the 30th of July I arrived at the Arkansas river, about five miles from the point where that river leaves the Rocky mountains. Here I saw about sixty lodges of the Arepaha Indians, with their families. This nation claims the country from the south fork of the Platte river to the Arkansas, and numbers about eleven hundred warriors. They have never entered into a treaty with the United States. They are said to have come from the Rocky mountains, and are the descendants of the Blackfeet Indians, whose tongue they speak. I found them desirous of cultivating the most friendly understanding with me. From this place I despatched a messenger, with a few dragoons, in search of some of the principal chiefs of the Arepahas, with some of the Cheyenne and Blackfeet Indians, who were on the waters of the Platte.

On the 31st of July I commenced my march down the Arkansas, and arrived at the fort of Bent and St. Vrain on the 4th of August. This fort is built on the Arkansas river, about one hundred and thirty miles from the Rocky mountains, and its owners are trading under a license from the superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis. They have erected the fort to protect them against a sudden attack of the Indians, and have a six-pounder and several small, light field-pieces; they trade with the Arepaha and Cheyenne Indians, and also with the Comanches of the Red river. At this place I met a number of the Cheyenne Indians. On the 6th of August my messenger arrived with one of the principal chiefs of the Arepaha Indians, and some of the Blackfeet who reside with the Arepahas. At Fort William, on the 7th of August, I met a large assembly of Indians in council, and endeavored to explain to them the views and wishes of the government in relation to them. A small deputation of Pawnees accompanied my command from the Pawnee village, and had a friendly understanding with their old enemies, the Arepaha and Cheyenne Indians. I made a few presents to them, in the name of the great father, the President of the United States, which appeared to have a great effect on them, they being the first ever made to the Arepahas or Blackfeet. At this council I learned that the Osages and Arepahas, who had been at war for many years, had made peace, and that a party of the Osages had gone to the Comanches, on Red river, to confirm the peace made between them last year. Mr. Bent, of the trading-house of Bent & St. Vrain, arrived at Fort William, on the Arkansas, the day after I had held the council with these Indians. He had visited the Comanches on the Red river, and stated that he had seen upwards of two thousand, and they had treated him with great kindness, and expressed a desire to be included in the peace made by me with the Comanches last year.

When the boundary line is run between the United States and Mexico, I believe that more than one-half of the country now claimed by the Comanches will be within the territorial limits of the United States.

On the 12th of August I took up my line of march down the Arkansas, and on the 14th arrived at a village of the Cheyenne Indians, composed of about sixty skin lodges. In the evening after my arrival I held a council with the principal braves of this band. About eight o'clock next morning my attention was directed to the firing of a number of small arms in quick succession at the distance of about one-half a mile; more than one hundred guns were fired in one or two minutes. Supposing this firing to be an attack on the Cheyenne Indians by some of their enemies, and that this band might ask protection from me, I instantly formed the dragoons in order of battle, until I could be informed as to the cause of the firing. It was, however, soon ascertained to be a party of the Pawnees and Arickaras, about one hundred in number, under the command of one of the principal chiefs of the Pawnees, which Indians, on arriving in the vicinity of their enemies, the Cheyennes, had fired their guns, to prove to them their friendly disposition by approaching with empty guns. I was much gratified to meet the Pawnees and Arickaras at a village of the Cheyennes, on the Arkansas river. I had advised them, in council on the river Platte, to make peace with their old enemies, the Arepahas and Cheyennes. This I considered a fortunate meeting

of the old enemies, as it enabled me, as the mutual friend of all, to effect, I hope, a lasting peace between them. The Cheyennes made presents to the Pawnees and Arickaras of upwards of one hundred horses, and the latter made a present of fifty of their guns to the Cheyennes. I endeavored to impress strongly on the minds of these Indians the mutual advantage that would result to them by making a lasting peace.

On my march down the Arkansas to the point where the road leading from the State of Missouri to Santa Fé crosses that river nothing of moment occurred, except the death of one of the dragoons, who was taken sick suddenly, and died in two days. I have had the honor to command eleven mounted expeditions, and I have never seen mounted troops enjoy such good health. I had seldom more than two or three sick men on the sick report, and frequently not one. The dragoon horses performed well, and few of them were left behind on the march. The mules were generally in better condition than when they left the post.

On my arrival here I found Captain Hunter in command, and prepared to take up his march for the frontiers. His company having suffered some by sickness, and from the information I could collect as to the conduct of the Indians on the frontiers of Missouri, and the Territory of Arkansas, south of this post, I thought it advisable to detain him. The Indians on this frontier are peaceable and appear well disposed.

The officers who accompanied the expedition were Lieutenant G. Kingsbury, acting adjutant and journalist; Lieutenant Terrett, acting assistant quartermaster and acting assistant commissary of subsistence; Lieutenant Steen, ordnance officer; Captains Ford and Duncan, and Lieutenant Lupton, commanding companies; and Assistant Surgeon Doctor Fellows.

The duties of the company commanders were arduous, being without the aid of subalterns. It gives me great pleasure to state that the conduct of the officers has met with my entire approbation. The non-commissioned officers and dragoons of this command have done their duty and proved their ability to perform the active duties of the field.

On this tour of service the dragoons marched more than 1,600 miles.

Enclosed you will receive the journal of the expedition, with my talks to the different nations of Indians, and a map of the country over which I marched.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

H. DODGE, *Colonel commanding U. S. Dragoons.*

Gen. ROGER JONES, *Adjutant General U. S. Army, Washington City.*

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, November 12, 1835.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the proper authorities, the letter and journal of Colonel Henry Dodge, commanding the United States light dragoons, reporting the details of his late tour of service, the results of which are not only altogether deeply interesting, but are, in part, *extraordinary*, and, I may add, unprecedented. For example, the expedition, embracing a traverse of sixteen hundred miles of continuous wilderness, alternate prairie and woodland, in which many nations of Indians were conferred with, and most judiciously impressed with the *justice, magnanimity, humanity, and power* of our government and country, and then passed by without sustaining any injury or loss by any casualty, excepting only the short illness and death of one of the brave dragoons, and without loss or any material injury done to the horses of the battalion.

If we are to regard, as worthy our constant attention, the maxim "*In peace prepare for war,*" and in our efforts to conform strictly to this maxim should avail ourselves of fit and striking occasions to notice, with marked approbation, particular officers or corps who may be so fortunate as to discharge very difficult or delicate duties in a manner so worthy of imitation, I know of no officer or corps of my command to whom such a mark of distinction is more justly due than to Colonel Dodge and his officers and soldiers engaged in this expedition. For it is not probable, if it is possible, that such an expedition could have been crowned with so many favorable results to the service, to the Indians, as well as to the frontier inhabitants, without very great vigilance, care, and prudence, on the part of the colonel and his officers, and constant attention, obedience, and fidelity on the part of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

That it requires at least as high a degree of *moral courage*, that description of moral courage which, on all occasions, marked the character of our beloved Washington, to perform such a tour of service in the manner this has been accomplished, as to fight battles and win victories, there can be little doubt among men of experience. Indeed, it is not uncommon for idlers, and tipplers, and others, destitute of the moral courage to do their ordinary duty even tolerably, who, on the spur of occasion, have turned out and made a respectable fight.

I am decidedly of the opinion that a sword given to Colonel Dodge, a brace of pistols to each one of his commissioned officers, and a month's pay extra to each one of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers who accompanied him, would contribute much to the good of the service, by inspiring all officers and men with that spirit of increased vigilance and emulation so necessary to the preservation of health, and life, and public property, and which is essential to insure success of all wilderness movements.

The approaching disturbances in Texas would seem strongly to admonish us of the immense importance of our officers and men being thoroughly acquainted with the whole line of our southwestern frontier, from the Sabine bay to the Rocky mountains.

All which is submitted with due respect.

EDMUND P. GAINES.

Adjutant General JONES, *United States Army, Washington City.*

FEBRUARY 23, 1836.

A true copy.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 655.

[1ST SESSION.]

APPLICATION OF AN OFFICER OF THE ARMY FOR PAYMENT FOR A HORSE WHICH WAS ORDERED TO BE SHOT ON ACCOUNT OF A CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE MARCH 2, 1836.

Mr. NAUDAIN, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the petition of John L. Elbert, late a lieutenant of light dragoons in the service of the United States, praying compensation for a horse lost by him while in the service of the United States, reported:

That the petitioner represents that, while in the service of his country as a lieutenant of light dragoons, in the year 1814, on a march from Plattsburg to Fort Erie, a very valuable horse he owned became diseased with glanders, and that the said horse was ordered to be shot by his captain, lest the contagion should spread to other horses in the service, and prays Congress to make him compensation for the loss of the said horse.

In the regular service of the United States all officers who, by law, are entitled to be mounted furnish their own horses at their own expense and at their own risk. The United States do not insure them against disease or the ordinary risk of injury or death. The only cases in which compensation to such officers has ever been made has been for horses killed in battle, and for such losses provision is made by the act of May 12, 1796.

The committee are therefore of opinion that the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be allowed, and recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 656.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF CONVERTING THE ARSENAL AT ST. LOUIS INTO AN ARSENAL OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE MARCH 2, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 25, 1836.*

GENTLEMEN: In answer to your inquiries of the 17th instant, I transmit a report of the colonel of ordnance on the subject of the arsenal at St. Louis.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HON. THOMAS H. BENTON, } *Senate.*
L. F. LINN, }

LEWIS CASS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, February 23, 1836.*

Sir: The letter of the Hon. Messrs. Thomas H. Benton and L. F. Linn, dated the 17th instant, asking an opinion as to the expediency of converting the United States arsenal at St. Louis into an arsenal of construction, with an estimate of the amount necessary to effect the alteration, has been duly considered.

The only arsenal of construction in the west is at Pittsburg, Pa., and the navigation of the Ohio is so much impeded by ice in the winter, and by the lowness of the water at other seasons of the year, that the expediency and advantages of another arsenal of that class in the west are obvious and unquestionable.

The arsenal at St. Louis was built with a view to its being converted into an arsenal of construction, although not formally established as such. About \$40,000 for the purchase of machinery and the erection of some additional buildings, with the amount heretofore estimated for, would be sufficient to complete it for the purpose suggested without altering its original structure.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

G. BOMFORD, *Colonel of Ordnance.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 657.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF PROVIDING FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF CHAPLAINS FOR THE ARMY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE MARCH 3, 1836.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, *March 3, 1836.*

On motion by Mr. DAVIS,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the appointment of chaplains for the army of the United States.

Attest:

WALTER LOWRIE, *Secretary.*

Fort Towson, *January 12, 1836.*

SIR: The appointment of chaplains for the United States army has been frequently recommended by the different Presidents and Secretaries of War; but I believe Congress has never acted upon the subject, and I presume it has been more from want of time than any other cause.

I now take the liberty to request that you will use your influence for the passage of a law authorizing the appointment of chaplains for the army, provided the subject should be brought forward and you should be of opinion that such appointments are expedient. I have been in the army for nearly twenty-four years, and I am now convinced, from past experience, that nothing will add so much to the respectability and efficiency of our army as the appointment of chaplains and the regular public worship of God at our military posts on the Sabbath.

It is found that where the Sabbath is properly observed, and public worship held, that there are few desertions, less intoxication, and a more healthy and efficient command. Saturday is the inspection day; and as military duties are prohibited on the Sabbath, and labor usually suspended on that day, the men, unless they attend public worship, will pass their time in idleness and dissipation.

Let there be chaplains appointed for every military post, and let officers, as well as men, be required to attend public worship on the Sabbath, and we shall see, very soon, an astonishing change in the moral character of our army: provided, however, that the chaplains are the right kind of men. They should not be men who seek the office merely for its emoluments; they should be men of talents, of social habits, and, above all, of *undoubted piety*. Such men would do good, and such men can be found, who would cheerfully enter the service for a compensation of \$800 or \$1,000 per year. The whole cost to the government would not be more than fifty to sixty thousand dollars per annum.

As we have an overflowing treasury, and money that our legislators will find difficulty to dispose of, it is to be hoped that in their wisdom they will consider the moral condition of the poor soldier, and pass a law which may be instrumental in making them better men, and preparing them for another and a better world.

Much more might be said upon this subject, but I will not take up your time, which, I am sensible, is fully occupied by your public duties.

I indulge the belief that you will excuse the freedom I have taken in writing to you, and that you will give the measure I have proposed, if it should be brought up during the present session, your cordial support.

With high respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

J. H. VOSE, *Lieutenant Colonel 3d Infantry, Commanding.*

Hon. JOHN DAVIS, *United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 658.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON CLAIM OF A LIEUTENANT OF ORDNANCE FOR ADDITIONAL PAY AND DOUBLE RATIONS FOR DOING DUTY AS ASSISTANT ENGINEER ON DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 3, 1836.

MR. FORESTER, from the Committee of Claims, to whom were referred the papers of Captain William H. Bell, reported:

That claimant, who was an officer of the government, acted as assistant engineer at the Delaware breakwater, from the 4th of April to 24th of July, 1831, making one hundred and eleven days, for which he claims \$1 25 per day and double rations, equal to eighty cents per day. The President admits the justice of his claims, but says he has no authority by law to allow it, and refers him to Congress. Offices under our government are in the nature of a contract. The government creates the office, prescribes the nature of the duties, and fixes the compensation; but the amount of services is generally contingent, and the government has a right to increase or diminish them at pleasure, because the officer agrees to this when he accepts the appointment. But the government has no right to demand services of a different character from that of his office, merely because he is already one of its officers, for that would be contrary to the understanding of both at the time he entered on the discharge of his duties; were it otherwise, an officer of humble station and small compensation might be required to perform the duties of a highly responsible one, which, owing to its magnitude, has a large salary attached to it; and that, too, contrary to his understanding when he accepted the one of less responsibility. This can neither be just nor legal. The committee therefore think that an increase of duty or labor, strictly in discharge of the office he holds, should not be a ground for extra pay; but where services of a character entirely different from those pertaining to the office he holds are performed, he is entitled to an extra allowance.

In this case the claimant was a lieutenant in the ordnance department, for which the committee presume he was paid, and what additional compensation he should receive when he discharged the duties of engineer they are at a loss to determine. The department has allowed Lieutenant Dimmock, while he discharged the same duties at the same place, \$1 25 per day; whether he received eighty cents for double rations does not appear. The committee would think his services worth as much as Dimmock's, and report a bill accordingly.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 659.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A LINE OF POSTS AND MILITARY ROADS FOR THE
DEFENCE OF THE WESTERN FRONTIERS AGAINST THE INDIANS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 3, 1836.

Mr. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, having taken into consideration the exposed condition of our inland frontier, reported:

The objects of military establishments with despotic nations are twofold: the suppression or prevention of domestic insurrections, and the repulsion of foreign enemies.

The first of these constitutes no part of the object of our establishments. In this happy republic the people are the sovereign; all power emanates from them and returns to them. American citizens are identified with the government, and they need no armies and bulwarks to fortify against themselves. Our government rests on the broad basis of public sentiment, and no intestine commotions can mar the fabric or endanger its safety. A great military establishment is therefore unnecessary in time of peace. But the history of the world shows that nations subject to the ambition and caprice of despotic and irresponsible rulers are inclined to hostility, and that the nation whose interest and disposition could preserve the olive must present a frontier as impregnable as circumstances will permit.

This sentiment so far prevails that our whole maritime border is in a progressive state of defence, which, it is believed, will be continued with increased energy till the whole shall be perfected. But our greatest exposure to sudden incursions, the committee believe, has been too little regarded; it is our inland frontier.

The savage tribes which border upon our settlements, from the Canada line to Louisiana, are more dangerous to the lives and property of our citizens than the whole civilized world. Their numbers at any one point are not so great as to give the most distant prospect of eventual success to any of their incursions; and if they were well informed of what must inevitably be the end of every hostile movement on their part, no danger would be apprehended from their depredations. But they are savages, uncivilized and unenlightened—creatures of passion and momentary impulse; and the late sufferings from the Black Hawk war in the north, and the more recent barbarities of the Florida Indians in the south, admonish us of the necessity of furnishing more effectual protection to our inland borders.

In both of these cases it is believed that, besides the great loss of lives and of individual property, the expense to the government in subduing the savages will have been ten times as great as would have been requisite to have prevented the catastrophe.

In the Florida war the force of the enemy was so perfectly insignificant in point of numbers that anything like a system of defence with such military force as might, at a very inconsiderable expense, be placed along the line, would have effectually prevented it. But for want of these preparatory measures, numbers of valuable lives have been lost, which cannot be estimated by any amount of money; great destruction of individual property has been sustained, which is as much a national loss as if it had flown from the treasury; and no less than five thousand militia have been called into the field, which, besides individual sacrifices, will take from the public coffers, at a moderate estimate, not less than a million of dollars.

The Black Hawk war presented a scene equally appalling. The savages were indeed subdued; but the lives which were lost could not be restored, and the expense to the treasury was not less than a million of dollars. These two wars alone, if they may properly be called wars, cost the nation twenty times as much as is now called for in the arrangement of a regular system of defence.

The policy of the government, to remove the Indians from the interior of the States beyond our western boundary, renders a regular system of defence still more necessary.

The number that will eventually have emigrated, in conformity with that policy, is estimated at nearly two hundred and fifty thousand. The honor of the nation is pledged to provide for their safety, and to extend to them all possible benefits.

To prevent the miseries which would result from feuds among themselves, as well as the depredations which they might be tempted to commit against our own citizens, there must be a military force within their observation; and the committee do not see any plan so economical, and at the same time so effectual, as that which may be anticipated from that which is suggested by the War Department, viz: by a military road, and strong posts and deposits upon it, embracing the whole frontier of Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana. The letter of the Secretary of War, marked A; the letter of the commissary general, marked B; and the statement marked C, are appended as a part of this report.

Bordering, as we do, upon an Indian frontier so extensive, and having so often felt the effects of their sudden impulses in bursts of the most cruel passions, the committee regard it alike the dictate of humanity and of sound policy to present to their view such an aspect of strength as will tend at once to restrain their savage ferocity and to supersede the painful necessity of retaliation.

The expense will be of small consideration compared with the utility of the object. A line of posts marking that frontier, and facilities of communication between them by a continuous military road, may be accomplished at an inconsiderable expense, less than a title of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands in the very domains which most require this protection.

The committee, in conformity with these views, beg leave to report a bill.

A.

WAR DEPARTMENT, February 19, 1836.

SIR: In answer to so much of your letter of the 11th instant as relates to the defence of the western frontier, I have the honor to transmit a copy of a letter addressed to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, which conveys the views of the department on this subject. The residue

of your letter, concerning the increase of the army, shall be answered as soon as the necessary information can be procured.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON, *Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 19, 1836.*

Sir: In conformity with your letter of the 10th instant, I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following views upon the best method which can be adopted for the protection of the frontiers exposed to the hostile incursions of the Indians.

As I presume that in this question you refer to such measures as the nature of the country and the habits of the Indians render necessary, independently of any increase of the numerical strength of the army, and as the subject of that increase is specially referred to me by a resolution of the Senate, I shall in this communication confine my suggestions to the proper distribution and employment of a military force, and to the means which can be provided for its operation, so as to interpose the most effectual barrier against the incursions of the Indians.

The period has arrived when a systematic plan for the protection of our frontiers ought to be devised and adopted. Heretofore posts have been established upon our extensive inland boundary as circumstances from time to time required, without regard to any general arrangement; and, indeed, from the position of the Indians, any other course was probably impracticable. No line could be drawn upon one side of which the Indians could be kept, and our citizens the other. Positions were therefore selected with relation to their geographical advantages, and to the moral effect they were calculated to have upon the Indians. Among other inconveniences, however, which attended this plan was one that has occasionally produced considerable difficulty in our Indian intercourse. Changes of policy are the necessary result, more or less, of a change in the persons upon whom the administration of a general course of measures depends. As different views have been entertained, posts have been advanced into the Indian country and then withdrawn. Wherever this withdrawal has taken place, excitement among the Indians and sometimes more serious difficulties have occurred. They cannot comprehend the motives which dictate these operations, and they attribute such measures to a sense of our weakness or to a fear of them. It is only, therefore, in extraordinary cases that posts once established in the Indian country should be withdrawn. If moved at all, the movement should be in advance.

Annexed to this report are tables showing the number of Indians who now are, or probably soon will be, placed in contact with our settlements west of the Mississippi river. It will be seen, by reference to them, that there have already been removed to that region from the country east of the Mississippi 31,348 Indians, and that the indigenous tribes between them and the Rocky mountains amount to 150,341, making already an Indian force of 181,689, requiring precautionary measures to restrain them. There are yet 62,181 to emigrate, and when their removal is effected the whole Indian force west of the Mississippi and east of the Rocky mountains will probably be about 244,870.

Although many of these reside far from the settled frontier, yet all of them are roaming in their habits, and the nature of the country as well as the general possession of horses enables them to extend their war excursions to great distances. And, besides, we must adopt the policy of preventing the various tribes from committing hostilities upon one another. If this cannot be effected by remonstrance, it should be done by force. We owe such a decisive procedure not less to ourselves than to them. Our remote settlements will never be safe so long as the petty tribes in contact with them are permitted to engage in hostilities at pleasure, nor will our citizens residing in or passing through the Indian country. A war party, when once it has commenced its march, cannot return without scalps unless at the sacrifice of its honor. And if an enemy cannot be found, or cannot safely be attacked, the necessary trophies must be furnished by a friend. Many feuds upon our borders have been occasioned by outrages of this character. We have also promised protection to the emigrated tribes, and this guarantee, deemed so highly important by them, cannot be preserved without the adoption of vigorous measures, and the establishment of a system of defence adequate to any exigency that may occur.

The above estimates, although conjectural, are yet made from the best data that can be obtained, and may be considered as sufficiently approximating to the truth for all the purposes of this communication.

Independently of the obligations upon the government of the United States to afford protection to the whole country, there are peculiar reasons why occurrences upon the western border should excite peculiar solicitude. After a full consideration of the best means fitted to improve the condition of the Indians, and to place them in circumstances where they can do least injury to the people of the United States, it has been determined to transfer them to the country beyond the limits of our settlements west of the Mississippi. The system has already been pursued to such an extent as to insure its final success. When consummated, an immense body of Indians, whose estimated amount I have already stated, will be placed upon the borders of our settlements. We must expect that they will return in some measure to many of their former habits. They will in a great degree be strangers to one another and to the primitive tribes occupying that region. They will form little quasi independent communities, and will, of course, be liable to all those accidents and excitements which, even in more advanced societies, are calculated to lead to collisions. These will be increased by the peculiar views and feelings of the Indians. Their institutions have a tendency to war. No warrior arriving at manhood can enjoy any estimation until he has been present where the blood of an enemy has been shed. From that period he dates his distinction, and his fame is after that proportioned to his success in war. Their civil polity is feeble, seldom providing punishments for offences unless through the medium of the injured party. This, of course, leads to all those acts of revenge and retaliation which disturb barbarous communities.

It is obvious from these remarks, as well as from our own experience, that we must anticipate, after the removal of the Indians, that causes of difficulties, both among themselves, and between them and our citizens, will arise, and be in continual operation. These must be counteracted by the proper distribution along the frontier of a sufficient military force, and by such arrangements for its employment as circumstances may call for. We must not make any calculations upon the mere comparison of our strength with the weakness of the Indians, and upon the consequent forbearance of the latter. The

Indians have no conception of our actual power. They judge by what they see about them; and experience has shown that they are prepared to commence hostilities under circumstances which, as we well know, leave them no chance of success. They are, in fact, a people of impulse, and are brought into difficulties by the passions of the young men who act in opposition to the opinions and advice of those who are better disposed and more experienced.

Assuming, therefore, that the system of Indian emigration will soon concentrate upon our western frontier the powerful force already described, and that common prudence requires the adoption of a plan of defence adequate to any exigency which will probably arise, I proceed to submit to your consideration such views as have occurred to me upon this subject.

The country upon the border of which these transplanted tribes have been and will be stationed extends from Red river, passing the frontiers of Arkansas and Missouri, and the cession made by the Sacés and Foxes in 1832, to the tract west of Prairie du Chien, assigned by the treaty with the Winnebagoes in 1832 for their residence.

The great object is to make such arrangements as will distribute along this line a sufficient force to overawe the Indians, and to intercept any parties who might be disposed to make irruptions upon our settlements; and also to facilitate the necessary communication, and to allow a speedy concentration of troops upon those points where it may be required.

It is my opinion that, by opening a proper communication from some place upon the Red river, not far from Fort Towson, passing west of the ceded country in Arkansas, Missouri, and Michigan, to the right bank of the Mississippi, above the mouth of the Des Moines, and below the St. Peter's, and by the establishment of proper posts along this communication, better protection will be afforded to the frontiers than in any other manner; and with a view to effect this measure, I have the honor to submit for the consideration of the committee the accompanying bill.

The length of the route will probably be upwards of eight hundred miles, but this conjectural estimate will be varied by changes of direction necessary to accommodate the road to the nature of country, and the situation of the frontier inhabitants and Indians, and by any variations that may take place in the points of commencement and termination upon the Red river and the Mississippi. An examination of the country can alone furnish the necessary information upon these subjects.

After the road is surveyed, and its route determined, it should be opened for military purposes—that is, to facilitate the movement of troops along it. For this purpose the trees should be cut down, so as to give a proper width in the timbered country, and the marshy and wet places should be causewayed or otherwise rendered passable, and occasionally, perhaps, the earth should be thrown up in the centre of the road. The smaller streams, where there are not good fords, should be bridged. But it is believed there is a great deal of the country over which this road will pass so favorable that scarcely any work need be done upon it. It will be seen, from this description, that such a mode of construction is contemplated as will be economical, and at the same time sufficient for the object.

I propose that a sufficient number of positions be selected along this line for the establishment of military posts, and that the necessary works, similar in their character to those at our stockaded forts, be constructed. At or near each end of the route, and at an intermediate point, the dragoons should be stationed, while the other posts will be occupied by infantry. As fast as circumstances will permit, the garrisons in the Indian country, east of this line, ought to be transferred to it. This will occasion the removal of Fort Towson, should the road commence at any considerable distance from that place; of Fort Gibson, if not upon the line, and of Fort Coffee. The position of Fort Leavenworth is probably sufficiently favorable to anticipate its continuance. It has already been determined to abandon Fort Armstrong, on Rock island, as the ceded country has extended considerably west of it, and to remove the garrison to St. Peter's.

This latter post will, under any circumstances, continue, and the temporary position occupied by the dragoons at the Des Moines will be the only remaining one in the Indian country west of the Mississippi. The detachment of dragoons occupying it will, of course, be transferred, as soon as proper arrangements can be made, to some point near the northern termination of the proposed road.

The following are the places north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi where garrisons are now maintained on account of the vicinity of the Indians, namely: Fort Gratiot, at the outlet of Lake Huron; Michilimackinac, on the straits connecting Lakes Huron and Michigan; Sault Ste. Marie, at the foot of Lake Superior; Chicago, at the head of Lake Michigan; Green Bay, at the mouth of the Fox river; Winnebago, at the portage between the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and Prairie du Chien, upon the Mississippi.

It will probably be many years before all these military positions can, with safety, be abandoned, and the garrisons occupying them stationed upon the communication proposed to be opened. This, however, may be done, from time to time, as the Indians in their vicinity retire west of the Mississippi. Fort Gratiot will not probably be long retained, and Chicago may be evacuated in the course of this season or the next, if the Pottawatomie Indians emigrate peaceably in conformity with their treaty. The positions at Michilimackinac and the Sault Ste. Marie must be held as long as those places are depots of Indian trade, and places of resort for the Indians during the open season of the year. The country about Green Bay is settling with much rapidity, and its advantages of soil and climate hold out the prospect of a dense population. The Indians have already left the immediate vicinity of the fort, and although it is proper it should be occupied for the present, with a view to its moral effect upon them, still it cannot be necessary long to retain possession of it.

The nature of the country on the upper branches of the Wisconsin, and the indisposition of the Indians to leave it, will probably postpone for some time the cession of their title. Until this takes place, Fort Winnebago, or some position in its neighborhood, must be maintained. Prairie du Chien, under this arrangement, may be considered a temporary post, to be transferred to the line of communication at some future period, which cannot be distant, when the Indians shall have left the country in its vicinity and withdrawn to that at a distance from the Mississippi.

A barrier thus interposed, and resting upon the right bank of the Mississippi, would cut off all communication between our settlements and the Indians west of that river, but would still leave open the frontier from Lake Huron to the Mississippi, passing north of the settlements at Green Bay and of the portage.

But the great difficulty to be anticipated is from the Indians west of the Mississippi, and not from those occupying this region. Little is to be apprehended from the Chippewas of Lake Superior, from the Menomonees, or from the Indians upon the peninsula of Michigan. In a few years both of the latter will probably have been removed, and the progress of our settlements will have indicated whether any

further cessions of Indian titles are necessary east of the Mississippi. We shall then be enabled to determine upon the permanent arrangements to be made for the security of that part of the country. It is to be observed, however, that propositions are already before Congress for purchasing a part or the whole of the Indian possessions in the neighborhood of Green Bay, and of the country upon the Mississippi above Prairie du Chien.

There is not before the department the necessary information for determining the number of posts which ought to be occupied between the Mississippi and Red rivers. This can only be ascertained by a careful examination of the country. Presuming that Fort Snelling, at St. Peter's, Fort Leavenworth and Fort Towson will continue to be occupied, it is not probable that more than four or five others will be found necessary. The object will be to establish them at proper geographical points, where the supplies may be most easily furnished, and sufficiently near to the Indian settlements to produce a proper effect upon them, and also at such distances from one another that the necessary communications may be preserved with facility. The dragoons, during the open season of the year, when Indian aggressions are to be feared, should be employed in ranging along the road, and, if necessary, in making lateral excursions to the Indian towns and settlements. Proper supplies of forage and subsistence should be deposited at each of the posts, and the dragoons would thus be enabled to move promptly and rapidly, without any danger of destroying their horses, which is the necessary result of severe marches in the woods, where grain cannot be procured. It may be found advisable to erect block-houses, for temporary occupation, at intermediate points, as places of deposit, and to facilitate the passage of streams too large to be bridged. These, however, can be constructed by the troops.

If any unusual occurrence should render necessary the concentration of the infantry force stationed upon the line, they could be promptly moved, and, for that purpose, should always be prepared with the means of transportation. These, however, might be very limited, as the several posts would be provided with all the *materiel* necessary to efficient action. But it would probably be found that the employment of the dragoons in this service would be sufficient for all the purposes contemplated. This is a species of force peculiarly dreaded by the Indians, and its movement along the road would operate to restrain them, and to prevent their war parties from passing this barrier. Although constitutionally brave, yet in their war excursions they are very cautious, and are unwilling to expose themselves to a force in their rear.

I consider these remarks as practicably applicable, although, in fact, the road will pass beyond our frontier, and thus leave a small portion of the Indians within it. These, however, will belong to the emigrant tribes, from whom the least danger is to be apprehended; and there is little fear, with our settlement on one side, and this road thus secured and traversed on the other, that these Indians will engage in any hostile aggressions.

A portion of the work contemplated may be done by the troops; but to what extent must depend upon their health and upon the other duties they may be required to perform, and also upon the time within which it may be deemed proper to complete the whole plan.

I submit herewith a report from the quartermaster general, containing some valuable suggestions made by that experienced officer, which I cannot but recommend to your consideration. He estimates that the whole work, including the construction of the road and the establishment of the posts, may be completed for the sum of \$100,000. Fort Gibson ought not to be included in this computation, because it must be reconstructed, either upon its present site or upon some other to be hereafter selected, and an estimate for that purpose is already before Congress. For the same reason a new station upon the Des Moines should be excluded from the calculation. There is in the military appropriation bill a proposition for the establishment of a post in that quarter.

It is proper, however, to remark that these estimates made by the quartermaster general are, necessarily, very uncertain, because there is little precise information upon the subject in the possession of the department. Colonel Dodge, whose opinion is entitled to great weight, considers the whole country as affording great facilities for the construction of a road, and he thinks that one may be made at a very little expense. But even if the expenditure should ultimately exceed the estimate of the quartermaster general, viz: the sum of \$100,000, still the measure is sufficiently important to justify its adoption. And I am satisfied that no other plan can be devised which will afford adequate protection to the frontiers, and not involve far greater expenditures than this.

It will be observed that I have not proposed any defensive measures for the western frontier of Louisiana adjoining the Mexican boundary. I have supposed that your call relates to protection against Indian incursions, and have therefore confined myself to that subject.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEW. CASS.

Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON, *Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, Senate.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 15, 1836.*

SIR: In obedience to your order requiring my opinions and views as to the general route of a road from St. Peter's to Red river, and as to the number and the proper positions of the military posts required for the defence of that flank of our country, with an estimate of the cost of making the road and establishing the posts, I have to remark that our whole western frontier, extending from Lake Superior to the Gulf of Mexico, through seventeen degrees of latitude, is, as you are well aware, either bounded by a foreign territory in a state of civil war, or in direct contact with powerful and warlike Indian tribes. Should those who are in arms against their government on our borders be beaten, they will naturally fly to our country for protection; and if the bands of Indians under the control of their government be employed against them, the whole of our frontier south of Fort Towson will be exposed to their incursions, and to the indiscriminate slaughter characteristic of Indian warfare.

The Indians north of Red river, if united, might bring into the field perhaps twenty thousand warriors; and their numbers are daily increasing by the emigrating tribes from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida. Many of the emigrants occupy their new positions under the influence of hostile feelings, the result of real or imaginary wrongs; and, for the purposes of vengeance, would readily unite with the native tribes, who naturally view with jealousy the steady progress of our population westward, in any measures against us which should promise even temporary success;

and even were the mass of them inclined to preserve peace with us, danger is to be apprehended from the collisions among themselves, and their misunderstandings with frontier settlers. The better, and, indeed, the only way to preserve peace among them, and to protect them and ourselves, is to establish a strong cordon of posts along the whole line, with one or more advance posts on the Missouri; and if found necessary, on the Arkansas and Red rivers also, with good roads communicating between them, and from them to the interior. The posts should be fortified, and the garrisons should be sufficiently strong and well supplied to resist any sudden attack, and hold out if besieged; and there should be a mounted force constantly patrolling the road, and whenever circumstances should render such a measure advisable, strong detachments of dragoons or mounted riflemen should make excursions even into the remotest Indian country.

Taking Fort Snelling, at the junction of the St. Peters with the Mississippi, as the most northern point of the cordon, and Fort Jesup, near the Red river, as the most southern, the intermediate posts already established are Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri; Fort Gibson, on a principal branch of the Arkansas; and Fort Towson, near the Kiamichi branch of Red river. To complete the line, a post is required about midway between Fort Jesup and Fort Towson; another between Fort Towson and Fort Gibson; a third near the Osage agency, on the Neosho; and a fourth on the river Des Moines, between Fort Leavenworth and Fort Snelling. Three positions on Des Moines have been mentioned, either of which, if properly fortified and garrisoned, would exercise a decided influence over the Indian tribes between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, viz: at the Raccoon fork, the North fork, and the Upper fork. I should prefer the latter, because it is on the direct line of defence, and is within the neutral hunting ground of several tribes of Indians.

This office furnishes no data on which an estimate could be made with any tolerable degree of accuracy of the cost either of making the road or establishing the posts. The labor, however, would, in both cases, be performed by the troops, and but little expense would therefore be incurred, except for the wages of master workmen, the extra pay of the soldiers employed, the means of transportation required, and the tools and materials to be taken from the interior, such as glass, nails, iron, &c.

A road has already been opened between Fort Jesup and Fort Towson, a distance exceeding three hundred miles, which is now undergoing repairs by authority of an act of the last session of Congress. The length of the road from Fort Towson to Fort Snelling will exceed eight hundred and fifty miles; but the greater part of the route lying over a high and open country, where the work to be performed will be limited, in a great measure, to erecting bridges over streams and causewaying low and marshy places in their vicinity, thirty-five thousand dollars, it is believed, will be sufficient for the road, and for the four posts, about sixty-five thousand will suffice; making, together, a hundred thousand dollars for the road and posts—a small sum when compared with the important objects expected to be obtained.

In addition to the cordon indicated, the Council Bluffs should be reoccupied; that position is in the immediate vicinity of several tribes of Indians; it is within one day's march of the Ottos, one and a half from the Great Pawnees, two from the Molas, two from the Pawnee Loups, and at a convenient distance from the hunting grounds of the Sioux. During the whole time it was held by our troops, scarcely an instance occurred of difficulty between the Indians enumerated and our traders or other citizens. From the number of tribes it may control, I consider it the most important military position on the Missouri; and whether we establish other posts or not, it should be seized and maintained. Prairie du Chien, though within this line of defence, cannot safely be abandoned; and a garrison of one or two companies will be required for some time at the mouth of the Des Moines.

Five thousand men, of whom fifteen hundred should be mounted, are necessary for the defence of this line, and it cannot safely be trusted to less. It will therefore be readily perceived that, in the views I have taken, I have had no reference to the existing military establishments, for experience has shown that it is entirely inadequate to the defence of the country. We have neither artillery sufficient for the forts on the seabord, nor infantry and cavalry sufficient for the interior frontier. If the companies were placed on a war establishment, and provision made to arm one of the regiments of infantry with Hall's rifles, and mount it when the service should require it, complete protection might be afforded to the whole country. The expense may perhaps be objected to, but I have yet to learn that the blood of American citizens is to be estimated by dollars and cents; and if it were, that system which is most efficient will be found the cheapest in the end.

The ill-judged economy which arrested the measures projected for the defence of the frontier in 1819, and broke down the army in 1821, has caused all the difficulties which have occurred with the Indians since; had those measures been carried out, and the force then in service retained, competent garrisons might have been placed wherever necessary, and at least two regiments have been disposable, and ready to reinforce any point requiring their aid; and the bloodshed, devastation, and consequent expense, attending three Indian campaigns, might have been avoided.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

TH. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War, Washington.*

C.

Number of Indians emigrated.

Winnebagoes.....	700
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies.....	1, 200
Pottawatomies from Indiana.....	441
Choctaws.....	15, 000
Quapaws.....	350
Creeks.....	3, 600
Apalachicolas.....	265
Cherokees.....	6, 000
Kickapoos.....	588
Delawares.....	826

Shawnees.....	1, 250
Ottawas.....	200
Weas.....	222
Piankeshaws.....	162
Peorias and Kaskaskias.....	132
Senecas.....	251
Senecas and Shawnees.....	211
Total.....	31, 348

Number of Indians to remove.

New York Indians.....	4, 176
Ottawas of Ohio.....	230
Wyandots.....	575
Pottawatomes of Indiana.....	3, 000
Miamies.....	1, 100
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomes.....	6, 400
Winnebagoes.....	4, 500
Menomonees.....	4, 200
Cherokees.....	8, 000
Creeks.....	21, 000
Chickasaws.....	5, 600
Seminoles.....	3, 000
Apalachicolas.....	400
Total.....	62, 181

Number of Indians south of Lake Superior.

Peninsula of Michigan.....	5, 674
Northwest coast of Lake Michigan.....	274
Northern curve of Green bay.....	210
Sources of the Wisconsin and Menominee rivers.....	342
Northwest coast of Lake Huron.....	302
St. Mary's river.....	436
Southern shore of Lake Superior.....	1, 000
Total.....	8, 238

Number of Indians of the indigenous tribes within striking distance of the frontier.

Siox.....	27, 500	Minatares.....	15, 000
Iowas.....	1, 200	Assinaboins.....	8, 000
Sacs.....	4, 800	Crees.....	3, 000
Foxes.....	1, 600	Gros Ventres.....	3, 000
Sacs of the Missouri.....	500	Crows.....	4, 500
Osages.....	5, 120	Caddoes.....	2, 000
Kansas.....	1 471	Poncas.....	800
Omahas.....	1, 400	Arickaras.....	3, 000
Ottos and Missourias.....	1, 600	Cheyennes.....	2, 000
Pawnees.....	10, 000	Blackfeet.....	30, 000
Comanches.....	7, 000	Total.....	150, 341
Kiowas.....	1, 400		
Mandans.....	15, 000		
Quapaws.....	450		

The recapitulation shows the number of Indians that will be between the frontier and the Rocky mountains after the emigration is completed.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Indians emigrated.....	31, 348
Number of Indians to remove.....	62, 181
Number of Indians of the indigenous tribes.....	150, 341
Total.....	243, 870

Probable distance on the map from Red river, at Fort Towson, to Fort Snelling.

From Fort Towson to Fort Gibson.....	Miles. 200
From Fort Gibson to Fort Leavenworth.....	300
From Fort Leavenworth to Fort Snelling.....	400
Total.....	900

Probable distance from Fort Towson to Fort Crawford.

From Fort Towson to Fort Leavenworth.....	<i>Miles.</i> 500
From Fort Leavenworth to Fort Des Moines	200
From Fort Des Moines to Fort Crawford	130
Total	830

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 660.

[1ST SESSION.

ON THE APPLICATION OF THE OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL ARMORIES FOR AN IN-
CREASE OF COMPENSATION.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 3, 1836.

Mr. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom were referred the petitions of the officers of the national armories, beg leave to present the following report:

The two national armories at Springfield, in Massachusetts, and at Harper's Ferry, in Virginia, were established about forty years ago, and have grown up from inconsiderable beginnings to their present flourishing condition. The principal officers consist of a superintendent, master armorer, and paymaster and military storekeeper. The duties of these officers were originally far from being burdensome, in consequence of the limited operations of the establishments. Indeed, for a few years all the duties were devolved upon the superintendent and master armorer. During the *first ten years* not more than an average of *seventy-one* armorers were employed annually, whilst for the *last ten years* an average of nearly *three hundred* have been regularly employed in the armory operations. This statement applies to each establishment.

Notwithstanding this great extension of the business of the armorers, involving necessarily a corresponding increase of duties and responsibilities, the compensation of the superintendents and master armorers remains the same at this time as that fixed by the act of 1794, with only some very inconsiderable additions. The first paymaster was appointed in 1798, and he is allowed the pay and emoluments of a captain of infantry. In consequence of the new ordnance regulations, the duties and responsibilities of this disbursing officer have been recently greatly increased, he being now the keeper of all the ordnance and ordnance stores, except such as are issued for immediate use, and having charge of all materials of every kind, wrought and unwrought, and being accountable therefor.

The duties of these officers, as brought to the knowledge of the committee by consultation with the Ordnance department, and from other sources, require their constant attention and indefatigable exertions; and a reasonable increase of their compensation is justified by the great extension of the armory operations within the last forty years, and by the nature of the services required and the responsibilities incurred.

Several hundred thousands of dollars are annually disbursed at the armories, and the number of workmen employed is nearly six hundred.

By existing laws the superintendent receives, in monthly allowance and rations, the sum of fourteen hundred and ninety-two dollars. In the same mode the master armorer receives seven hundred and forty-six dollars, and the paymaster and military storekeeper nine hundred and forty-seven dollars. The committee are of opinion that the present mode of payment should be done away; that a moderate increase of compensation should be allowed; and that a specific salary should be fixed for each officer, in addition to the quarters provided; and for these purposes they report a bill.

A.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The petition of George Rust, junior, superintendent, and Benjamin Moor, master armorer, of the United States armory, Harper's Ferry, Virginia, respectfully represents: That the compensation which they receive as officers of the national armory aforesaid is entirely disproportioned to the value of the services which they render, the responsibilities which they are compelled to assume in the discharge of their official duties, and, in short, too small to defray the unavoidable expenses necessarily incident to their respective stations; that heretofore an application has been made for an increase of their pay, but although the justice of their prayer was then admitted, yet, from causes unknown to your memorialists, their petition was unsuccessful.

Your memorialists beg respectfully to renew their application for an increase of their pay as officers of the armory aforesaid, and in so doing, would state their firm conviction that no agents of the United States have stronger claims upon the justice and liberality of your honorable body than the officers of the national armories.

Your memorialists would further represent that the Harper's Ferry armory has gradually risen to its present importance from a very small and limited beginning; that for the *first ten years* succeeding its estab-

lishment not more than an average of *seventy-one armorers* were annually employed, whilst for the *last ten years* an average of very nearly *three hundred* have been regularly employed in the operations of the armory. And that notwithstanding this extension of the business of this armory, producing, consequently, a corresponding increase of the duties and responsibilities of its officers, nevertheless, the compensation of your memorialists remains, at this day, the same as that fixed by the act of the 2d of April, 1794, with the exception of certain inconsiderable provisions made by the acts of 1800 and February, 1815.

Your memorialists further represent that the pay of the military storekeeper and paymaster of this armory is, in their opinion, an inadequate remuneration for the very important services which he renders, and the heavy responsibilities which he incurs as the disbursing officer of this establishment; and that the duties and responsibilities of this officer have been recently greatly increased by his being made the keeper of all the ordnance and ordnance stores of the armory, except such stores as may be issued for the current quarter.

For the reasons stated in the premises, your memorialists respectfully ask to present their petition to your honorable body, praying such an increase of the pay of the officers of the Harper's Ferry armory as will give them (as compared with the pay of others in the employment of the United States) a compensation proportioned to the dignity and importance of the offices which they respectively hold.

And your memorialists will ever pray, as in duty bound, &c.

GEORGE RUST, JR., *Superintendent.*
BENJ. MOOR, *Master Armorer.*

HARPER'S FERRY ARMORY, *January 4, 1836.*

B.

WASHINGTON CITY, *January 7, 1836.*

SIR: Herewith I enclose you a petition of General Rust, superintendent of the armory at Harper's Ferry, and Benjamin Moor, master armorer, praying for an increase of salary. To this petition allow me to add, that I know of no officers in the service of the United States, considering the services performed, the importance and responsibility of their stations, who are so poorly paid as the superintendents and master armorers of our national armories. The one who superintends the disbursement of more than \$200,000 per annum, and the work of 300 hands, receives about \$1,500 per annum. The other, on whom greatly depends the quality of your arms, and who inspects the work of 300 hands, receives about \$720 per annum. In the one case the pay is wholly inadequate to produce a faithful superintendence of the public works, and in the other to procure that skill, at least to retain it, which is indispensable to procure good workmanship in the manufacture of muskets. Mr. Moor, who is one of the first workmen in the country, and all-important to the armory at Harper's Ferry, finds that the pay now received from the government is insufficient to support his family, and consequently will be obliged to leave the establishment unless his pay is increased. Allow me to recommend this subject to your particular attention.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL, *Brigadier General U. S. Army.*

HON. EDWARD LUCAS, *House of Representatives.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 661.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON AN INCREASE OF THE NUMERICAL FORCE OF THE ARMY—ITS EXPENSE, ORGANIZATION, DISTRIBUTION AND POSITION ON THE SEABOARD, AND FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE FRONTIERS AGAINST THE INDIANS, AND AN ESTIMATE OF THEIR NUMBERS, ETC.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE MARCH 14, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March 8, 1836.*

SIR: In conformity with a resolution of the Senate of the 2d ultimo, I have the honor herewith to transmit a tabular statement giving the information called for respecting the number and situation of the Indians upon the frontiers of the United States, so far as this department can furnish it, and a report from Major General Macomb containing a plan for an increase of the numerical strength of the army, accompanied by tables showing the positions now occupied by it, the number to which it is proposed to increase it, its distribution, should such an increase take place, and the additional expense which will attend the measure.

It is, of course, impracticable to furnish anything like accurate information concerning the number of the Indians. All that can be expected is such an approximation towards the truth as our means of communication with them will permit. The population of those tribes which are in contact with our settlements, and more particularly of those to whom annuities are paid, may be estimated with considerable probability; but all computations of this nature respecting the remote and wandering tribes must be received with much doubt.

It appears, as a general result, from this statement, that about thirty-one thousand Indians have been removed from the eastern to the western side of the Mississippi river, and that about seventy-two thousand

yet remain to be removed. With a majority of the latter, treaty stipulations already exist for their removal, or for such arrangements as will necessarily lead to it; and there is little doubt but that nearly all of them will, within a few years, quit their present residences and withdraw to the country west of Missouri and Arkansas. I would remark here that this statement shows an increase of about ten thousand over the tables heretofore prepared at this department upon this subject. This increase has been occasioned by a census recently taken of the eastern Cherokees, and which shows the population of those Indians to be about eighteen thousand. It is estimated that the indigenous tribes of the region between the Mississippi and the Rocky mountains amount to about one hundred and fifty thousand. These, added to the emigrants already removed, will make upwards of one hundred and eighty-one thousand; and, when all the tribes are removed, there will be an aggregate Indian population in that country of more than two hundred and fifty thousand. This, it will be observed, is independent of the Indians upon the peninsula of Michigan, upon the shores of Lake Huron and Lake Superior, upon the northern coast of Lake Michigan, and of the various bands of the great Chippewa family occupying the regions south of Lake Superior and upon the heads of the Mississippi. Much of this country is of such a character that we cannot look forward to any reasonable time within which all these Indians will be required to emigrate. Those, however, in the peninsula of Michigan will, no doubt, remove within a few years, and will still further increase the aggregate of the Indian population in the west.

It is difficult, from the mode of life and consequent dispersed condition of the Indians, to state their positions accurately with relation to the inland frontier of the United States—extending from Arkansas to Maine. Beginning, however, at Red river, it will be found that almost all this force is in contact or may be in communication with the western and northwestern frontier of the United States. The Indians are very sparsely scattered along the shore of Lake Superior and towards the sources of the Mississippi. The Chippewas and Sioux, extensive families, and separated into many bands, divide those regions among them. These Indians are brought into contact upon the Mississippi, about the Falls of St. Anthony; and, as feuds have existed between them for ages, they frequently send war parties against each other; and, by this means, outrages have been committed upon our citizens. This state of things renders Fort Snelling, at the mouth of the St. Peter's, an important point.

It will be seen by the tabular statement that the Indians in the State of New York are supposed to be about four thousand. But this department has not the means of ascertaining, with any precision, the number upon the northeastern frontier in the State of Maine. They have generally been computed in the statistical tables at about one thousand.

The statements herewith furnished embrace all the tribes who now occupy or who it is supposed will occupy the country west of the Mississippi and extending to the Rocky mountains. It may be safely estimated that this amount of Indian population can furnish fifteen thousand warriors, who may be considered so nearly in contact with our settlements as to render them at all times dangerous neighbors, unless kept in check by a proper disposition of our military force; and it is probable that double that number could be supplied, if any circumstances should occasion a general war in that region in which the Indians should be brought to unite. Such a result, however, is altogether improbable, as many of these tribes are hereditary enemies, and are in a constant state of hostilities with one another; and, from the dispersed condition of the Indians, as well as from their habits and the nature of their institutions, a general coalition is not to be anticipated; nor, indeed, if it existed, could such a force be collected and brought to act together. Still, however, it is obvious that even now there is upon our western frontier a large force, which has been augmented and is yet augmenting by the action of the government, and upon whose peaceable or friendly disposition no reliance can be placed. And the scenes which are now going on in Florida, and those which have frequently taken place elsewhere, show that the Indians are totally ignorant of their own relative strength and that of the United States, or that, in a moment of impulse, they are totally indifferent to it. A just regard to the tranquillity of an important section of the Union requires that measures should be permanently adopted for preventing a renewal of those predatory incursions which have occasioned so much loss of life and property.

In further obedience to the resolution of the Senate, I have the honor to report that I consider the "present military force of the United States" insufficient "to garrison the fortifications of the seaboard, and at the same time give protection to the inhabitants residing in the States and Territories bordering on the Indian frontier."

The aggregate number of the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the army, according to the existing laws, is 6,301. This is exclusive of the men engaged in the ordnance service, who are principally artificers, and are employed in duties relating to the custody, preservation, repairs, &c., of the public arms. Owing, however, to sickness, to occasional absence, and to the time lost in recruiting and in marching to join their respective corps, as well as to other causes, the actual disposable strength does not average more than 5,260. This is now organized into one regiment of dragoons, four regiments of artillery, and seven regiments of infantry, occupying fifty-three stations, extending along the whole frontier of the United States inland and Atlantic. If equally divided, the force actually in service would allow to each post a little less than one hundred effective men.

Extensive and permanent fortifications have been constructed upon the seaboard; and it seems to be generally conceded that our most important points of communication with the ocean should be gradually rendered secure by similar works against the advance of an enemy. These forts as they are finished should be occupied by troops, not only to prevent such insults and injuries as large commercial places are exposed to, whose approaches are not sufficiently guarded, but also to keep the works in a proper state of preservation. These duties, it is believed, will require the artillery force proposed to be maintained. Experience has shown that we are perpetually liable to occurrences which demand the concentration and movement of the troops. Whenever these happen, the positions occupied must remain defenceless, unless a greater force is raised. This is now the state of things along almost all our Atlantic border.

With respect to the inland frontier, circumstances of a still more imperative character require an augmentation of the army. Events have shown that our force in that quarter is not sufficient to keep the Indians in check. Disturbances are continually occurring at comparatively short intervals, some of which terminate merely by alarming and agitating the country, while others lead to hostilities more or less extensive. On these occasions the regular troops are collected from great distances, and a militia force is usually called out. Heavy expenditures are the necessary consequences, besides the loss of property and derangement of business in the section of country where these troubles exist. Instead of having a force at all times embodied sufficient to overawe the Indians, or if they commence hostilities immediately to subdue them, much time is lost in the necessary arrangements, while the spirit of disaffec-

tion is spreading, and the hostile force becomes thus greatly increased. Within the last nine years we have had four difficulties of this nature—one with the Winnebagoes, two with the Sacs and Foxes, and one with the Florida Indians, which, altogether, have occasioned great loss of property, great derangement of business, a heavy expenditure of money, and much inconvenience in those portions of country affected by these troubles, and which furnished the militia whose services were required to aid the regular troops in their operations. An augmentation of the army to a reasonable extent, if it did not prevent these occurrences altogether, would certainly render them less frequent as well as less injurious and extensive. And this policy is not less humane than useful. It is far better by the display of force to render its actual employment unnecessary than it is to be compelled to resort to it with the usual accompaniments of an Indian campaign.

The army is so constituted that a very considerable addition may be made to its rank and file, with but little increase in the expense of the officers. It is proposed to augment its numerical strength to 9,955; to leave the regiment of dragoons as it now is, and so to distribute the additional force as to make five regiments instead of four of artillery, and nine regiments instead of seven of infantry. A regiment of artillery now contains 497 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, divided into nine companies; and a regiment of infantry, 514 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, divided into ten companies. The plan submitted proposes to add 2,032 men to the artillery, and 1,622 to the infantry, and to divide the regiments of both arms into eight companies each, giving to each regiment of the former 804 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, and to each regiment of the latter 580 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates. This organization into companies will have the advantage of uniformity, and it is believed will be found more advantageous to the service than the existing one. The whole artillery force now authorized by law is 1,988, and that of the infantry 3,598, which, with the addition proposed, will make the whole artillery force 4,020, and the whole infantry force 5,220, thus raising the legal establishment of the army to 9,955. These numbers, it will be observed, are exclusive of the commissioned officers. By authorizing the President to require one of these regiments to do duty as riflemen, and one as light infantry, our military establishment would be rendered more complete and in some situations more efficient, and this might be done without any addition to the expense of maintaining the troops.

The proposed augmentation of the non-commissioned officers, privates, and musicians may be so distributed as not to require any change in the number of the regiments or in the grades of the officers, by simply adding a given number to each company. The only advantage, however, of this plan over the proposed one is, that it may be carried into effect at a little less expense. This consideration is always important, and when not counterbalanced by other circumstances should be decisive. But I think that in this case the difference in the expenditure is not sufficient to outweigh the other advantages which are presented by the *projet* herewith submitted.

It is proposed to reduce the number of second lieutenants from 142 to 112, making a diminution in that grade of thirty; and at the same time to add twenty-five other officers, making an actual reduction of five in the existing establishment. But, as those who are added will be of higher grades, this arrangement will occasion an increase in the annual expense of \$8,573, as is shown by one of the accompanying tables. But it will give more efficiency, by the increased rank, authority, and experience of the officers, while, at the same time, it will probably be found that the number of men proposed to be added to each regiment will be sufficiently great for the attention of all the officers. It will also prevent, in some degree, that dispersion of the regiments which is very injurious to our service, as it materially impairs the personal superintendence of the field officers. These advantages will be greater as the sphere of command is removed to the more remote frontiers, where circumstances necessarily require higher responsibility and more experience.

All the information necessary to a full knowledge of the increased expense which will attend the addition herein proposed to the numerical strength of the army will be found in the accompanying tables.

I beg leave to remark that the plan of organization above proposed proceeds upon the assumption that the whole force of the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of the army, will be about ten thousand. That is the smallest number which, under present circumstances, the public interests will, in my judgment, allow. Should Congress, however, think it proper to add to that number, then I would recommend that the infantry companies be placed upon the same establishment as the companies of artillery. This would render the organization uniform in all respects, and, from the casualties of the service, would not probably give more than two-thirds of the number for active field operations.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. M. VAN BUREN, *President of the Senate.*

CENSUS OF INDIAN TRIBES, REPORTED IN 1836.

Number of Indians emigrated

Winnebagoes	700
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomes	1, 200
Pottawatomes from Indiana	441
Choctaws	15, 000
Quapaws	300
Creeks	3, 600
Apalachicola	265
Cherokees	6, 000
Kickapoos	588
Delawares	826
Shawnees	1, 250
Ottawas	200
Weas	222

Piankeshaws	162
Peorias and Kaskaskias	132
Senecas	251
Senecas and Shawnees	211
Total	<u>31,000</u>

Number of Indians to remove.

New York Indians	4,176
Ottawas of Ohio	220
Wyandots	575
Pottawatomies of Indiana	3,000
Miamies	1,100
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Pottawatomies	6,400
Winnebagoes	4,500
Menomonees	4,200
Cherokees	*1,800
Creeks	21,000
Chickasaws	5,600
Seminoles	3,000
Apalachicolas	400
Total	<u>72,181</u>

Number of Indians south of Lake Superior.

Peninsula of Michigan	5,674
Northwestern coast of Lake Superior	274
Northern curve of Green bay	210
Sources of the Wisconsin and Menomonee rivers	342
Northwest coast of Lake Huron	302
St. Mary's river	436
Southern shore of Lake Superior	1,000
Total	<u>8,238</u>

Number of Indians of the indigenous tribes within striking distance of the frontier.

Sioux	27,500
Iowas	1,200
Sacs	4,800
Foxes	1,600
Sacs of the Missouri	500
Osages	5,129
Kansas	1,471
Omahas	1,400
Ottoes and Missourias	1,600
Pawnees	10,000
Comanches	7,000
Kiowas	1,400
Mandans	15,000
Quapaws	450
Minatares	15,000
Assinaboins	8,000
Crees	3,000
Gros Ventres	3,000
Crows	4,500
Caddoes	2,000
Poncas	800
Arickaras	3,000
Cheyenns	2,000
Blackfeet	30,000
Total	<u>150,341</u>

The recapitulation shows the number of Indians that will be between the frontier and the Rocky mountains after the emigration is completed.

* The number of Cherokees has been stated in other communications made the present session at 8,000; the above number is taken from a census recently received.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of Indians emigrated.....	31, 348
Number of Indians to remove.....	72, 181
Number of Indians of the indigenous tribes.....	150, 341
Total.....	<u>253, 870</u>

Probable distance on the map from Red river, at Fort Towson, to Fort Snelling.

From Fort Towson to Fort Gibson.....	200
From Fort Gibson to Fort Leavenworth.....	300
From Fort Leavenworth to Fort Snelling.....	400
Total.....	<u>900</u>

Probable distance from Fort Towson to Fort Crawford.

From Fort Towson to Fort Leavenworth.....	500
From Fort Leavenworth to Fort Des Moines.....	200
From Fort Des Moines to Fort Crawford.....	130
Total.....	<u>830</u>

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Washington, March 7, 1836.

The undersigned, in conformity with the instructions of the Secretary of War to submit a *projet* for augmenting the military establishment to *ten thousand men* without increasing the number of officers, has, after fully considering the subject, come to the following conclusion :

The present establishment consists of four regiments of artillery, of nine companies each, each company of fifty-five men, making an aggregate in the four regiments, including the non-commissioned staff, of	1, 988
Seven regiments of infantry, of ten companies each, each company of fifty-one men, making an aggregate in the seven regiments, including the non-commissioned staff, of	3, 598
One regiment of dragoons, aggregate	715
Aggregate of the army.....	<u>6, 301</u>

The organization of the regiments of artillery into nine companies is not convenient, nor do the four regiments furnish a sufficient number of companies for the seaboard; it is therefore proposed to add one regiment of artillery, and make each company to consist of 100 men instead of 55, as now organized. This organization will give a force of 4,020 non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates in the artillery, as will be seen by the accompanying paper, marked A.

The organization of the infantry might also be improved, and the regiments rendered much more useful and efficient, by making each regiment to consist of eight companies instead of ten, and by adding two regiments to be armed as light infantry or riflemen, to consist also of eight companies each, which can be done by simply adding two companies to the infantry, there being at present seven regiments of infantry on the establishment, consisting of ten companies each, which give an aggregate of seventy companies. By the addition of two companies, the required number of companies—to wit: seventy-two—will be obtained, to constitute nine regiments of eight companies each; and each company to consist of seventy-two non-commissioned officers and privates, making the whole of the infantry force 5,220 men, as will be seen by paper marked B.

The formation of regiments into eight companies is conformable to our established system of tactics, and is every way much more convenient for manœuvring than either a formation of nine or ten companies, as is now the case with our artillery and infantry. A uniform organization into eight, both for artillery and infantry, is preferable and more systematic than the irregular formations now existing in the regiments of those arms in our service, as shown above.

If this organization should be adopted, the military establishment would then consist of five regiments of artillery, of eight companies each, or 40 companies 100 strong, giving a force, including 20 non-commissioned staff, of	4, 020
Of nine regiments of infantry, eight companies each, each company 72 men, making 72 companies, including 33 non-commissioned staff, giving a force of	5, 220
Of one regiment of dragoons	715
Making an aggregate of	<u>9, 955</u>

Although the number of regiments is increased by the proposed plan for augmenting the army to 9,955, the number of officers is rather diminished than increased, as will appear by the following statement:

There are in the existing four regiments of artillery—

Colonels.....	4
Lieutenant colonels.....	4
Majors.....	4
Captains.....	36
First lieutenants.....	72
Second lieutenants.....	72

192

There are in the present seven regiments of infantry—

Colonels.....	7
Lieutenant colonels.....	7
Majors.....	7
Captains.....	70
First lieutenants.....	70
Second lieutenants.....	70

231

Aggregate officers in artillery and infantry.....

423

In the proposed five regiments of artillery there will be—

Colonels.....	5
Lieutenant colonels.....	5
Majors.....	5
Captains.....	40
First lieutenants.....	80
Second lieutenants.....	40

175

In the proposed nine regiments of infantry there will be—

Colonels.....	9
Lieutenant colonels.....	9
Majors.....	9
Captains.....	72
First lieutenants.....	72
Second lieutenants.....	72

243

Aggregate officers of artillery and infantry as proposed.....

418

Aggregate in the present establishment.....

423

Difference.....

5

As the number of men in all the companies of infantry and artillery is considerably increased, an additional number of non-commissioned officers becomes indispensable. In lieu of the non-commissioned staff officer, heretofore denominated *sergeant major* of a regiment, it is proposed to substitute that of *sub-adjutant*, to have the rank, pay, and emoluments of a cadet, with a suitable allowance of clothing, not exceeding the cost of that now allowed a *sergeant major*. To this office the sergeants may look as the reward of merit, and as the stepping-stone to promotion of lieutenant. It will give great encouragement to the non-commissioned officers of companies, as well as the rank and file, when they see before them a prospect of promotion to the rank of commissioned officer through the non-commissioned staff. For the same purpose, and with a view to facilitate and distribute more properly the company duties, it is proposed in the organization that the first sergeant of each company be styled *sergeant major*, with the pay and allowances as now provided, which are somewhat greater than those allowed to other sergeants. His duties to the company are analogous to those of an adjutant of a regiment, he having to attend, under the direction of the captain, to all the company details as it regards the duties of the non-commissioned officers and privates, and the making out of reports, &c. To each company there is also provided a *quartermaster sergeant*, an indispensable non-commissioned officer, whose duty it is, under the direction of the captain, to take charge of the camp equipage, spare arms, extra clothing, and other property belonging to the company, and keep the accounts of them, as well as to attend to the distribution of the rations, straw, wood, &c., and on the march to take charge of the company baggage; his pay to be the same as that of the other sergeants. In the French army these two non-commissioned officers are allowed to every company, under the title of *sergeant major* and *fourrier*. There is no service in which these officers are more wanted than in ours, because our troops are frequently separated from their baggage, in marching through the wilderness, where it is impossible to transport it, and consequently obliged to be sent round to meet the troops, either by land or by water, when it is much exposed to be lost or damaged; and thus the troops arriving at the points where they may expect to meet their baggage, without these officers to take charge of it, will be often disappointed, and suffer for the want of essential comforts.

Although, according to the instructions of the Secretary of War, the organization here proposed is limited to *ten thousand men*, and which may be considered as a minimum force for the purposes for which the army is intended, it is respectfully recommended that, in order to have the amount of force always effective, eighteen men be added to each company of infantry and artillery, which would increase the nominal force to something below *twelve thousand men*; but owing to the fact of the men being enlisted for only three years, the great distance the recruits have generally to march, and the time consumed in joining the regiments on the frontiers, and the necessity of keeping within the authorized numbers, it hardly can be expected that *ten thousand men* would ever be exceeded, should Congress authorize twelve thousand men, as here recommended.

Upon a review of the fortifications which have been erected, and which are now in progress for the defence of the sea-coast, it is found that there is a considerable deficiency of artilleryists to serve the guns, and to guard and preserve the forts, as well as the valuable property in them. It is therefore proposed,

as above recommended, to augment the number of companies in the artillery from 36, as now authorized, to 40. These companies of artillery it is proposed to distribute along the seaboard, from Eastport, in Maine, to the delta of the Mississippi; and in order to show the proposed distribution, two tables are here annexed, marked C and D; that marked C shows how the existing 36 companies may be most advantageously disposed of; and that marked D, how it is proposed to distribute the 40 companies. Also a list of forts on the sea-coast, prepared by the adjutant general, marked E.

The infantry force, with that of the regiment of dragoons, is best adapted to the defence of the frontiers, including the Gulf of Mexico. The present amount of infantry is not sufficient, in the opinion of the undersigned, to afford adequate protection to the inhabitants residing in the States and Territories bordering on our Indian and other frontiers, and guarding the arsenals in the southern and western States.

If the project above recommended, of organizing the infantry, as exhibited in paper marked B, be adopted, making the infantry consist of nine regiments, instead of seven, it is proposed that they be distributed on the frontiers and on the Gulf of Mexico, as shown in paper marked F, which organization and distribution, it is believed, will be the most effectual for maintaining the discipline of the army, and affording protection to our extensive frontiers.

Paper marked G contains a summary of the expense of the present and proposed regiments of artillery and infantry.

Respectfully submitted.

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Commanding-in-chief.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

A.

A comparison of the present and proposed organization of a regiment of artillery, with a comparative estimate of the expense.

PRESENT ORGANIZATION—NINE COMPANIES TO A REGIMENT.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, FOR PAY, SUBSISTENCE, SERVANTS, AND FORAGE, VIZ:

1 colonel, per annum	\$2,072	
1 lieutenant colonel, per annum	1,723	
1 major, per annum	1,530	
1 adjutant, (forage and pay in addition to pay in the line,) per annum	312	
9 captains, \$947 per annum, (no forage)	8,523	
18 first lieutenants, \$827 per annum, (no forage)	14,886	
18 second lieutenants, \$767 per annum, (no forage)	13,806	
9 commanders of companies, \$120 per annum, (additional pay)	1,080	
		<u>\$43 932 00</u>

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, MUSICIANS, PRIVATES, ETC., FOR PAY, VIZ:

1 sergeant major, per annum	192	
1 quartermaster sergeant, per annum	192	
9 first sergeants, \$180 each per annum	1,620	
27 sergeants, \$144 each per annum	3,888	
36 corporals, \$96 each per annum	3,456	
18 musicians, \$72 each per annum	1,296	
27 artificers, \$120 each per annum	3,240	
378 privates, \$72 each per annum	27,216	
		<u>41,100 00</u>

FOR CLOTHING, VIZ:

497 men, at \$30 each per annum	14,910 00
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FOR SUBSISTENCE, VIZ:

497 men, 497 rations per day, is 181,405 rations per annum, at 13 cents per ration	23,582 65
Fuel for commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c., 1,950 cords of wood, at \$3 50 per cord	6,825 00
Straw for soldiers' bedding, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c., 75,336 lbs., at one cent per lb.	753 36
Stationery for commanding officer of regiment, commanding officers of companies, and others, for the discharge of public duties, about	400 00

Amount for one regiment	131,503 01
Number of regiments	4
Total for four regiments	<u>526,012 04</u>

PROPOSED ORGANIZATION—EIGHT COMPANIES TO A REGIMENT.		
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, FOR PAY, SUBSISTENCE, SERVANTS, AND FORAGE, VIZ:		
1 colonel, per annum.....	\$2,072	
1 lieutenant colonel, per annum.....	1,723	
1 major, per annum.....	1,530	
1 adjutant, (additional pay and forage,) per annum.....	312	
8 captains, \$947 each per annum, (no forage).....	7,576	
16 first lieutenants, \$827 each per annum, (no forage).....	13,232	
8 second lieutenants, \$767 each per annum, (no forage).....	6,136	
8 commanders of companies, \$120 each per annum, (additional pay).....	960	
	<hr/>	\$33,541 00
2 sub-adjutants, (warrant officers,) pay and subsistence, \$338 each per annum.....		676 00
NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, MUSICIANS, PRIVATES, ETC., FOR PAY, VIZ:		
2 chief musicians, \$192 each per annum.....	\$384	
8 sergeant majors, (now 1st sergeants,) \$180 each per annum.....	1,440	
8 quartermaster sergeants, \$144 each per annum.....	1,152	
24 sergeants, \$144 each per annum.....	3,456	
48 corporals, \$96 each per annum.....	4,608	
16 musicians, \$72 each per annum.....	1,152	
24 artificers, \$120 each per annum.....	2,880	
672 privates, \$72 each per annum.....	48,384	
	<hr/>	63,456 00
FOR CLOTHING, VIZ:		
804 men, at \$30 each per annum.....		24,120 00
FOR SUBSISTENCE, VIZ:		
802 men, 802 rations per day, is 292,730 rations per annum, at 13 cents per ration.....		38,054 90
Fuel for commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c., 2,222 cords of wood, at \$3 50 per cord.....		7,777 00
Straw for soldiers' bedding, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c., 111,144 pounds, at one cent per pound.....		1,111 44
Stationary for commissioned officers of regiment, commanding officers of companies, and others, for the discharge of public duties, about.....		380 00
	<hr/>	169,116 34
Amount for one regiment.....		5
Number of regiments.....		
	<hr/>	
Total for five regiments.....		845,581 70
Expenses of four regiments, present organization.....		526,012 04
	<hr/>	
Difference.....		319,569 66
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Recapitulation.	
PRESENT ORGANIZATION.	PROPOSED ORGANIZATION.
3 field officers.	3 field officers.
45 company officers.	32 company officers.
2 non-commissioned staff.	4 non-commissioned staff.
72 non-commissioned officers.	88 non-commissioned officers.
18 musicians.	16 musicians.
27 artificers.	24 artificers.
378 privates.	672 privates.
	<hr/>
545 aggregate, officers and men.	839 aggregate, officers and men.
<hr/>	<hr/>

COMPONENT PARTS OF A COMPANY.	
1 captain.	1 captain.
2 first lieutenants.	2 first lieutenants.
2 second lieutenants.	1 second lieutenant.
	1 sergeant major.
	1 quartermaster sergeant.
4 sergeants.	3 sergeants.
4 corporals.	6 corporals.
2 musicians.	2 musicians.
3 artificers.	3 artificers.
42 privates.	84 privates.
	<hr/>
60 aggregate, officers and men.	104 officers and men.
<hr/>	<hr/>
The present four regiments of artillery, each 497 men, give.....	1,988 men.
The proposed five regiments of artillery, each 804 men, give.....	4,020 men.
	<hr/>
Difference, snowing an increase of.....	2,032 men.
	<hr/>

B.

A comparison of the present and proposed organization of a regiment of infantry, with a comparative estimate of the expense.

PRESENT ORGANIZATION—TEN COMPANIES TO A REGIMENT.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, FOR PAY, SUBSISTENCE, SERVANTS, AND FORAGE, VIZ:

1 colonel, per annum.....	\$2, 072	
1 lieutenant colonel, per annum.....	1, 723	
1 major, per annum.....	1, 530	
1 adjutant, (forage and pay in addition to pay in the line).....	312	
10 captains, \$947 each per annum (no forage).....	9, 470	
10 first lieutenants, \$827 each per annum, (no forage).....	8, 270	
10 second lieutenants, \$767 each per annum, (no forage).....	7, 670	
10 commanders of companies, \$120 each per annum, (additional pay).....	1, 200	
		\$82, 247 00

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, MUSICIANS, PRIVATES, ETC., FOR PAY, VIZ:

1 sergeant major, per annum.....	192	
1 quartermaster sergeant, per annum.....	192	
2 chief musicians, \$192 each per annum.....	384	
10 first sergeants, \$180 each per annum.....	1, 800	
20 sergeants, \$144 each per annum.....	2, 880	
40 corporals, at \$96 each per annum.....	3, 840	
20 musicians, \$72 each per annum.....	1, 440	
420 privates, \$72 each per annum.....	30, 240	
		40, 968 00

FOR CLOTHING, VIZ:

514 men, at \$30 each per annum.....	15, 420 00
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FOR SUBSISTENCE, VIZ:

514 men, 514 rations per day, is 187,610 rations per annum, at 13 cents per ration.....	24, 389 30
Fuel for commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c., 1,700 cords of wood, at \$3 50 per cord.....	5, 950 00
Straw for soldiers' bedding, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c., 72,600 pounds, at one cent per pound.....	726 00
Stationery for commanding officer of regiment, commanding officers of companies, and others, for the discharge of public duties, about.....	400 00

Amount for one regiment.....	120, 100 30
Number of regiments.....	7

Total for seven regiments.....	840, 702 10
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PROPOSED ORGANIZATION—EIGHT COMPANIES TO A REGIMENT.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, FOR PAY, SUBSISTENCE, SERVANTS, AND FORAGE, VIZ:

1 colonel, per annum.....	\$2, 072	
1 lieutenant colonel, per annum.....	1, 723	
1 major, per annum.....	1, 530	
1 adjutant, (additional pay and forage,) per annum.....	312	
8 captains, \$947 each per annum, (no forage).....	7, 576	
8 first lieutenants, \$827 each per annum, (no forage).....	6, 616	
8 second lieutenants, \$767 each per annum, (no forage).....	6, 136	
8 commanders of companies, \$120 each per annum, additional pay.....	960	
		26, 925 00
2 sub-adjutants, (warrant officers,) pay and subsistence \$338 each per annum.....		676 00

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, MUSICIANS, PRIVATES, ETC., FOR PAY, VIZ:

2 chief musicians, \$192 each, per annum.....	384	
8 sergeant majors, (now first sergeants,) \$180 each per annum.....	1, 440	
8 quartermaster sergeants, \$144 each per annum.....	1, 152	
24 sergeants, \$144 each per annum.....	3, 456	
48 corporals, \$96 each per annum.....	4, 608	
16 musicians, \$72 each per annum.....	1, 152	
472 privates, \$72 each per annum.....	33, 984	
		46, 176 00

FOR CLOTHING, VIZ:

580 men, at \$30 each per annum	\$17,400 00
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FOR SUBSISTENCE, VIZ:

578 men, 578 rations per day, is 210,970 rations per annum, at 13 cents per ration.....	27,426 10
Fuel for commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c., 1,730 cords of wood, at \$3 50 per cord.....	6,055 00
Straw for soldiers' bedding, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c., 80,520 lbs., at 1 cent per lb.....	805 20
Stationery for commanding officer of regiment, commanding officers of companies, and others, for the discharge of public duties, about.....	380 00
Amount for one regiment.....	125,843 30
Number of regiments.....	9
Total for nine regiments.....	1,132 589 70
Expenses of seven regiments, present organization.....	840,702 10
Difference.....	291,887 60

Recapitulation.

PRESENT ORGANIZATION.

3 field officers.
30 company officers.
4 non-commissioned staff.
70 non-commissioned officers.
20 musicians.
420 privates.
<u>547 aggregate, officers and men.</u>

PROPOSED ORGANIZATION.

3 field officers.
24 company officers.
4 non-commissioned staff.
88 non-commissioned officers.
16 musicians.
472 privates.
<u>607 aggregate, officers and men.</u>

COMPONENT PARTS OF A COMPANY.

1 captain.
1 first lieutenant.
1 second lieutenant.

3 sergeants.
4 corporals.
2 musicians.
42 privates.

<u>54 aggregate, officers and men.</u>
--

1 captain.
1 first lieutenant.
1 second lieutenant.
1 sergeant major.
1 quartermaster sergeant.
3 sergeants.
6 corporals.
2 musicians.
59 privates.

<u>75 aggregate, officers and men.</u>
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The present seven regiments of infantry, each 514 men, give.....	3,598 men.
The proposed nine regiments of infantry, each 580 men, give.....	5,220 men.

Difference, showing an increase of.....	1,622 men.
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C.

Distribution of the four regiments of artillery, containing in all thirty-six companies, among the several forts on the Atlantic seaboard and Gulf of Mexico.

Posts.	No. of companies.	Regiments.
Eastport, Maine.....	1	9 companies, 1 regiment.
Portland, Maine.....	1	
Portsmouth, New Hampshire.....	1	
Boston, Massachusetts.....	3	
Newport, Rhode Island.....	3	
New London, Connecticut.....	1	9 companies, 1 regiment.
New York harbor.....	5	
Philadelphia, (that is, the Delaware).....	2	
Baltimore, Maryland.....	1	
Annapolis, Maryland.....	1	9 companies, 1 regiment.
Washington arsenal.....	1	
Fort Monroe, Virginia.....	5	
Fort Macon, North Carolina.....	1	
Fort Caswell, North Carolina.....	1	9 companies, 1 regiment.
Charleston harbor.....	2	
Savannah, Georgia.....	1	
Pensacola, Florida.....	2	
Mobile, Alabama.....	1	4 regiments.
Forts for the defence of the passes leading to New Orleans.....	3	
	36	

D.

Estimate of the number of companies of artillery required for the several forts on the Atlantic frontier and Gulf of Mexico.

Posts or forts.	No. of companies.	Regiments.
Eastport, Maine.....	1	8 companies or 1 regiment
Portland, Maine.....	1	
Portsmouth, New Hampshire.....	1	
Boston harbor.....	2	
Newport harbor.....	2	
New London.....	1	8 companies or 1 regiment.
New York harbor.....	5	
The Delaware river.....	1	
Baltimore.....	1	
Annapolis.....	1	8 companies or 1 regiment.
Washington arsenal.....	1	
Fort Washington, Potomac.....	1	
Fort Monroe and Hampton Roads.....	6	
Fort Macon, North Carolina.....	1	8 companies or 1 regiment.
Fort Caswell, North Carolina.....	1	
Charleston harbor, South Carolina.....	3	
Savannah, Georgia.....	1	
Augusta arsenal, Georgia.....	1	8 companies or 1 regiment.
St. Augustine, Florida.....	1	
Pensacola.....	2	8 companies or 1 regiment.
Key West.....	1	
Mobile, Alabama.....	2	
Forts for the defence of the passes to New Orleans.....	3	
	40	5 regiments artillery.

E.

List of forts, with the distribution of the artillery, according to the strength of the permanent garrisons prior to the temporary withdrawal of the troops for the Florida service.

No.	Column No. 1. Posts.	Column No. 2. Situation.	Column No. 3. Strength of the garrison.			No. 4. Present number of guns.	Column No. 5. Proportioned increased strength of the several garrisons.			No. 6. Number of guns agreeable to the plan of the work.	Remarks.
			No. of companies.	Field officers.	Company officers and men.		No. of companies.	Field officers.	Company officers and men.		
1	Fort Sullivan	Eastport, Maine.....	1	1	60	.....	1	1	100	30	
2	Fort Preble	Portland, Maine.....	1	.....	60	12	1	.....	100	72	
3	Fort Constitution	Portsmouth, New Hampshire.....	1	.....	60	20	1	.....	100	150	
4	Fort Independence	Boston harbor, Massachusetts.....	2	1	120	70	2	1	200	.....	Excavated. Undergoing repairs.
5	Fort Winthrop .....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	
6	Fort Wolcott	Newport, Rhode Island.....	1	1	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	45	
7	Fort Adams .....	.....do.....	1	.....	60	39	2	1	200	468	
8	Fort Trumbull	New London, Connecticut.....	1	.....	60	15	1	1	100	23	
9	Fort Columbus	New York harbor, New York.....	2	1	120	52	4	1	400	207	
10	Fort Hamilton .....	.....do.....	1	1	60	40	2	1	200	130	
11	Fort Lafayette.....	.....do.....	1	.....	60	47	.....	.....	.....	96	
12	Fort Mifflin.....	On the Delaware.....	1	.....	60	47	1	.....	100	53	
13	Fort Delaware.....	Pea Patch.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Rebuilding.
14	Fort McHenry.....	Baltimore, Maryland	1	1	60	39	1	1	100	50	
15	Fort Severn	Annapolis, Maryland	1	.....	60	6	1	.....	100	6	Companies withdrawn; ordered to Florida, Jan. 25, 1836.
16	Fort Washington	Left bank of Potomac, Maryland.....	1	.....	60	26	1	.....	100	79	
17	Fort Monroe	Old Point Comfort, Virginia.....	8	2	480	70	8	2	800	350	Four companies withdrawn; ordered to Florida.
18	Fort Calhoun .....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	232	
19	Fort Johnston	Near Smithville, North Carolina.....	1	.....	60	.....	1	.....	100	96	
20	Fort Caswell .....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	26	Companies withdrawn; ordered to Florida.
21	Fort Macon	Near Beaufort, North Carolina.....	1	.....	60	17	1	.....	100	51	
22	Fort Moultrie	Charleston harbor, South Carolina.....	1	1	60	16	2	2	200	40	Companies withdrawn; ordered to Florida.
23	Castle Pinckney .....	.....do.....	1	.....	60	8	1	.....	100	21	
24	Fort Oglethorpe.....	Savannah, Georgia.....	1	.....	60	.....	1	1	100	.....	In Florida campaign.
25	Fort Marion	St. Augustine, Florida	1	.....	60	.....	1	.....	100	20	
26	Fort Pickens	Pensacola harbor, Florida.....	2	1	120	50	2	1	200	252	
27	Fort on Foster's bank.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	141	
28	Fort Morgan.....	Mobile point, Alabama	1	1	60	35	2	1	200	161	Companies withdrawn; ordered to Florida.
29	Fort Pike.....	Petite Coquille, Louisiana.....	1	1	60	17	1	1	100	88	
30	Fort Wood	Chef Menteur, Louisiana.....	1	.....	60	17	1	.....	100	88	
31	Fort Jackson	Near New Orleans, Louisiana.....	1	.....	60	36	1	.....	100	156	
32	Fort St. Philip.....	.....do.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	
			36	12	2,160	699	40	15	4,000	3,238	

NOTES.

1. Column No. 3 of the table exhibits the distribution and position of the artillery arm as now organized, being according to the military arrangement deemed the best to meet the exigencies of the service, if the companies were in their permanent stations. But this arrangement of garrisons is not actual, on account of the temporary withdrawal of the troops from the thirteen forts designated by numbers 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, and 31, for field service in Florida. Nos. 4 and 13 have been evacuated for more than a year, being turned over to the Engineer department, and now undergoing repairs. No. 7 has never been occupied, and is not yet ready to receive a garrison; and No. 9 has only one company instead of two, as represented.

2. The eleven permanent works numbered 10, 11, 16, 17, 20, 21, 26, 28, 29, 30, and 31, have been constructed and occupied since the reduction of the army in 1821, and, according to the plan of construction, require for their armament 1,541 guns, of which number 375, it is said, are or will be ready to be mounted in the month of March. The aggregate of the respective garrisons of these eleven new fortifications would consist of nineteen companies of the present peace establishment if they had not been withdrawn for temporary field service, making, supposing the companies to be full, 1,146 officers and men.

3. Column No. 4 represents the number of cannon with which each garrison will be furnished by March next, as reported by the Ordnance department. 4. Column No. 5 specifies the strength of the proper garrisons deemed to be necessary in time of peace, which should consist of not less than forty companies of the proposed increased organization, twenty of which number (or 2,000 men and company officers) being now required to garrison the eleven new works constructed since the reduction of the army in 1821, which makes 800 men and company officers less than the present establishment can furnish for the new works, and only 168 less than the whole number of artillery now provided for by law for all the fortifications in No. 32.

5. Column No. 6 gives a statement of the number of guns for each work, according to the engineer's plan of construction.

Respectfully submitted.

R. JONES, Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, March 5, 1836.

Major General ALEXANDER MACOMB, Commander-in-chief.

F.

Disposition of the nine regiments of infantry and the regiment of dragoons.

One and a half regiment on the lakes, including the portage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers. Some of these positions will be temporary, and the garrisons may be removed, as the Indians recede, to the cordon of posts intended to be established from St. Peter's to the Red river.

Half of a regiment at Prairie du Chien.

One regiment at Jefferson Barracks, as a disposable force, to be moved up or down the Mississippi, or up the Missouri, whenever circumstances may require.

One regiment at Baton Rouge and New Orleans.

One regiment upon the Gulf of Mexico, and in Florida, to garrison some of the southern arsenals, and also temporarily to occupy forts in the Creek and Cherokee country till those Indians remove.

One regiment on the western frontier of Louisiana.

Three regiments, together with the dragoons, to be stationed upon the line of communication proposed to be established from the St. Peter's to Red river, and this force to be increased from time to time, as the Indians congregate, by removing the garrisons in the lake country to the posts west of the Mississippi, and by withdrawing a part or the whole of the regiment assigned for the Gulf of Mexico and Florida, for the occupancy of the southern arsenals, and a garrison for the Creek and Cherokee country.

G.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Present organization of four regiments of artillery and seven regiments of infantry.

Commissioned officers of artillery.....	192	
Commissioned officers of infantry.....	231	
		423
Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c., of artillery.....	1, 988	
Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c., of infantry.....	3, 598	
		5, 586
Aggregate of officers and men.....		6, 009

Proposed organization of five regiments of artillery and nine regiments of infantry.

Commissioned officers of artillery.....	175	
Commissioned officers of infantry.....	243	
		418
Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c., of artillery.....	4, 020	
Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c., of infantry.....	5, 220	
		9, 240
Aggregate of officers and men.....		9, 658

Diminution in the number of artillery officers.....	17	
Increase in the number of infantry officers.....	12	
Diminution in the number of officers.....	5	
Increase of artillery.....	2, 032	men.
Increase of infantry.....	1, 622	men.
Total increase.....	3, 654	non-commissioned officers, &c.

Estimate of expense of present organization of four regiments of artillery and seven regiments of infantry.

Pay, &c., of commissioned officers.....	\$401, 457 00
Pay of non-commissioned officers, privates, &c.....	451, 176 00
Clothing of non-commissioned officers, &c.....	167, 580 00
Subsistence of non-commissioned officers, &c.....	265, 055 70
Straw for bedding for non-commissioned officers, &c.....	8, 095 44
Fuel for commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, &c.....	68, 950 00
Stationery for commanders of regiments, companies, &c.....	4, 400 00
Amount.....	1, 366, 714 14

Estimate of expense of proposed organization of five regiments of artillery and nine regiments of infantry.

Pay, &c., of commissioned officers.....	\$410, 030 00
Pay and subsistence of warrant officers.....	9, 464 00
Pay of non-commissioned officers, privates, &c.....	732, 864 00
Clothing of non-commissioned officers, &c.....	277, 200 00
Subsistence of non-commissioned officers, &c.....	437, 109 40
Straw for bedding for non-commissioned officers, &c.....	12, 804 00
Fuel for commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, &c.....	93, 380 00
Stationery for commanders of regiments, companies, &c.....	5, 320 00

Amount.....	1, 978, 171 40
Expense of present organization.....	1, 366, 714 14
Difference, increase of expense.....	611, 457 26
Difference, increase for artillery.....	\$319, 569 66
Difference, increase for infantry.....	291, 887 60
	611, 457 26

In these statements no calculation is made for an increase of expense for quarters; some would, no doubt, result from a change in the organization and an increase in the numerical strength of regiments, but to what amount cannot be stated. The same remark is applicable to the transportation of troops and stores, the medical department, the recruiting service, the supply of arms, &c., and camp equipage. The law of April 29, 1812, authorizes the attaching of graduates of the Military Academy to companies, and limits the number to one to each company; and promotions and resignations frequently occurring, by which the numbers diminish, no estimate is made of the present expense on that account, nor of that which would result from the adoption of the proposed change in the organization of regiments; that, in both cases, it is presumed, would be about equal.

Number and grades of officers of artillery and infantry now in service.

	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.
Artillery.....	4	4	4	36	72	72
Infantry.....	7	7	7	70	70	70
Total.....	11	11	11	106	142	142
Deduct.....						112
Making.....						less 30

Difference brought over.....	\$6, 917
Add, for three additional adjutants, \$312 each.....	936
Add, for six additional commanders of companies, \$120 each.....	720
Total difference in pay, &c., of officers.....	<u>8, 573</u>

Number and grades of officers of artillery and infantry proposed.

	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.
Artillery.....	5	5	5	40	80	40
Infantry.....	9	9	9	72	72	72
Total.....	14	14	14	112	152	112
Deduct.....	11	11	11	106	142	.....
Making.....	3	3	3	6	10	more.

Pay of 3 colonels, at \$2,072 each.....	\$6, 216
Pay of 3 lieutenant colonels, at \$1,723 each.....	5, 169
Pay of 3 majors, at \$1,530 each.....	4, 590
Pay of 6 captains, at \$947 each.....	5, 682
Pay of 10 lieutenants, at \$827 each.....	8, 270
Excess.....	29, 927
Deduct 30 second lieutenants, at \$767.....	23, 010
Difference of expense.....	<u>6, 917</u>

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 662.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON A CLAIM OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ARMORY AT SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, FOR EXTRA PAY FOR INSPECTING ARMS MADE BY CONTRACT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 21, 1836.

Mr. GRENNELL, from the Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the petition of Roswell Lee, reported:

The petitioner states that, in January, 1818, being superintendent of the United States armory in Springfield, in Massachusetts, he was directed by Colonel Decius Wadsworth to take the charge and responsibility of the inspection of arms made by contract for the United States, under an expectation that a reasonable compensation would be allowed for that extra service; that, although the subject was frequently brought before the Department of War, it passed on without decision until different measures were adopted, at the close of the year 1830, for the performance of the said services, and at the request of the petitioner; that another officer has since been charged with the same duties, and has received for the performance of them at the rate of eighty cents per day. The petitioner further alleges that he per-

formed the services for which he claims compensation during the period of twelve years, or three thousand seven hundred and fifty-six working days, for which he asks to be allowed fifty cents per day.

This claim, which is made on account of services rendered before the present Secretary of War came into office, was formally presented at the department for allowance in 1831; and the Secretary then noted upon the papers that it was of such standing he could not allow it—that Congress only could grant relief. The petitioner accordingly presented his claim; and at the first session of the last Congress the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom it was referred, reported a bill for his relief, agreeably to the prayer of the present petition. The bill did not receive the final action of the House for want of time.

This committee have sought information respecting the services alleged to have been performed by Colonel Lee at the Department of War, and the communications there received are subjoined as a part of this report. By their request, too, the petitioner's account was stated at the department, and is as follows:

"The United States to Roswell Lee, Dr.

"1831, December 21.—For extra services, in superintending the inspection of arms made on contract by E. Whitney, of New Haven, Conn.; Simcon North, of ditto; Nathan Johnson and R. Starr, of Middletown, Conn.; Lemuel Pomeroy, of Pittsfield, Mass.; and Asa Waters, of Millbury, Mass.; and corresponding with them in relation to their contracts and the inspection of their arms, and making the necessary returns to the Ordnance department, from January 1, 1818, to December 31, 1830; being 12 years, or 3,720 working days, at 50 cents per day..... \$1, 860"

The petitioner undertook the services above set forth by direction of Colonel Wadsworth, who, at the date of their commencement, was chief of the Ordnance department, having properly in charge this species of public duty. The ground of claim is to be considered as correctly stated, and is so recognized at the department. It is regarded as just and equitable in the report of the present chief of the Ordnance office to the Secretary of War of the 15th December, 1831.

This paper, together with his communications to the committee respecting the details of service and merits of the claim, is annexed as a part of this report. As the claim is stated for a small per diem allowance for services running through a series of years, the committee desired to know the number of arms inspected under the superintendence of the petitioner in all the time. In a letter of Colonel Bomford of the 5th January, 1836, the number is stated as follows, viz:

Muskets	75, 575
Rifles	20, 782
Pistols	34, 050
Sabres and swords	14, 600
	<u>145, 007</u>

This service concerned contracts for the manufacture of arms for the government in different and distant places in Massachusetts and Connecticut. The statement, though brief, of the petitioner's account, with the sanction of the department, may show to a good extent the importance of the services, and the care and responsibility involved in their performance. But the committee are more particularly informed, as to the detail of these duties, by the answers of Colonel Bomford to questions proposed to him by the chairman, which are annexed to this report. From these it appears that Colonel Lee often visited the private factories, which were about fifty miles distant from his official station, and in different directions, though the number of these journeys cannot be ascertained; that he was required on some occasions to furnish inspectors from the armory at Springfield to oversee their operations, to make the necessary reports and returns to the department, which must necessarily have occupied much time. It would appear, moreover, from the same paper, that the usual allowance for travelling expenses, which is believed to have been made on these occasions, could cover only a part of the expenses to which he was subjected. Two of the returns have been furnished the committee as a specimen of that branch of duty in this adjunct office, containing tabular statements of arms inspected, and of the various appendages of the fire-arm, involving great care and precision. For these services eighty cents per day are now paid to the military officer who performs them, in addition to his pay in the line.

The petitioner received a stated salary of fourteen hundred and ninety dollars per year as superintendent of the national armory at Springfield. Shall he, therefore, be denied special compensation for the services last above mentioned?

Every office under the government implies a contract between it and the incumbent. In principle, it is a case of hire and reward. And it is generally easy to decide how extensive such contract is: whether the duties to be performed under it are minutely prescribed by law, or whether they depend on usage, or are determined by law and usage combined. But in the petitioner's case no law, usage, or regulation had made these extra services a part of the official duties of the superintendent of the Springfield armory. His acceptance of that office, then, could have implied no requirement on the part of the government, and no assent on his part, to perform the duties of superintending the inspection of contract arms at the six separate and distinct private factories, onerous and difficult as they are found to have been. Having held a high rank in the army, and having also been a practical armorer, it might have been supposed Colonel Lee was well qualified to discharge them. It might have been most convenient and important to the government that he should do so, for during much of that period there was no regularly-constituted ordnance corps, from which qualified officers might have been detailed for these services. But it does not seem that they would devolve on the petitioner by any necessity, or even justice or propriety. And if they were so, it would be difficult to set limits to official duties. They might be indefinitely extended. And it would have been no very great stretch of official authority to have required him to extend his labors to the other public armory, at Harper's Ferry.

The services for which pay is demanded were new and extraordinary, and, it should seem, could not originally have been in the contemplation of either of the parties; they were imposed upon the petitioner after his appointment. No stipulation was made for compensation in consideration of their performance. But his salary as superintendent of the armory was deemed no more than a fair equivalent for the labors and responsibilities of that office. And if the new class of services had been only an increase of those undertaken by Colonel Lee, on assuming his principal office, by the regular growth and progress of the

establishment; and if they had been such in kind and character as properly belonged to the station, then, indeed, he might be supposed to have undertaken them, and to have run the risk of their accumulation, and his salary should be his only reward. But it appears to the committee that they became the subject of a distinct contract.

Another view may be taken of this case which would justify the committee in the result to which they arrive. The latter engagement of Colonel Lee was not only distinct from that implied in the acceptance of his office, but it had all the qualities that are found to exist in contracts for services for which compensation is demandable, and where a promise of it is fairly implied. It has been seen that the first engagement was local, confined to one establishment, and embracing a certain round of duties. The new services of supervising the inspection of contract arms brought damage to the officer, by labors and expenses of a new and extraordinary kind. He performed journeys often to the factories; he exerted labor and care, as well as skill, and incurred expenses which could not have arisen under his office. On the other hand, he rendered benefits to the government of pecuniary value in a most delicate and important service, saving to it, doubtless, much more than the sum he demands. Thus the petitioner shows two grounds of consideration, either of which, in legal contemplation, would be sufficient to raise a promise of payment by fair and just implication, a damage to the defendant party and a benefit to the other, whence a moral as well as legal obligation results, which it would be unconscientious to resist, and which it is believed could not be resisted if the case could be brought before the judicial tribunals of the country. This, then, is not a common case of claim for extra pay, in consideration of an extra amount of labor of an office which the claimant had undertaken for a stipulated salary.

Does an objection exist against the claim in consequence of the lapse of time without demand of payment? The committee remark that no evidence favorable to the government is lost by the lapse of time. And there is no pretence of false testimony got up in support of the claim. It cannot be alleged of this, as it is said of some claims against the government, that the proof becomes clearer and stronger as the case grows older, for all the proof comes from recorded facts and the testimony of official men. The claimant only suffers. He first presented his account in form for allowance in 1831. The declining of the Secretary of War to make the allowance is said to be by reason of the long standing of the account, not that the claim was unmeritorious. As the whole transaction, the appointment to the services, as well as the performance of them, took place before he came into office; and inasmuch as the case was not specially provided for by law, he might well suggest that Congress only could grant relief. It is stated, however, by the chief of the Ordnance office that Colonel Lee often spoke of his claim to compensation, but as no specific charges were made, the matter was suffered to rest; and that he was annually entertaining the hope that the pay of the superintendents would be increased in a way to cover all his claims, and that he deferred making the charge till the duties were assigned to other officers of the department. In these facts we find a sufficient answer to objections on the ground of long delay. The claim for extra services was no after-thought, but was kept in view through the whole series of years.

Considering the petitioner as entitled to relief, the committee are to inquire how the amount may be settled. That the whole round of duties, which need not again be enumerated, would involve a care, labor, and responsibility, constant, if not severe, must be undeniable. During most of the period in question the United States had no distinct ordnance corps, and those duties were to be performed by some one enjoying the fullest confidence of the government for intelligence, fidelity, integrity, and honor. Such was Lee, the petitioner. To this effect the committee have the amplest testimony from the department, along with the assurance that the claim has ever been regarded there as in every respect equitable and just. A per diem allowance of fifty cents will produce \$1,860, the amount claimed, which would be at the rate of \$155 per year.

A bill is herewith reported. The petitioner having deceased since the presentment of his claim, the bill is drawn in favor of his legal representatives.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 7, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, in which you ask for information upon certain points connected with the claim of the late Colonel Roswell Lee.

In answer, I transmit a report from the colonel of ordnance, which answers the questions you have proposed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEW. CASS.

HON. GEORGE GREENELL, of *Committee of Claims, House of Representatives.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, January 5, 1836.*

SIR: In answer to the letter of the Hon. G. Greenell, jr., of the 28th ultimo, which you referred to this office, I have the honor to state that the records of this department show that 75,575 muskets, 20,782 rifles, 34,050 pistols, and 14,600 swords and sabres, were inspected under the superintendence of the late Colonel R. Lee, from the 1st of January, 1818, to the 31st of December, 1830, and were manufactured under contract at the private factories of E. Whitney, S. North, N. Starr, R. Johnson, L. Pomeroy, and Asa Waters.

In reply to the inquiry, "whether the arms so inspected were conveyed to Springfield for that purpose," I have to state that all the inspections of small arms were made at the several places of manufacture.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. BOMFORD, *Colonel of Ordnance.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

P. S.—The papers relating to the claim of the late Colonel Lee are herewith returned.

G. B.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, December 22, 1835.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 21st instant, enclosing sundry papers in relation to the claim of the late R. Lee for extra pay; and, in answer, beg leave to state that the claim for extra services rendered, as per account marked A, and amounting to \$1,860, has always been, and is still, considered by this department as equitable and justly due, and that the compensation charged is very reasonable for the services rendered.

It is due to the deceased to state that, in the performance of the various duties to which he was assigned, he always manifested integrity, promptness, and great ability, and gave entire satisfaction to this department, and that the claim being considered just, it is hoped it may receive the favorable consideration of the Committee of Claims.

Agreeably to your request, an account has been stated for this claim. This as well as the papers in relation thereto are herewith enclosed.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. BOMFORD, *Colonel of Ordnance.*

HON. GEORGE GRENNELL, Jr., *House of Representatives.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, January 1, 1831.*

SIR: Agreeably to the suggestions heretofore made, you are now relieved from the supervision of the inspection of contract arms; Lieutenant Daniel Tyler has been assigned to this duty, and you will please to deliver to him such copies of contracts and other papers relating to this business as may be necessary to enable him to conduct it.

Messrs. Luther Sage, Asahel Hubbard, and Justin Murphy are also assigned to this duty, and will be continued as inspectors of arms.

It is desired that these inspectors, when not engaged in the inspection of contract arms, may be employed in the armory, as heretofore.

You will please to inform Messrs. Murphy and Hubbard of this arrangement. Mr. Sage will be instructed from this office. The latter will remain in Pennsylvania some few months, when he will remove to Springfield.

In relieving you from this duty, at your request, I avail myself of the occasion to say that the acknowledgments of the department are due for the zeal and ability with which you have performed this extra service.

Respectfully, I am, sir,

GEORGE BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

Colonel R. LEE, *Superintendent Springfield Armory.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, December 15, 1831.*

SIR: In regard to the subject of the letter to the War Department from Colonel R. Lee, superintendent of the Springfield armory, of the 26th October, 1831, and enclosing a claim for compensation for extra services in the superintendence of contract arms, I have the honor to state that the claim set forth by Colonel Lee (in the account and letter which are herewith returned) is considered by this department in every respect just and equitable in principle and correct as to facts.

The general superintendence of the contract service in charge of Colonel Lee, for many years past, constituted no part of his duties as superintendent of the Springfield armory; and it has always been considered just by this department that he should be specially compensated for that service. The charge of fifty cents per day for that service is considered moderate and reasonable, as it is less than is now paid for superintending the same service. For these reasons the claim of Colonel Lee is respectfully recommended to your favorable consideration.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE BOMFORD, *Brevet Colonel, on Ordnance Service.*

HON. LEWIS CASE, *Secretary of War.*

Indorsement by the Secretary of War.

The claim of Colonel Lee is of such a standing that I cannot allow it. It should have been presented and acted upon some years since; and as this has not been done, Congress can only grant relief.

L. C.

JANUARY 18, 1832.

Questions proposed by the Hon. E. Whittlesey to the chief of the Ordnance office.

Question 1. Was it any part of Colonel Lee's duty, as superintendent of the armory at Springfield, to inspect the arms fabricated under contract at other places, or to have any concern with, or control over, said contracts?

Answer. It was no part of Colonel Lee's duty, as superintendent of the Springfield armory, to supervise the inspection of contract arms.

Question 2. Did Colonel Lee go abroad to inspect arms fabricated under contract? if so, where and how frequently were such inspections made?

Answer. He visited the private factories often, but there is no record in this office of the precise number of visits.

Question 3. Why was Colonel Lee detailed for that service?

Answer. Colonel Lee was directed to furnish the inspectors from the armory at Springfield in many cases, and to oversee their operations and make the necessary reports and returns. Two returns of arms, inspected under his direction, are herewith transmitted, marked B. This duty was confided to him on account of his being well qualified for it, (being a practical armorer,) and to insure a rigid inspection of the arms made by contract.

Question 4. When his duty required him to go abroad to attend the inspections mentioned, was he paid for transportation of baggage or travelling expenses?

Answer. He no doubt received the usual allowance for his journeys; but this is only a part of the expense to which he was necessarily subjected.

Question 5. Is the sum charged more or less than the sum he necessarily expended when abroad to inspect said arms?

Answer. The duty of making the necessary reports and returns of inspections of contract arms was performed by Colonel Lee at his post, and from their nature must have required considerable time. No estimate can be formed of his expenses while visiting the private armories, as the number of his visits is not known.

Question 6. Would the account have been paid if regularly presented?

Answer. It is believed that his charge for these services would have been paid had it been presented earlier.

Question 7. Do you know, or have you understood, why Colonel Lee did not regularly render his accounts for these services or expenses?

Answer. Colonel Lee often spoke of his claim to some compensation for these services; but as no specific charge was made the matter was suffered to rest. He was annually entertaining the hope that the pay of the superintendents would be increased in a way to cover all his claims, and deferred making the charge in question until the duty was assigned to other officers of this department. Colonel Lee was a zealous and faithful officer, wholly devoted to his duty, and the pay allowed him was inadequate to the support of a numerous family. When he presented his account it received the sanction of this department; but the Secretary of War was not disposed to pay arrearages of so long a standing, and he suggested an application to Congress.

It is proper to remark that the officer who succeeded Colonel Lee received eighty cents per day, when performing the same duties, in addition to his regular pay as an officer in the army.

GEO. BOMFORD, *Colonel of Ordnance.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *February 6, 1836.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 663.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF ESTABLISHING AN ARSENAL OF CONSTRUCTION AT CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 21, 1836.

Mr. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a resolution directing them to inquire into the expediency of establishing an arsenal of construction at or in the vicinity of Charleston, South Carolina, reported:

That they have considered the same, and finding that the arsenal in Charleston is in a state essentially requiring repairs, they are of opinion that provision should be made to put it in proper order, in lieu of establishing an arsenal of construction. They are also of opinion that the existing establishment should be somewhat extended, and made a proper depot for arms belonging to the United States, and that such workshops should be attached to it as may be necessary to keep the arms in order, and to construct gun-carriages for some of the southern stations. Your committee annex to this report a communication from the War Department, showing the necessity and propriety of this measure; and to accomplish the object recommended, they ask leave respectfully to report by bill.

Letter from the Secretary of War to the honorable H. L. Pinckney, upon the subject of establishing an arsenal of construction at Charleston, South Carolina.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 20, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report from the colonel of ordnance, in answer to your letter of the 21st ultimo, and to express my concurrence in the views therein presented.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

LEW. CASS.

Hon. H. L. PINCKNEY, *House of Representatives.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, January 20, 1836.*

SIR: In reply to the inquiries contained in the letter of the Hon. H. L. Pinckney, dated the 21st ultimo, referred to this office, I have the honor to state that, by the ordnance regulations adopted by the President of the United States on May 1, 1834, the number of arsenals of construction was limited to six, four of which are now established, viz: one at Fort Monroe, Virginia; one at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; one at Watervliet, New York; and one in this city.

As arsenals of construction are expensive, it is not thought expedient unnecessarily to increase them; and doubts are entertained whether, under existing circumstances, the city of Charleston is a proper

location for such an establishment. There is a depot for arms in Charleston belonging to the United States, which, however, is on too limited a scale. I would therefore respectfully recommend that an appropriation be asked for, either to add to this depot or to provide such other site in the vicinity of the city as may be found, on examination, most expedient.

An arsenal on a moderate scale ought to be provided there, and such workshops could be attached to it as might be necessary to repair and keep in order the arms, and to construct gun-carriages for some of the southern stations. Mr. Pinckney's letter is herewith returned.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

G. BOMFORD, *Colonel of Ordnance.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 664.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE CLAIM OF A QUARTERMASTER FOR THE PAY OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL WHILE PERFORMING THE DUTIES OF THAT OFFICE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 21, 1836.

Mr. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of Major Truman Cross, praying compensation for services rendered as acting quartermaster general of the army, reported:

That it appears from the documents accompanying the memorial that, between April 9, 1819, and December 15, 1832, in the absence of the quartermaster general of the army, Major Cross has, at various times, performed the duties of acting quartermaster general, amounting in all to the period of three years, two months, and ten days, for which services he claims the *difference* between the pay and emoluments actually received by him during that time, and those due, under existing laws and regulations, to the rank of quartermaster general. In support of his claim, the petitioner adduces several precedents of similar allowances having been made by the War Department to officers who acted in grades higher than those held by them at the time, and refers to several acts of Congress granting like allowances to officers acting in higher grades, among which is the act of the last session fixing the compensation of the navy, wherein it is provided that "officers temporarily performing the duties of those of higher grades shall receive the compensation allowed to such higher grades while actually so employed." It also appears, from the documents furnished, that Major Cross performed, at the same time, his own regular and appropriate duties as quartermaster, besides those of acting quartermaster general; and it is stated, in a letter from General Jesup, that the petitioner's ordinary duties were arduous of themselves, and important to the public interests.

The committee, however, have not felt themselves bound, by the precedents cited, to acknowledge the general principle that full compensation is due in all cases where officers are required to perform the duties of higher grades, as such a principle, if established, might be very extensive in its operation, and involve heavy additional expenditures. But they are, nevertheless, of the opinion that it would not be just nor reasonable, in a case like the present, to impose upon an inferior grade, for a series of years, the duties of a much higher grade, in addition to his own duties, without some additional compensation; and as the quartermaster general has, under the provisions of the regulations, forfeited his allowance of quarters, fuel, and double rations, while absent, which remain in the treasury unapplied, the committee think that those allowances may be safely and justly bestowed upon the officer who performed the duties of the office; and they accordingly report a bill to that effect, leaving the amount withheld under those several heads to be ascertained by the accounting officers of the treasury, by whom alone they can be accurately computed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the undersigned respectfully represents: That, between the month of April, 1819, and December, 1832, he has, from time to time, in consequence of the absence of the quartermaster general of the army from the seat of government, discharged the duties of acting quartermaster general for three years, two months, and ten days; that for these extra duties, imposing upon your memorialist, as they did, heavy additional labor and responsibility, in no wise appertaining to the subordinate station which he held in the public service, he has not been compensated; and he therefore prays your honorable body to pass an act for his relief, and grant him what has been allowed to others in similar cases, namely, the *difference* between the compensation which he actually received in the grades held by him, and that due, under existing laws and regulations, to the rank of quartermaster general, for the time your memorialist performed the duties of that grade.

TRUEMAN CROSS, *Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.*

WASHINGTON, January 2, 1836.

No. 1.

WASHINGTON, January 6, 1835.

SIR: My memorial, praying compensation for services rendered while acting quartermaster general of the army, having been referred to the committee over which you preside, I beg leave to state, for their information, the grounds of my claim.

I humbly conceive that the abstract justice of the claim is too apparent to require any illustration from me. It might be rested upon the single fact that the public has received the benefit of my services, faithfully rendered, without compensation. But as precedents usually have weight in such cases, I will refer the committee to several which will be found directly in point.

1st. Lieutenant Levi Whiting, while aide-de-camp to Major General Ripley, and receiving pay as such, acted in the capacity of assistant adjutant general in the eighth military district in the year 1818, and was allowed the difference between his own pay and emoluments as lieutenant and those of assistant adjutant general or major of cavalry.—(See a treasury settlement made with him by the Second Auditor on April 9, 1832, papers marked A and B, herewith.)

2d. Lieutenant Edmund Kirby, while aide-de-camp to Major General Brown, acted as adjutant general at Washington city in the year 1821, for which he received the difference between his own pay and emoluments as lieutenant and those of adjutant general or colonel of cavalry.—(See a treasury settlement made with him by the Second Auditor on August 17, 1821; and a report from the Second Auditor to the Secretary of War, dated September 9, 1831, paper marked C, herewith.)

3d. Captain Charles J. Nourse, of the second artillery, acted as adjutant general at Washington city in the year 1824, for which he received the full pay and emoluments of the latter grade as colonel of cavalry.—(See letter from the Second Auditor, marked D, herewith.)

The foregoing precedents are derived from Executive decisions. The number might be greatly extended by a little research; but these are presumed to be sufficient to show that the principle on which my claim rests is well established. I will, however, refer you to a few others, derived from your own legislation, in further illustration of the justice of the claim preferred:

1st. By an act approved May 28, 1812, entitled "An act for the relief of Captain Ninian Pinckney," he was allowed for extra services rendered as brigade inspector, from August 20, 1808, to May 31, 1810—(See Laws United States, volume 4, page 438.)

2d. By an act approved April 5, 1820, entitled "An act for the relief of Lieutenant John A. Dix," he was allowed for extra services performed as adjutant in Portsmouth harbor in the year 1814.—(See Laws United States, volume 6, page 469.)

3d. By the act approved March 3, 1835, entitled "An act to regulate the pay of the navy of the United States," it is provided that "officers temporarily performing the duties of those of a higher grade, shall receive the compensation allowed to such higher grade while actually so employed."

I could not well describe how much these extra duties have cost me in the way of labor, health, and comfort. It was enough to be confined, without intermission, year after year in my ordinary vocation precisely at that season when others were enjoying relaxation from their labors; but to have an extraordinary amount of duty in nowise appertaining to my station imposed upon me, under those circumstances, was peculiarly harassing.

The quartermaster general had claims to indulgence, founded upon long and faithful services, too strong to be resisted; and in granting it to him the government was but discharging its own obligation, and was bound to provide for the performance of his duties in his absence. This was done by assigning them to me by a formal regulation having the authority of law; but no provision being made for compensation, I am constrained to seek it by an appeal to Congress.—(See extract herewith, marked E.)

Although I have discharged my own appropriate duties besides those of acting quartermaster general, you will perceive that I seek only the difference between my own pay and emoluments and those of the grade whose duty I performed. In a word, I only ask what has been repeatedly allowed to others under like circumstances, and this I trust there will be no indisposition to accord to me. It surely will not be expected of me, while holding the humble rank of captain, and, subsequently, of major, to perform the duties and incur the responsibilities of a brigadier general for upwards of three years without compensation.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

TRUEMAN CROSS, Major United States Army.

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON, Chairman of Committee on Military Affairs, Ho. of Reps.

Memorandum of the time for which Major Cross performed the duties of Acting Quartermaster General.

From April 9 to November 4, 1819.....	6 months, 25 days, (a)
From May 16 to June 30, 1820.....	1 " 16 " (a)
From November 1 to November 30, 1820.....	1 " 0 " "
From October 17, 1821 to, February 12, 1822.....	3 " 25 " (a)
From May 1 to September 20, 1822.....	4 " 20 " "
From October 17 to November 27, 1822.....	1 " 10 " "
From June 6 to July 28, 1823.....	1 " 23 " "
From October 18 to November 3, 1824.....	0 " 17 " "
From July 22 to August 5, 1825.....	0 " 15 " "
From May 25 to June 7, 1826.....	0 " 14 " "
From April 9 to August 7, 1827.....	3 " 28 " "
From July 17 to November 8, 1828.....	3 " 23 " "
From August 24 to October 6, 1829.....	1 " 14 " "
From June 8 to July 31, 1831.....	1 " 23 " "
From August 24 to September 9, 1831.....	0 " 17 " "
From November 28, 1831, to January 29, 1832.....	2 " 0 " "
From August 27 to October 27, 1832.....	2 " 0 " "
From December 4 to December 15, 1832.....	0 " 10 " (a)
Total.....	3 years, 2 months, 10 days.

NOTE.—It is due to the quartermaster general to state that, for a portion of the time embraced in the above memorandum, (the periods marked *a*.) his absence was occasioned by duty, sometimes relating to his department, at others having no such relation. But it is nevertheless true that, for the whole time, his ordinary and appropriate duties, which, being administrative in their character, can only be performed at the seat of government under the established system, were carried on by me, as the records of the office will abundantly show.

T. CROSS, *Major United States Army.*

A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Second Auditor's Office, April 9, 1832.*

SIR: Your claim for the difference between the pay and emoluments of a first lieutenant and aid to a brigadier general and those of an assistant adjutant general, from June 11 to December 26, 1818, inclusive, has been adjusted, and the amount of \$193 35, reported in your favor pursuant to the decision of the Secretary of War, will be transmitted to you by the Treasurer of the United States, the receipt of which you will be pleased to acknowledge to this office.

I am, &c.,

W. B. LEWIS, *Second Auditor.*

Captain LEVI WHITING, *4th Artillery, Fort Hamilton, New York.*

I certify that the above is a true copy from the records of the Second Auditor's office.

JAMES EAKIN, *Chief Clerk.*

B.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 1, 1821.*

SIR: Your letter to the Secretary of War, dated December 20, has been received at this office. As the barracks at New Orleans were amply sufficient for the accommodation of all the officers stationed there during the time for which you have charged, your account for quarters cannot be admitted. You are, however, entitled to the difference of pay between that which you actually drew and that of assistant adjutant general for the whole time you acted as such. If you will make out your account and forward it to this office, I will present it to the Secretary of War for his sanction.

I am, sir, &c.,

THO'S S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

Lieutenant L. WHITING, *New Orleans.*

I certify that the above is a true copy from the records of the Quartermaster General's office.

THO. F. HUNT, *Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.*

C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Second Auditor's Office, September 9, 1831.*

SIR: The facts in the case of Lieutenant Kirby, referred to as a precedent in support of the claim of Captain Whiting for the difference of pay and emoluments between a lieutenant and aide-de-camp and an assistant adjutant general, are as follows:

Mr. Kirby, while aide-de-camp to General Brown, performed the duty of adjutant general from June 1 to August 14, 1821, for which he presented an account claiming the difference of pay and emoluments between a lieutenant and aide-de-camp and a colonel for the above period. The claim was allowed by Secretary Calhoun, and the amount (\$152 46) paid at this office.

With respect, I am your most obedient servant,

W. B. LEWIS, *Second Auditor.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

I certify that the preceding is a true copy from the records of the Second Auditor's office.

JAMES EAKIN, *Chief Clerk.*

D.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Second Auditor's Office, January 21, 1834.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I have to state that Captain C. J. Nourse, of the 2d regiment of artillery, who performed the duties of acting adjutant general in 1824, was allowed the full pay and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. LEWIS.

Major T. CROSS, *Quartermaster United States Army.*

I certify that the above is a true copy from the records of the Second Auditor's office.

JAMES EAKIN, *Chief Clerk.*

E.

Extract from the General Regulations of the Army, page 212, par. 973.

"One assistant quartermaster shall be attached to the office of the quartermaster general, who, in addition to his other duties, shall be charged with the disbursements at Washington, and in the absence of the quartermaster general shall have the direction of the office."

No. 2.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, October 31, 1834.

SIR: In obedience to the order of the President requiring a report in the case of Major Cross and Lieutenant Colonel Whiting, I have the honor to state that when I came to Washington, by order of the government, to take charge of the Quartermaster's department, in June, 1818, I found the situation so laborious, and the details so multifarious, that the assistance of an officer uniting business habits with talents and some military experience, in the feeble state of my health, became necessary. Major Cross had served in my staff when I commanded the 1st regiment of infantry at New Orleans and Baton Rouge, in 1816-'17. I believed he possessed all the qualifications which I should require in an assistant, and with the approbation of the Secretary of War I invited him to join me. He accepted the invitation, and early in the autumn of 1818 he entered on duty in the office with a zeal, industry, and ability rarely equalled.

I found the department in the utmost confusion. To introduce system and enforce accountability required constant vigilance and incessant application. In all the labors of reform, in all the measures of improvement, Major Cross was associated.

In addition to other duties, Congress imposed by law upon the department that of preparing and enforcing a system of accountability for clothing. Major Cross was charged with the execution of that duty; he prepared the regulations and forms and superintended the administration of that branch of the service, with no other agency on my part than to legalize his acts by my official sanction. Some idea may be formed of the importance of the duty by the fact that a separate bureau has been established and charged with a portion of the labors formerly performed by Major Cross. I consider the accountability for clothing better than that of any other branch of the public service, civil or military; and I am sure I can demonstrate that from twenty to thirty thousand dollars a year has been saved in that item alone by the system which Major Cross prepared, and the execution of which he superintended.

While Major Cross was attached to this office I was absent on duty nearly sixteen months, and in consequence of ill health nearly eight months, and about fifteen months on furlough, in addition to which I have been confined to my room in this city and Georgetown, by severe illness, upwards of five months. During those periods the charge of the office and the direction of the department devolved on him, when every duty was performed by him with his characteristic zeal and ability.

Lieutenant Colonel Whiting is a highly valuable officer; he has been in the quartermaster's department since 1821, and has performed all the duties which have devolved upon him with zeal and ability; but his sphere of action has been very limited compared with that of Major Cross, and it is but common justice to the latter to say that his duties as quartermaster of this post, throwing out of view entirely all the duties which he has performed in my office, have been at least equal to the duties performed by the former.

With sentiments of the most respectful consideration, I have the honor to be, sir, &c.,

TH. S. JESUP, Quartermaster General of United States Army

HON. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of War,

FOR THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

NOTE.—This letter was not written with any reference whatever to my claim. It is a copy of a report made on the order of the President in reference to a question of rank then under his consideration. But as it testifies to the nature of my services, and the fidelity with which they were rendered, I trust I shall be excused for submitting it on this occasion.

T. CROSS, Major of United States Army.

No. 3.

WASHINGTON, January 23, 1836.

SIR: As my claim is entirely of a *military* character, I deemed it enough to sustain it by precedents drawn from the military and naval service, not supposing that it would be assimilated to cases of civil officers. But since my interview with the committee I have collected the following precedents from the civil service, which go to fortify those of a military character on which I relied. They clearly establish the principle that *extra* compensation is due for *extra* services rendered to the public.

1. By act of March 3, 1817, \$500 were granted to Peter Hagner, then additional accountant of the War Department, for extraordinary services rendered by him in the settlement of the accounts of the War Department.—(See Laws U. S., vol. 6, page 224.)

2. By act of March 14, 1826, making appropriation for the support of government, Thomas H. Gillis, chief clerk of the Fourth Auditor's office, was allowed \$950, in addition to his salary, for performing the duties of the said Fourth Auditor during his last illness, from October 8, 1823, to June 23, 1824.—(See Laws U. S., vol. 7, page 447.)

3. By act of March 3, 1827, \$1,000 were granted to Peter Hagner, Third Auditor of the Treasury, as compensation for extra services performed by him under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1825, relative to lost property.—(See Laws U. S., vol. 7, page 607.)

4. By act of March 2, 1831, making appropriation for the support of government, \$1,000 were allowed to Judge Cranch, in addition to his salary, for preparing a code of laws for the District of Columbia.

5. By act of March 3, 1831, for the relief of William J. Carroll, clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States, he was allowed \$2,000 for bringing up minutes, &c., &c., on the ground that said services did not pertain to the *regular and official* duties of the said Carroll.

6. By act of March 3, 1835, making appropriation for the support of government, General Scott was allowed \$5,000 for preparing and superintending the printing of the System of Discipline and Tactics of the Army.

It appears from the foregoing references that Mr. Hagner, while additional accountant of the War Department, was allowed extra compensation "for extraordinary services rendered in the *settlement of the accounts* of that department." This is more than I claim. It might, perhaps, have been said of him that he was laboring in his proper vocation, since the settlement of the accounts of the War Department would seem to pertain, of right, to the additional accountant of that department, but the high and responsible services for which I claim compensation could not, by any possible construction, be brought within the line of my appropriate duties in the humble grades which I held.

In the second case of Mr. Hagner, cited above, it appears that while he was receiving a salary of \$3,000 as Auditor, he was allowed \$1,000, in addition, "for extra services performed by him." And it is to be observed that the services referred to had been specially assigned to him by law.

In the case of Mr. Gillis, he was receiving a salary of \$1,700, and was allowed \$950, in addition, for eight months and fifteen days' services as *acting* Auditor, during the last illness of the legal incumbent. The circumstance that he was paid out of the surplus of the appropriation for the Auditor's salary makes no difference in the case, since that surplus belonged to the public just as much as if it never had been appropriated. It was a mere financial expedient, in nowise affecting the principle of the claim, and equivalent to a new appropriation.

In the case of Mr. Carroll, to whom \$2,000 was granted, the law expressly declares it to be "for services not pertaining to his regular and official duties;" thus distinctly recognizing the validity of a claim for services rendered beyond the sphere of the regular and official duties of an officer.

The case of General Scott is of a military character, but rests upon the same principle as the civil cases cited, namely, that extra compensation is due for extra services rendered.

I have thus shown that my claim is supported by every variety of precedent: first, in the military service to which it belongs; secondly, in the naval service, which is of a strictly kindred character; thirdly, in the civil executive departments of the government; and, lastly, in the judiciary department. And if there be any virtue in the force of precedent, surely my claim is entitled to admission.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

TRUEMAN CROSS, *Major United States Army.*

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON, *Chairman Military Committee, House of Representatives.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 665.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF MAKING THE PAY OF MILITARY STOREKEEPERS AT THE ARSENALS OF CONSTRUCTION THE SAME AS THAT ALLOWED TO STOREKEEPERS AT THE ARMORIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 21, 1836.

Mr. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the subject of increasing the pay of military storekeepers at the several arsenals of construction, reported:

That they have examined into the subject, and find that there are three arsenals of construction in the United States; and they find that the responsibility and duties of such storekeepers as aforesaid are similar and about equal to the storekeepers at the national armories, and they refer to the following papers and make them a part of this report. The committee therefore instruct their chairman to make such a motion and offer such amendment as will place the storekeepers at the arsenals of construction upon the same footing, as to compensation, with storekeepers at the national armories, whenever the bill shall be acted upon reported by the same committee to regulate and increase the pay of the superintendent and other officers of the national armories at Springfield and Harper's Ferry.

A.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned respectfully represents that he was a few years since appointed military storekeeper, and assigned to the Bellona arsenal. He gave bonds, with security, to the amount of \$5,000, and received the pay of a captain of infantry. About eighteen months since he was ordered to Washington arsenal, which is an arsenal of construction, and is directed to be made the model arsenal of the United States. Here he is required to do the duties of paymaster as well as military storekeeper, without increase of compensation, and his bonds increased to \$15,000, the amount of property at the post being

very large, (according to the last annual report \$1,323,336 47½, and the disbursements may amount to from \$50,000 to \$150,000.) The care and preservation of this property,* keeping the accounts in a number of books, making the disbursements, and preparation of monthly and quarterly returns, involve an amount of labor and responsibility which is believed to be as great, if not greater, than that of any armory or arsenal in the United States, and for which, it is humbly believed, the present compensation is entirely inadequate. At the most reduced rate of commission allowed to an agent or disbursing officer, the commission on the amount of disbursements alone, without computing the \$1,323,336 worth of property for which he is responsible, would amount to three times the pay that he is now allowed. District paymasters of the army receive a much greater amount. Under these circumstances, he respectfully solicits that his compensation, as well as that of other military storekeepers at the principal arsenals of construction, whose duties are also laborious and responsible, may be increased to an amount more nearly commensurate with the duties performed and responsibilities incurred.

MARCUS C. BUCK, *Military Storekeeper and Paymaster.*

B.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March 2, 1836.*

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I have the honor to transmit a report from the colonel of ordnance furnishing the information you required.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

HON. R. M. JOHNSON, *Chairman Committee of Military Affairs, House of Representatives.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *March 1, 1836.*

Annual disbursements at Harper's Ferry, about	\$200, 000
Amount of property in hands of storekeeper, about	1, 370, 000
<hr/>	
Annual disbursements at the Allegheny arsenal, about	\$20, 000
Amount of property in hands of storekeeper, about	1, 200, 000
<hr/>	

Though the amount of property at some of the arsenals of construction is *now* smaller than at the armory, yet it is constantly increasing by the removal of the property at the armories every two or three years to the arsenals, and by the annual appropriations for property or articles which can be made at the arsenals alone.

2. In the duty of *preservation*, which belongs to the storekeepers, there is also this difference, that at the arsenals there are every kind of ordnance stores whatsoever; whereas at the armories there are *but* one species of ordnance stores to any great extent, viz: small arms. This makes the business of preservation much more complicated at the arsenals.

3. There is much greater communication between the storekeepers at the arsenals and the army and militia, since they have to issue and receive every species of ordnance stores at all times and under all circumstances; and in case of war or public disturbance the storekeeper of the arsenal is extremely active. At the armories, on the contrary, they issue only small arms, and those not so often. *In short*, at the armories the responsibilities of disbursements are much greater; but at the arsenals the duty of preservation is much greater, as well as that of *issue* and reception of ordnance and ordnance stores.

G. BOMFORD, *Colonel of Ordnance.*

C.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 1, 1836.*

SIR: In answer to your communication of this date, relating to increasing the pay of storekeepers acting as paymasters at the principal arsenals of construction, I would here remark that they are subject to the same responsibilities, and liable to the same losses in the disbursement of the public moneys, that storekeepers acting as paymasters are at the national armories, and, consequently, ought, in my opinion, to be placed on the same footing in regard to pay and emoluments.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL, *Brigadier General U. S. Army.*

HON. G. Y. LANSING, *House of Representatives.*

D.

DEAR SIR: In answer to your letter of yesterday, asking my opinion respecting the relative duties of the military storekeepers and paymasters at the principal arsenals and at the national armories, I have to state that the duties at the principal arsenals are unavoidably more arduous and responsible as respects the following points:

* He has receipted for it, and is charged with every article that may be deficient from any cause.

1. With regard to the amount of property, which will average about \$1,500,000, at the three principal arsenals, whereas the armories are cleared out every two or three years of all small arms, which are deposited at the arsenals, and go to increase the responsibility of the storekeepers there.

2. As to the preservation of ordnance stores. This is an arduous duty at the arsenals, in consequence of the exceeding great variety of articles which require almost all a different method of preservation. At the armories, on the contrary, the item of preservation is very small, since the stores are but of one kind, viz: small arms, and since these are retained but a short time at the armories after being finished.

3. The duty of supplying the fortifications, the army and militia, belongs almost exclusively to the storekeepers of arsenals; a few small arms are now and then sent from the armories to the militia, but that is seldom convenient.

4. The disbursements are much greater in amount at the armories, being nearly \$200,000 per annum. The business, however, of disbursing that sum is not more arduous, though it be more responsible, than that of disbursing some \$40,000 or \$50,000 at the arsenals, since the latter is generally paid to a greater number of persons and in much smaller sums, the objects to be accomplished being generally more numerous. At the armories the payments are made on muster-rolls, which are small, or the articles purchased are in large quantities.

I should say, therefore, upon the whole, that the mere responsibility for money is greater at the armories; but the business of disbursing, as well as that of preservation of stores and of issue and reception, is much the greatest at the arsenals.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. BELL, *Captain of Ordnance.*

WATERVLIET ARSENAL, *March —, 1836.*

The subscriber begs leave respectfully to represent that he was, some time since, appointed military storekeeper, with the pay and emoluments of a captain of infantry, and assigned to the Watervliet arsenal, which is an arsenal of construction.

About four months after his appointment he was directed to perform the duties of payment without any additional compensation, and to give bonds in the sum of \$15,000 for the faithful performance of his duties. The amount annually disbursed at the post varies from \$60,000 to \$100,000, which is distributed in small monthly, or more frequent payments, and subjects the disbursing officer to risk of loss, and to trouble and expense, in procuring the funds from the deposit bank at Albany, a distance of six miles.

Taking into consideration the care and preservation of the large amount of public property, (over \$1,500,000,) keeping the accounts, together with the preparation of the monthly papers and quarterly returns, it is humbly believed that the compensation now received is not commensurate with the duties required.

The undersigned therefore respectfully solicits that his compensation, as well as that of other military storekeepers at arsenals of construction, may be increased to a sum more nearly proportionate to the duties and responsibilities performed and incurred.

S. LANSING, JR., *Military Storekeeper and Paymaster.*

F.

WASHINGTON, *February 28, 1836.*

SIR: I perceive a movement is made to increase the allowance made to the armory military storekeepers. The allowance is insufficient, and ought, as a matter of justice, to be increased, and should be made to include, with stronger reasons, that of the storekeepers to whose duties have been superadded, by regulations, that of paymaster to the *three principal arsenals of construction*. In regard to my own post, Watervliet arsenal, I can testify to the onerous nature of the duties and the inadequacy of the pay. By the assignment of paymaster's duties the responsibility has been greatly increased without any added compensation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. J. WORTH, *Lieutenant Colonel.*

HON. G. Y. LANSING.

G.

ARSENAL, *Pittsburg, Pa., March 8, 1836.*

DEAR SIR: I have just been informed that a bill has been reported in favor of the military storekeepers at the national armories in exclusion of those stationed at *arsenals*, doing duties of *paymaster*. Now, as our duties are certainly quite as great if not greater, may I beg your interest in our behalf. I know, as to myself, my duties are constant and laborious; I attend to keeping all property returns, issuing to the current service of the arsenal, and to all the posts and militia of all the western States, without any assistance whatever; making every invoice with my own hand, and superintending the weighing of every pound for transportation.

I will refer you to Colonels Talcott and Worth, and General Wool, who can give you all the information necessary.

Your friend,

JAMES R. BUTLER, *Military Storekeeper and Paymaster.*

COL. R. M. JOHNSON.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 666.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF REMOVING THE TROOPS FROM FORT GIBSON TO THE WESTERN BOUNDARY OF ARKANSAS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 21, 1836.

Mr. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of the legislature of Arkansas, praying for the removal of the United States troops from Fort Gibson to some eligible point on the Arkansas frontier, near the western boundary line of that Territory, reported:

That before Arkansas was formed into a territorial government, the protection of our citizens, and the interest of the United States in that quarter, induced the government to establish a military post at the junction of the Poteau and Arkansas rivers. This post was called "Fort Smith," and, for several years after its establishment, was on the extreme western boundary line of that Territory, and entirely west of the settlements of the citizens of the United States. By an act of Congress, approved in 1825, the western boundary line of Arkansas was removed forty miles (in a straight line) further west; and after the passage of that act, and after the line had been run, it was deemed expedient by the government to remove the garrison from Fort Smith to the extreme western boundary line of that Territory. The troops were removed, Fort Smith was abandoned, and Fort Gibson was established, and all the intermediate country thus acquired, or added to Arkansas by the act of Congress aforesaid, was organized into counties by the legislature of Arkansas, and settled by our citizens. Afterwards, in 1828, the government, in opposition to the firm and spirited remonstrance of the legislature of Arkansas, and the strenuous efforts of her delegate, ceded the country, added as aforesaid to Arkansas, to the Cherokee Indians; and by a clause in the treaty with that tribe the western line of that Territory was brought back and permanently fixed where it originally was before the passage of the act of Congress of 1825. The garrison, however, has not been brought back with the line; the troops intended for the protection of the citizens of Arkansas are still stationed at Fort Gibson, in the midst of the Cherokee nation, forty miles in a straight line, and about eighty by the military road, from the settlements of our citizens. The garrison, situated where it now is, can afford but little protection to the citizens of Arkansas. It is believed by the committee to be bad policy to have an armed force stationed so remote from the frontier, and in the midst of an Indian country.

As the present western boundary line is fixed by treaty, and probably will never be extended further west, and as the policy of the government has been, and will be, to settle various tribes of Indians permanently upon that frontier, and as, on that account, there will ever be a necessity to keep up a garrison there for their protection, the committee have no hesitation in unanimously recommending the removal of the garrison from Fort Gibson to some eligible point on the Arkansas river, near the western boundary line of Arkansas. They believe such a disposition of our troops would more effectually protect our citizens, and at the same time bring the troops nearer to the point from which they draw their subsistence and support. The committee refer to the memorial of the legislature of Arkansas Territory, and make it a part of this report. They therefore report a bill.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the general assembly of the Territory of Arkansas respectfully represents to your honorable body that, from the exposed situation of the western frontier of the Territory of Arkansas, and the want of arms and other munitions of war, to place the country in a state of defence in case of a war with the Indians, located on our western frontier, by the United States, is absolutely necessary that a fortification, at the expense of the United States, should be established and garrisoned with troops at some point on the western boundary line of the Territory. Your memorialists represent that Fort Gibson, the only fortification on the west, is situated forty miles within the Indian country, and, in the event of a war with any of the tribes of Indians on our west, would afford little or no protection to our citizens. Your memorialists would therefore respectfully request your honorable body to pass a law making an appropriation for the purpose of erecting a fortification at some point on the line between the Territory of Arkansas and the Indians. And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c.

JOHN WILSON, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
CHAS. CALDWELL, *President of the Legislative Council.*

Approved November 3, 1835.

WM. S. FULTON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 4, 1836.

Sir: In answer to your inquiries in relation to Fort Gibson, I have the honor to remark that, in the project for the defence of the western frontier, submitted to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, and a copy of which was transmitted to you on the 19th ultimo, I suggested the propriety of opening a communication west of Arkansas and Missouri, and running from the Mississippi to the Red river, and of establishing a cordon of posts along this line. I proposed, also, that the posts now existing in that country, and which would not be found upon this line when established, should be removed to it. Complaints have, for some time, been made of the unhealthy site of Fort Gibson, and an estimate was submitted, at the commencement of this session of Congress, for the amount necessary to rebuild it, either in its present position, or in some other place, as might be found most expedient on an examination of the country.

Should the plan of opening a communication be approved by Congress, and be authorized to be carried into effect, a proper examination of the country will be made in view of all the considerations which ought to weigh in the matter. Wherever this road may pass, in the vicinity of Fort Gibson, the present position ought, no doubt, to be abandoned, and a new and healthful one selected upon the road. I would therefore suggest that the proposed bill should correspond in its features with this plan, and that the appropriation to be made should be the same as the one before mentioned, to wit, \$50,000.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON, *Chairman of Military Committee, House of Reps.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, February 12, 1836.*

SIR: Your letter of the 5th instant, covering a communication from Captain Phillips, of the 7th infantry, on the subject of the unhealthiness of the post on the Arkansas, called Fort Gibson, I have attentively perused.

The situation of the troops in that quarter has occupied our attention for some time past; but for want of the necessary information as to the best site on which to erect the proposed barracks for their better accommodation, as well as the want of means, have prevented any definitive measures being taken. We are now better informed, and an appropriation has been asked, with a view for making a new establishment somewhere in that quarter, where it is expected the health of the troops may be insured as well as their comfort.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General.*

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON, *House of Representatives.*

P. S.—The letters enclosed to me in your letters of the 17th January and 5th instant are herewith returned.

A. M.

FORT GIBSON, *January 3, 1836.*

DEAR SIR: I had the honor, on the 8th ultimo, to transmit you a letter on the subject of the removal of the seventh regiment of infantry from this frontier, and requesting your aid in behalf of the regiment in the accomplishment of this object. I send you herewith a copy of an application which Lieutenant Colonel Whistler, commanding the regiment, has made to the general-in-chief, in order that you may be in possession of all the information in my power to give you on this subject. I beg leave, also, to refer you to a communication from the same source, announcing the death of the late Lieutenant Kinny, of the seventh regiment infantry, which portrays the sentiments and feelings of the officers in regard to this post; which will be found in the Adjutant General's office.

The principal objection which is urged by General Arbuckle to this measure, I am informed, is that he is afraid *he will die* if the regiment is ordered to the north!

Ought not the deaths of the officers and soldiers who have fallen victims to the diseases of this climate be considered as a sufficient sacrifice on the altar of personal interest and private welfare to satisfy the selfishness of such a feeling?

For the honor of human nature I fain would forego the pain of recording such a sentiment from any individual, and especially from an officer of the army, and he, too, a general! I pray that such a sentiment may never be attributed to me while I have the honor to command in the service of my country.

I believe if the President of the United States were advised of our situation, his high sense of justice would prompt him to direct that the necessary orders should be given for our removal from this country.

With high consideration and esteem, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. A. PHILLIPS, *Captain 7th Infantry.*

Colonel R. M. JOHNSON, *Member of Congress, Washington.*

HEADQUARTERS 7TH INFANTRY, *Fort Gibson, January 3, 1836.*

SIR: Deeming it but a duty I owe to the seventh regiment of infantry, (which I command,) I have the honor to apply for a removal of it to some other station; and, as the regiment has come from the south, that it may be ordered north of the latitude of this place.

I base this application on the extraordinary length of time the regiment has been stationed on the Arkansas and Red rivers, which has been since February, 1822, and the onerous detached duties in the prairies west, and fatigue duties at this post it has to perform incident to the service required by troops stationed on this frontier. But the state of the command as to discipline, instruction, and military knowledge, forms a far stronger reason why I should urge upon you the necessity of a removal. This is owing to the great fatigue duties that the regiment has performed and still continues to perform.

I need not assure you, sir, that it is from no personal motives that I make this application. I cannot regard this as a question whether a particular officer likes or dislikes this part of the country, or whether he has been at this post one, two, or fourteen years; but whether this regiment has perfected its title to the same indulgence which has been extended to others; or whether the condition of the regiment is not such as to make it necessary, for the good of the service, that the same military policy should govern in regard to it which has governed in the changes of other parts of the army.

I am, sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. WHISTLER, *Lieutenant Colonel 7th Infantry, Com. Reg.*

Major General A. MACOMB, *Com. Chief U. S. Army, Washington.*

A true copy.

J. A. PHILLIPS, *Captain 7th Infantry.*

FORT GIBSON, December 8, 1835.

SIR: The friendly interest which you were pleased to take in my private views in relation to the appointment of paymaster of the army, and your well known reputation for dispensing justice in the administration of public affairs, have induced me to address you on a subject of great importance to myself, as well as the whole regiment to which I belong. I have always felt a reluctance to ask of my friends their political influence in the accomplishment of my wishes either of a public or private nature; but it does seem, in this instance, at least, as if justice is not to be awarded us, and our rights to be disregarded by the general-in-chief or the War Department, without a resort to our friends in Congress.

My object in addressing you is, to ask your influence, either in or out of Congress, as you may deem most advisable, to obtain a *removal of the seventh regiment of infantry from the southwestern frontier*. In asking of you this favor, allow me to give you, as briefly as I can, an outline of the service and duties of this regiment for the last *thirteen* years and upwards, the period of its service (I was about to say *servitude*) in this country; and I have no doubt, from its perusal, your sense of justice will induce you to give to this subject the serious consideration which I think it deserves.

Since the headquarters of the seventh infantry were established at Fort Gibson the troops have been constantly exposed to a sickly post and climate, engaged in the performance of the most toilsome duties, and especially during the last two years. During this period the soldiers have been employed in building and repairing barracks, (for the quarters here began to rot down before they were finished!) cutting roads, and keeping peace among the different tribes on this frontier; and for the last two years (summers) they were cutting roads into the *Indian country*, extending far into the prairies to the west, for the ostensible object of making a treaty of peace with the savage tribes who roam those wilds from the borders of Arkansas to the Rocky mountains. I do not know what the views of the general government may be in regard to our relations with *these* Indians, but unless they are of more importance than my penetration has been able to discover, the United States have dearly paid for the sacrifice of so many lives among the troops, and the destruction of the constitutions of many of those that have survived. The surgeon who accompanied these expeditions recently informed me that the health of both officers and men has become so much impaired by exposure in the *prairie* that very few would be able to endure the hardships of another campaign; and yet I suppose this is inevitable if the seventh infantry remain in this country! How is it to be expected that soldiers, unused to the prairies at any season, could avoid disease and death when exposed to the scorching rays of a midsummer sun? The Indians themselves avoid this exposure.

Besides the unhealthiness of this post, there are other reasons which induce the officers to wish for a removal. The fact of some of the most important duties pertaining to a military post (such as drills and the discipline of the soldiery) being neglected at this station is sufficient, in my opinion, for officers who take any pride in their profession to desire a change. I have been in the seventh regiment of infantry upwards of twelve years, and I believe I can say it without fear of contradiction, that there has not been a day, not always excepting the *Sabbath*, when the soldiers have not been employed at hard work! And even now there seems to be as little prospect of getting through it as the day on which it was first commenced! The morning reports of my company generally show about eight or ten for military duty out of fifty men present; the remainder are on "extra and daily" duty, or, in other words, at hard labor.

This is no new state of affairs here; it has long been so, and will continue to be so as long as our regiment remains in this country. We are losing our best men here, in consequence of this incessant labor, who go off to other stations and enlist, to avoid these toilsome duties. In fact, I have almost come to the conclusion that the troops at *this* post, instead of being enlisted as soldiers to perform military duty, are received into service to become only "hewers of wood and drawers of water." Nor are we allowed to have our wood furnished by contract, as at other posts, but our soldiers are sent out to cut it in the middle of winter, instead of its being procured in sufficient quantities in the fall for the use of the garrison during the inclement season!

And now, my dear sir, to what circumstance or to whom do you suppose may be attributed the cause of the seventh regiment of infantry having been kept so long on this frontier, and especially when all the other regiments in our service have changed their stations, and most of them, too, have had the advantages of being sent to the "schools of practice" to learn *military* duty? Is it not proper and just that there should be a proper distribution of the arduous duties among the regiments of the same corps, and not suffer all the evils of the service to be forced upon one? There is at this time an order in existence which I think was published to the army the year before the death of the late General Brown, which directs that *no regiment shall remain more than two years at any one station*; and yet we have been at this post nearly *twelve* years!!

I will not charge the colonel of my regiment with being indirectly instrumental in keeping us here, but I believe if he were to express a desire to have the regiment removed that it would be acceded to. All his interests, I believe, as an officer and a citizen, are in this country. By virtue of the first, he commands the southwestern department; and as he has a plantation on the Arkansas river, which he has under cultivation, I must believe that these have *some* effect in influencing his motives. He who would rise superior to these considerations is superior to human nature, and he who would be inferior to them is not a man.

I have taken the pains to procure from the public records of the post a statement of the number of deaths that have occurred among the troops stationed at *Fort Gibson*, from the time of its establishment to the present date, which is annexed. I do not wish you to rely on my information exclusively, but if you will call for the reports made to the Adjutant General's and Surgeon General's offices you will find my statement fully corroborated.

As a captain of the seventh regiment, I feel that I should be recreant to my duty if I did not claim for my company and myself all the rights and privileges which the laws of the country and the orders of the War Department bestow upon us.

May I hope, sir, that you will spare time from your important and various duties to acknowledge the receipt of this communication.

With the highest regard, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

J. A. PHILLIPS.

STATEMENT OF DEATHS.

During the last two years, to this date, two hundred and ninety-two soldiers and six officers died.

From the year 1824 (when this post was established) to the 8th December, 1835, five hundred and sixty-one soldiers and nine officers died.

During the third quarter of the present year the surgeon reported six hundred and one distinct cases of disease at this post, among the infantry exclusively.

J. A. PHILLIPS.

FORT GIBSON, *December 8, 1835.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, February 29, 1836.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have examined into the state of the western frontier of the Territory of Arkansas, with a view of reporting on the defence of the same, in conformity with the wishes of the general assembly of that Territory, as set forth in its memorial to Congress, approved the 3d of November, 1835.

The position of the post on the Neosho, called Fort Gibson, has been represented to be very unhealthy and difficult of access by water, owing to the navigation of the Arkansas, above Fort Coffee, being interrupted by difficult rapids and shoals, which only can be passed by steamboats at high water; and as instructions had been given to the commanding officer and others connected with the service in that quarter to report as to the best position for the posting of the troops, it is only lately that information has been obtained by which a judgment could be formed at headquarters as to the position the best adapted for the protection of the frontiers above alluded to, and for fulfilling the intentions of government with regard to the Indians established under its auspices west of the Mississippi.

A small post was established some years since on the right bank of the Arkansas, about ten miles beyond the territorial line, called Fort Coffee, which has proved thus far not only to be healthy but convenient, it being more accessible than Fort Gibson, and being also on the line of communication between Forts Leavenworth and Towson, possesses many advantages over a position more advanced into the Indian country, and covers more directly the frontier of the Territory from interruption by the Indians, as well as provide the means of preventing any interference with the Indians on the part of the white people.

In establishing a post at this point, which I would respectfully recommend, regard ought to be had to its permanency, and therefore should be built of such materials as would insure its durability and strength, as well as the comfort of the troops that may occupy it. Indeed, a general system ought to be adopted for all the forts which may be established on the frontiers. This system should possess the essential qualities of strength, durability, and comfort, with a capacity not only sufficient for the accommodation of a large garrison, say of a regiment at least, but also for the supplies of provisions, arms, and ammunition, which may be proper to be deposited on the frontiers. By pursuing such a system, it is believed that the health of the troops will be insured, and the frontiers, in consequence, will be better protected; nor is it believed that the expense of the system will materially differ from that incurred by temporary, weak, and uncomfortable establishments, when the health of the troops, the expense attending the hospitals, and the constant repairs are considered, to say nothing of the moral effect which a respectable establishment may be expected to produce on the minds of the Indians, as well as the pride of the troops, which cannot be too highly estimated, and ought not to be lost sight of in the construction of new establishments on the frontiers.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEXANDER MACOMB, *Major General, Commander-in-chief.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

The inspector general accords generally in the views as entertained by the major general in the above communication. The present position of the seventh regiment unquestionably ought to be changed. Whether the position as designated by the major general would be the best, he is not prepared to say; he presumes it is. He would not, however, establish any post as a permanent post in the Indian country. Every post thus established must necessarily be temporary in its character, and to be changed according to circumstances. Whether the buildings and defences of a post so established should be of permanent materials, or otherwise, should entirely depend upon the expense of procuring the materials and construction. All posts in the Indian country should be established some ten, fifteen, or more miles from the line separating the Indians from the whites.

JOHN E. WOOL, *Brigadier General U. S. Army.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No 667.

[1ST SESSION.]

EXPLANATORY SPECIAL ESTIMATES FOR SUPPLYING THE ARSENALS WITH INDISPENSABLE ACCOUTREMENTS AND STORES DURING THE YEAR 1836.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MARCH 21, 1836.

Special estimate for supplying the arsenals with certain indispensable stores, viz:

7,000 sets infantry accoutrements, each set consisting of one cartridge-box, one cartridge-box belt, one bayonet belt, one bayonet belt plate, one bayonet scabbard, one brush and pick, one gun sling, at \$3 01 per set.....	\$21,070 00
3,000 sets of Hall's rifle accoutrements, each set consisting of one rifle pouch, one flask and pouch belt, one waist belt, one plate for waist belt, one plate for pouch and flask belt, one copper flask, one brush and pick, one gun sling, one bayonet belt, one bayonet scabbard, at \$4 05 per set.....	12,150 00
1,500 sets of cavalry accoutrements, each set consisting of one sabre belt, one brass belt plate, one pistol cartridge-box, one pair of holsters, at \$4 79 per set.....	7,185 00
Total amount.....	40,405 00

The above estimate for accoutrements is in addition to the 5,000 sets of infantry, 1,000 sets of Hall's rifle, and 2,500 sets of cavalry accoutrements, which were embraced in the general estimate for this year, and submitted to Congress, making in all 12,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, 4,000 sets of Hall's rifle accoutrements, and 4,000 sets of cavalry accoutrements, allotting to each of the principal arsenals about 1,600 sets of accoutrements, and is deemed the minimum number which should always be in depot at each of the principal arsenals to meet the exigencies of the service.

Nearly the whole of the accoutrements estimated for have recently, on the occasion of the Indian hostilities, been ordered to be made in anticipation, and hence an additional supply is necessary for the western and northwestern frontiers in the event of any similar emergency among the Indians.

GEORGE BOMFORD, *Colonel of Ordnance.*ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, February 15, 1836.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 668.

[1ST SESSION.]

APPLICATION OF MISSISSIPPI FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN ARSENAL OR MILITARY DEPOT IN THAT STATE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE MARCH 23, 1836.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *Jackson, March 2, 1836.*

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with a resolution adopted by the legislature of this State at the late session, I have the honor herewith to transmit a copy of a resolution relative to the establishment of a military depot at or near Columbus.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your most obedient,

CHARLES LYNCH.

Resolved by the legislature of the State of Mississippi, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to desire the government of the United States to establish a military depot at or near Columbus, on the Tombigbee river, in this State.

Resolved, That his excellency Charles Lynch be requested to furnish our delegation in Congress with a copy of this resolution.

JOHN L. IRVIN, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN A. QUITMAN, *President of the Senate.*

Approved February 27, 1836.

CHARLES LYNCH.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original resolution as is now on file in my office. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, at the town of Jackson, the 2d February, 1836.

B. W. BENSON, *Secretary of State.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 15, 1836.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 31st ultimo, and, in answer, beg leave to inform you that, in my report to the President of the 8th instant, I have entered into a consideration of the general question concerning the establishment of depots for the reception of public arms. It is therefore only necessary for me to state that I consider the establishment of a depot in the State of Mississippi at or near the point recommended by the legislature as called for by the circumstances.

The resolution of the Mississippi legislature is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

HON. THOMAS H. BENTON, *Senate.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 669.

[1st Session.]

ON THE REORGANIZATION OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, WITH THE ADDITION OF RANK AS FIELD OFFICERS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE MARCH 29, 1836.

MARCH 29, 1836.

In handing the enclosed letter from Major Brant to Colonel Benton, I avail of the occasion to present him a brief memorandum of my own views upon the same subject, founded upon long experience and observation.

J. CROSS, *Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.*

MEMORANDUM.

In respect to number and compensation, the present organization of the quartermaster's department is all that could reasonably be asked for it, but there is still a radical defect, in what may be called the *symmetry* of organization, which not only impairs the present usefulness of the department, but will, it is believed, ultimately prove fatal to its efficiency. I refer to the extraordinary disparity which exists between the rank of the first and second grades of its officers.

The organic law provides for one quartermaster general with the rank of brigadier general, and four quartermasters with the rank of major. It will be perceived that there is nothing like that regular *gradation* which is deemed so important in organizations of the line, and which obtains in almost every other branch of the staff. In the corps of engineers, for example, whose chief has only the rank of colonel, there is the usual intermediate grade of lieutenant colonel between him and the majors; so likewise in the ordnance department. Why should it be otherwise in the quartermaster's department, which is, after all, the great department of labor and responsibility? If there be a single reason for the distinction, I confess it has never occurred to me; and that there are many cogent reasons against it, I will endeavor briefly to show.

It is obvious, from the nature of things, that there cannot be a difference in the duties and responsibilities of the first and second grades of the department correspondent to the great disparity of their rank, and mere justice to the latter might therefore be deemed to require some alteration. But casting out of view all considerations of that sort, it is confidently believed that the welfare of the public service imperiously calls for a change.

The organization of any department is wrong in principle, and essentially defective, which looks beyond its own members for a chief in case of casualty; and such, it is more than probable, would be the effect of the present organization of the quartermaster's department. Whatever might be the merits of the individuals holding the next grade, the immense chasm which separates them from their chief would operate to preclude them from promotion. To raise a major at once to the grade of brigadier general, though it would violate no one's legal rights, might be deemed offensive to the pride and feelings of the intermediate grades in other corps, and this should be avoided; but it should be avoided by filling up the chasm in time, and thus give the department the faculty of furnishing its own chief, like other analogous departments.

Besides the abstract justice of the measure, one cannot fail to perceive the very injurious tendency of an organization which shuts out from the junior members all hope of advancement in their own department, and dooms them to perpetual servitude in an inferior grade, with the superadded humiliation of occasionally changing masters. The first effect of such treatment would be to drive from the department some of its most efficient members; and the second, to render those who would remain, under the pressure of necessity, discontented with their condition and lukewarm in the discharge of their duties, by which the economy of the service would be seriously affected, if nothing worse. But it might not stop here. It is a *dangerous* experiment to proclaim to a class of officers yet in humble rank, who are intrusted with heavy disbursements of the public money, that they have reached the *ne plus ultra* of their career, and

have nothing in prospect before them as a reward for their zeal and fidelity. I need not enter into detail under this head; it requires but a small acquaintance with human nature to enable one to conceive the corrupting tendency of such a state of things.

But the idea of placing a *novice* at the head of so important a branch of service, involving, as it does, the expenditure and administration of near a million a year, will be found to be a *fatal* error, try it who may. It is at war with all our theories about organization. If we can safely rely upon putting an individual without experience in its duties at the head of the quartermaster's department, then we may do so in relation to all other departments of the staff, and even to the army itself; and there is at once an end to the argument in favor of retaining offices, more with reference to the future contingencies than to the present necessities of the service.

I submit, then, whether it be not both just and expedient to advance two of the present majors of the quartermaster's department to the intermediate grades between them and their chief, and secure them all in the right of regular promotion, as is the case in other departments of the staff. The expense which would be occasioned by the change is very small indeed, and is really unworthy of consideration when compared with the important objects that would be accomplished by it. It would consist of the *difference* merely between the pay of two majors and that of a colonel and lieutenant colonel, and would amount to but \$942 per annum, including every object of allowance.

Respectfully submitted.

J. CROSS, Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

ST. LOUIS, March 4, 1836.

DEAR SIR: To one less acquainted with military affairs than yourself, it would perhaps be necessary to present a detailed statement in order to show the necessity there exists for a more perfect organization of the quartermaster's department than that now in being, but I am satisfied that your own experience and observation will abundantly suffice without any such statement. A comparison of the present organization of the engineer and ordnance departments with the one in question will fully exhibit the defects of the latter. As at present constituted, the chief of the quartermaster's department has the rank of brigadier general, between which and the next subordinate rank, that of quartermaster, there are no intermediate grades; hence the last-named rank is the ultimate one to which an officer can aspire; and having attained that, his hopes of further promotion in that arm of service are entirely closed. Were the chasm between those two grades filled by, say, one colonel and one lieutenant colonel, the colonel to be stationed at Washington, or to be ordered there during the temporary absence of the quartermaster general, it would give symmetry to the department, hold out the expectation of promotion to the lower grades, and not increase its expenses over, perhaps, some \$1,500 per annum. Moreover, it would prevent the recurrence of an anomaly which frequently takes place in the absence of the quartermaster general, namely, the assigning of his duties to a junior officer of the staff, thus necessarily compelling his seniors to receive their orders from him. And should the present incumbent retire, and a new chief be selected either from the line of the army or from citizen life, it will compel every officer of any rank or character in the department to resign or submit to degradation. A new organization, something similar to the one just hinted at, would, it appears to me, remedy these evils by placing the department on an equal footing with others, to which, in point of importance, it is certainly not inferior. With these brief outlines, I submit the matter to your better judgment in the hope that you will devise such an organization as will best promote the public interest and do justice to the officers of the department.

With respect and esteem, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

J. B. BRANT, Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

HON. THOS. H. BENTON, United States Senate, Washington City.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 670.

1ST SESSION.

ITEMS OF ALL ACCOUNTS AND CLAIMS FOR PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF EVERY KIND WHICH WERE PAID IN 1833 AND 1834 TO OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES APRIL 4, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 4, 1836.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of January 17, 1835, I have the honor to transmit a statement, compiled from the reports of the Second and Third Auditors, exhibiting the items of all accounts, and claims for compensation, and allowances of every kind, which have been actually paid and allowed to officers of the army, for the two fiscal years ending September 30, 1834.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS,

HON. JAMES K. POLK, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A statement of pay and allowances of all kinds made to officers of the United States army between October 1, 1832, and September 30, 1833, and also from October 1, 1833, to September 30, 1834, compiled from the reports of the Second and Third Auditors of the Treasury Department; prepared in pursuance of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 17th of January, 1835.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
MAJOR GENERAL ALEXANDER MACOMB.		
Pay	\$2, 400 00	\$2, 400 00
Subsistence	2, 190 00	2, 190 00
Forage	672 00	672 00
Servants' pay	267 84	288 00
Servants' subsistence	292 00	292 00
Servants' clothing	120 00	120 00
Commutation of quarters and fuel at Washington, D. C., from October 1, 1832, to September 30, 1833	705 00	.....
Same, from October 1, 1833, to September 30, 1834 .....	.....	708 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From Washington to Old Point Comfort, in July, 1833, 202 miles; from Fort Monroe, Va., to Richmond, Va., 99 miles; to Bellona arsenal, 15 miles; thence to Washington, 127 miles; August 4, 1833, from Washington to Fort Monroe, and back, 404 miles; July 26, 1834, from Washington to New York, 225 miles; thence to New London, 129 miles; thence to Boston, 100 miles; thence to Washington city, 432 miles; August 23 to September 22, 1834, 1,743 miles: 453 miles, at 12 cents per mile, and 1,290 miles, at 9 cents per mile	54 36	116 10
	6, 701 20	6, 786 10
BREVET MAJOR GENERAL EDMUND P. GAINES.		
Pay	2, 400 00	2, 400 00
Subsistence	2, 190 00	2, 190 00
Forage	480 00	480 00
Servants' pay	267 60	288 00
Servants' subsistence	292 00	292 00
Servants' clothing	120 00	120 00
For rented quarters for him at Memphis, Tenn., from November 1, 1832, to September 30, 1834, at \$25 per month	275 00	300 00
	6, 024 60	6, 070 00
BREVET MAJOR GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT.		
Pay	2, 400 00	2, 400 00
Subsistence	2, 190 00	2, 190 00
Forage	672 00	672 00
Servants' pay	267 84	288 00
Servants' subsistence	292 00	292 00
Servants' clothing	120 00	120 00
For commutation of quarters and fuel:		
At New York, November 1, 1832, to January 31, 1833	213 00	.....
At New York, July, August, September, 1833	174 00	.....
At New York, October, 1833, to June, 1834 .....	.....	744 00
At New York, July, August, September, 1834 .....	.....	174 00
At New York, October, 1832	42 00	.....
For transportation of baggage:		
From New York to Charleston, S. C., 769 miles; thence to Savannah, by water, 250 miles; thence to Augusta, 250 miles; thence to Charleston, 500 miles; thence to New York, 769 miles; thence to Washington, 544 miles: total, 3,851 miles, between November, 1832, and April, 1833	462 12	.....
From Washington city to New York, 225 miles, April, 1833	27 00	.....
From New York to Detroit, Fort Gratiot, and Mackinac, to Chicago, 1,350 miles; thence, <i>via</i> Dixon's Ferry and Fort Hamilton, to Fort Crawford, 300 miles; thence to Fort Armstrong, 180 miles; thence to St. Louis, 400 miles; thence to New York, 1,043 miles: total, 1,623 miles, at 12 cents	392 76	.....
Paid, May, 1833, per diem \$8, treating with Indians, October 1 to 17, 1832 ..	136 00	.....
Ditto, for every 20 miles returning from Rock island to his command at New York, 1,490 miles	596 00	.....
	7, 984 72	6, 880 00
ADJUTANT GENERAL ROGER JONES.		
Pay	1, 080 00	1, 080 00
Subsistence	876 00	847 20
Forage	480 00	480 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Servants' pay.....	\$161 53	\$192 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel, at Washington city, from October 1, 1832, to September 30, 1834.....	509 50	529 12
Per diem, travelling to West Point on court-martial duty..... \$18 67		
Per diem, as member of the court-martial, four days..... 4 00		
Transportation from Washington city to West Point, and back, in December, 1832, 560 miles.....	22 67	
Transportation from Washington city to Bellona arsenal, 137 miles; thence to Fort Monroe, 114 miles; thence back to Washington city, 202 miles, in March and April, 1834: total, 453 miles.....	56 00	
Medicines between January 10 and December 31, 1833.....		54 36
	20 25	
INSPECTOR GENERAL JOHN E. WOOL.	3, 411 95	3, 388 68
Pay.....	1, 080 00	1, 080 00
Subsistence.....	669 60	876 00
Forage.....	480 00	480 00
Servants' pay.....	161 53	192 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 00
Commutation of quarters and fuel at New York, from April 1 to August 31, 1833.....	287 50	
At Washington city, September, October, November, 1833.....	8 50	112 00
At Washington city, December, 1833, \$56, and January 1, 1834, to May 31, 1834.....		312 25
At Washington city, June and July, 1834.....		64 50
At Washington city, August and September, 1834.....		64 50
For rent of quarters at New York, June 1, 1832, to April 1, 1833, ten months, \$36 per month.....	360 00	
Fuel for the same period, thirty cords, at \$5 per cord.....	150 00	
Transportation of baggage from New York to Havre, (France,) 3,300 miles; thence to Paris, 160 miles; thence to Strasburg and back to Paris, 612 miles; Paris to Douay and back, 320 miles; Paris to Antwerp, 240 miles; Antwerp, <i>via</i> Leige and Namur Levi, and to Paris, 270 miles; total amount, 4,902 miles, at 12 cents per mile, \$588 24; paid him 22d February, 1833.....	588 24	
<i>Note.</i> —The services for the above transportation were performed previous to the 1st October, 1832, and therefore belong to the previous year, and not to this account. This note is made by the request of General J. E. Wool.		
Transportation of baggage:		
From Paris to Havre and back, 320 miles; Paris to London, 250 miles; London to Birmingham and back, 200 miles; London to Paris, 250 miles; Paris to Antwerp and back, 480 miles; Paris to Havre, 160 miles; Havre to New York, 3,300 miles; and from New York to Washington city, 225 miles: total, 5,185 miles, at 12 cents per mile, paid him 22d February, 1833.....	622 20	
From Washington city to Fort Monroe, 202 miles, 19th May, 1832; thence to Norfolk and back, 32 miles, 21st May; from Fort Monroe to Norfolk, 16 miles, 22d May, 1833: total, 250 miles, at 12 cents.....	30 00	
From Old Point Comfort to Norfolk, 14 miles; thence to Bellona arsenal and back, 258 miles; thence to Baltimore, 191 miles; thence to Washington city, 58 miles; thence to New York, 225 miles; thence to Nassau, 163 miles; thence to Watervliet and back, 36 miles; thence to Springfield, Massachusetts, 69 miles; thence to Watervliet arsenal and back, 174 miles; and from Nassau to New York, 163 miles: total, 1,331 miles, in May, June, July, August, 1833, at 12 cents.....	159 72	
Transportation of baggage:		
From Springfield to Nassau, August 1, 1833, 69 miles, at 12 cents.....	8 28	
From New York to Fort Hamilton and back, 24 miles; from New York to Newport, R. I., 178 miles; thence to Fort Independence, 78 miles; thence to Fort Constitution, 65 miles; thence to Fort Preble, 59 miles; thence to Boston, 113 miles; thence to Nassau, 159 miles; thence back to New York, 836 miles, at 12 cents, \$100 32; paid 19th September, 1833.....	100 32	
From New York to Washington city, 27th October, 1833, 225 miles, at 12 cents.....		27 00
From Washington city to New York, 225 miles; thence to Nassau, 163 miles; thence to West Point, 113 miles, and back, 113 miles; thence to New York, 163 miles: total, 777 miles, at 12 cents, \$93 24; paid October 23, 1833.....		93 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
From Boston to Hancock barracks, 344 miles; thence to New York, <i>via</i> Fort Preble, Fort Constitution, Boston, and Newport, R. I., 604 miles, 30th August to 17th September, 1834: total, 948 miles, at nine cents.		\$85 32
From Washington city to New York, 225 miles; thence, <i>via</i> Albany, to Nassau, 162 miles; thence to Watervliet, and back, 36 miles; from Nassau to New York, 162 miles; thence to Fort Hamilton and back, 18 miles; thence to West Point, 55 miles; thence, <i>via</i> Albany, to Nassau, 107 miles; thence to Albany and New York, 162 miles; thence to Throg's Neck, Fort Schuyler, and back, 36 miles; thence to Washington city, 225 miles, in 1834: total, 1,188 miles; 387 miles at 12 cents, and 801 miles at 9 cents.		118 53
From Washington city, by Baltimore, to Fort Monroe, and back, same route, 428 miles; from Washington city to Nassau, <i>via</i> New York and Albany, 388 miles, from Nassau to New York and back, 326 miles; from Nassau to Boston, 151 miles: total, 1,293 miles, at 9 cents.		116 37
Allowance by the Secretary of War for his expenses while in Europe on business for Ordnance department, from the 1st October, 1832, to 10th February, 1833.	\$578 55	
	5,490 44	3,827 47
INSPECTOR GENERAL GEORGE CROGHAN.		
Pay.	1,080 00	1,080 00
Subsistence.	669 60	876 00
Forage.	480 00	480 00
Servants' pay.	161 53	192 00
Servants' subsistence.	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.	60 00	60 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel at New York 4th quarter 1832, and at the city of Washington, from the 1st January, 1833, to the 30th September, 1834.	520 43	529 25
Transportation of baggage:		
From Barrytown, New York, to Washington city, and back, in December, 1832, 646 miles; from Barrytown to Washington city and back again, in December, 1832, 646 miles; from Barrytown to Washington city, in April, 1833, 323 miles; from Washington city to New York, in August, 1833, 225 miles; from New York to Detroit, and thence to Fort Howard, in September, 1833, 1,251 miles; from Fort Winnebago to Fort Crawford, thence to Galena, and thence to St. Louis, in October, 1833, 608 miles; from St. Louis to Washington city, in December, 1833, 836 miles; from Washington city to Sault Ste. Marie, <i>via</i> New York, Albany, Buffalo, Detroit, and Fort Gratiot, in June and July, 1834, 1,316 miles; from Fort Mackinac to Fort Howard, in August, 1834, 188 miles; from Fort Howard to Fort Winnebago, in August, 1834, 188 miles; from Fort Winnebago to Fort Crawford, in August, 1834, 180 miles; from Fort Crawford to St. Louis, in August, 1834, 424 miles; from Fort Crawford to Fort Snelling and back, in August, 1834, 600 miles; from St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth and back, in September, 1834, 631 miles.	370 92	491 58
From Prairie du Chien to Rock island, 180 miles; thence to St. Louis, 303 miles, in 1826; allowed by the Secretary of War, and paid 27th July, 1833, at 16 cents.	77 28	
	3,565 76	3,854 83
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL THOMAS S. JESUP.		
Pay.	1,248 00	1,248 00
Subsistence.	1,660 80	1,747 20
Forage.	394 57	384 00
Servants' pay.	198 00	216 00
Servants' subsistence.	219 00	219 00
Servants' clothing.	90 00	90 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel at Washington city, from the 27th October, 1832, to the 30th September, 1834.	490 11	537 68
Per diem travelling from Washington city to West Point, 7 days. . . \$7 00		
Per diem as member of court-martial at West Point, 4 days, at \$1. . . 4 00		
Transportation from Washington city to West Point and back, on court-martial duty, in December, 1832, 560 miles.	56 00	
	67 00	
	4,367 48	4,441 88

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
QUARTERMASTER WILLIAM LINNARD.		
Pay.....	\$720 00	\$720 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Forage.....	88 00	.....
Servants' pay.....	161 60	192 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 00
Rent of quarters for him, at Philadelphia, from the 1st October, 1832, to the 30th September, 1834.....	240 00	240 00
	1, 707 60	1, 650 00
QUARTERMASTER HENRY STANTON.		
Pay.....	720 00	720 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Forage.....	384 00	384 00
Servants' pay.....	161 00	192 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 00
Commutation of quarters and fuel, at New York, for 1st and 2d quarters of 1833.....	241 00	.....
At New York, for 3d quarter of 1833.....	106 98	.....
At New York, for 4th quarter of 1833, and 1st and 2d quarters of 1834.....	.....	411 00
At New York, for 3d quarter of 1834.....	.....	116 00
At New York, for 4th quarter of 1832.....	72 00	.....
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty: Travel, \$3 33; as member of court at West Point, 4th quarter of 1832, \$4.....	7 33	.....
Transportation of baggage:		
From New York to Washington and back, January and February, 1833, 450 miles.....	54 00	.....
From New York to Washington and back, 30th November, 26th December, 1833, 450 miles.....	.....	54 00
From New York to Newport, Rhode Island, and back, 13th January, 1834, 356 miles.....	.....	42 72
From New York to West Point and back, 4th quarter of 1832, on court-martial duty, 100 miles.....	10 00	.....
	2, 254 91	2, 417 72
QUARTERMASTER TRUEMAN CROSS.		
Pay.....	720 00	720 00
Subsistence.....	350 40	292 00
Forage.....	384 00	384 00
Servants' pay.....	159 85	192 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel, at Washington city, from the 1st October, 1832, to the 30th September, 1834.....	434 50	439 12
Per diem allowance for extra duty in the quartermaster general's department, from the 1st January to the 22d March, 1834, at \$1 25.....	.....	101 25
Transportation of baggage:		
From the city of Washington to Fort McHenry and back, in June, 1833, 82 miles.....	9 84	.....
Per diem, in Quartermaster General's office, from 1st October, 1832, to 30th December, 1833.....	456 25	115 00
	2, 720 84	2, 449 37
QUARTERMASTER JOSHUA B. BRANT.		
Pay.....	720 00	720 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Forage.....	336 00	384 00
Servants' pay.....	136 63	192 00
Servants' subsistence.....	127 60	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	52 58	60 00
For rent of quarters for him, (J. B. B.,) at St. Louis, from the 30th September, 1832, to the 30th September, 1834, at \$20 per month.....	240 00	240 00
	1, 904 81	2, 034 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
COMMISSARY GENERAL GEORGE GIBSON.		
Pay.....	\$1,080 00	\$1,080 00
Subsistence.....	806 40	790 80
Forage.....	384 00	384 00
Servants' pay.....	133 02	144 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 60
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel, at Washington city, from the 7th October, 1832, to the 8th June, 1833, and from the 1st August to the 30th September, 1833.....	437 35	.....
Same, from the 1st October, 1833, to the 20th July, 1834, and from the 5th to the 30th September, 1834.....	.....	442 25
Service in emigration of Indians, from the 1st October, 1832, to 30th Sep- tember, 1833, and to September, 1834.....	750 00	750 00
	3,797 67	3,797 05
COMMISSARY JAMES H. HOOK.		
Pay.....	720 00	720 00
Subsistence.....	338 60	348 80
Forage.....	289 86	376 00
Servants' pay.....	161 44	192 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel, at Washington city, from October 1, 1832, to September 30, 1834.....	439 50	439 50
Per diem on duty in subsistence department, from October 1, 1832, to Sep- tember 30, 1834.....	456 25	456 25
	2,611 65	2,738 55
ASSISTANT COMMISSARY JOSEPH P. TAYLOR.		
Pay.....	720 00	720 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Forage.....	192 00	192 00
Servants' pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servants' subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servants' clothing.....	30 00	30 00
For rent of quarters:		
At Cincinnati, for the 4th quarter of 1832.....	56 00	.....
At Cincinnati, for the 1st quarter of 1833.....	84 00	.....
At Cincinnati, for the 2d quarter of 1833.....	56 00	.....
At Cincinnati, for the 3d quarter of 1833.....	56 00	.....
At Cincinnati, for the 4th quarter of 1833.....	.....	56 00
At Cincinnati, February 15 to March 31, 1834.....	.....	28 00
At Cincinnati, for the 3d quarter of 1824, 2 rooms, at \$28.....	.....	56 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From Cincinnati to Louisville and back, in January, 1833, 222 miles; from the same to the same and back, in March, 1833, 222 miles = 444 miles.....	53 28	.....
From Cincinnati to Ripley, Ohio, and back, 96 miles, February, 1833; from Cincinnati, <i>via</i> Rising Sun and Madison, to Louisville, and back, 250 miles, February, 1833; from Cincinnati to Hamilton, Ohio, and back, 50 miles, March 4, 1833; from Cincinnati, <i>via</i> Rising Sun, Vevay, Madison, and Warren, to Louisville, and back to Cincinnati, 250 miles, March 24, 1834: total, 646 miles, at 12 cents.....	77 52	.....
	1,756 76	1,519 00
PAYMASTER GENERAL NATHAN TOWSON.		
Pay.....	2,500 00	2,500 00
For commutation of quarters and fuel:		
At Washington city, from September, 1832, to September 30, 1833.....	513 00	.....
At Washington city, from October 1, 1833, to September 30, 1834, (less 1 month and 15 days absent).....	.....	463 18
	3,013 00	2,963 18
PAYMASTER THOMAS WRIGHT.		
Pay.....	600 00	600 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Forage.....	288 00	288 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Servants' pay.....	\$133 92	\$144 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 00
Rent of quarters:		
At St. Louis, 4th quarter 1832, \$56; 1st quarter 1833, \$56; 2d quarter 1833, \$56; 3d quarter 1833, \$56	224 00	.....
At St. Louis, 4th quarter 1833, \$56; 1st quarter 1834, \$56; 2d quarter 1834, \$56; 3d quarter 1834, \$56 .....	.....	224 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From St. Louis, Missouri, to Belleville, Illinois, 14 miles; thence to Edwards-ville, 25 miles; thence to St. Louis, 20 miles, November, 1832: total, 59 miles.....	7 08	.....
From St. Louis, Missouri, to Franklin and back, 330 miles, December 7, 1832; and same, December 23, 1832: 660 miles.....	79 20	.....
From St. Louis to Fort Snelling and back, 1,380 miles, September 20, 1833, at 12 cents.....	165 60	.....
From St. Louis to Danville, <i>via</i> Vincennes, October, 1833, 570 miles, at 12 cents.....	.....	68 40
From St. Louis to Fort Crawford and back, April 18, 1834, 848 miles.		
From St. Louis to Fort Crawford and back, June 27, 1834, 848 miles.		
1,696 miles, at 12 cts.		203 52
Commission, 1 per cent. on militia expenditures between 1st October, 1832, and 30th September, 1833..... \$1,968 96		
Commission, 1 per cent. on militia expenditures between 1st October, 1832, and 30th September, 1833..... 349 65		
	2,318 61	.....
	4,314 41	2,025 92
PAYMASTER ASHER PHILLIPS.		
Pay	600 00	150 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	73 60
Forage.....	288 00	72 00
Servants' pay.....	133 92	36 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	36 80
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	15 00
To rent of rooms at Louisville, Kentucky, in 2d and 3d quarters 1833	120 00	.....
From October 1, 1833, to January, 1834, two rooms, at \$20 per month.....		70 32
Transportation of baggage:		
From Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, to Vincennes, Indiana, thence to Danville, and back to Jefferson Barracks, in February, 1833, 580 miles, at 12 cents	69 60	.....
From Louisville, Kentucky, to Jefferson Barracks and back, in July, 1833, 552 miles, at 12 cents.....	66 24	.....
From Louisville, Kentucky, to Jefferson Barracks and back, in October, 1833, 552 miles, at 12 cents		66 24
Commission, 1 per cent. on militia expenditures in 1833	953 57	.....
	2,729 33	519 96
PAYMASTER ALPHONSO WETMORE.—(<i>Resigned May 1, 1833.</i>)		
Pay	150 00	.....
Subsistence.....	73 60	.....
Forage.....	72 00	.....
Servants' pay.....	30 00	.....
Servants' subsistence.....	36 80	.....
Servants' clothing.....	15 00	.....
Transportation of baggage from Franklin, Missouri, to Fort Gibson and back, December, 1832, 650 miles, at 12 cents.....	78 00	.....
	455 40	.....
PAYMASTER C. B. TALLMADGE.—(<i>Died December 31, 1832.</i>)		
Pay	150 00	.....
Subsistence.....	73 60	.....
Forage.....	72 00	.....
Servants' pay.....	30 00	.....
Servants' subsistence.....	36 80	.....
Servants' clothing.....	15 00	.....
For commutation of quarters: At New York, two rooms, at \$12 each per month, three months, fourth quarter 1832.....	72 00	.....

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Transportation of baggage: From New York to Newport, Rhode Island, and back, 356 miles; from New York to New London and back, 258 miles, in November, 1832: 614 miles, at 12 cents per mile.....	\$73 68	.....
	523 08	.....
PAYMASTER B. F. LARNED.		
Pay	600 00	\$600 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Forage.....	288 00	288 00
Servants' pay.....	133 92	144 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 00
Paid for rented quarters at Detroit, from October 1, 1832, to September 30, 1834.....	288 00	288 00
Transportation from Detroit to Fort Gratiot and back, in November, 1832, 142 miles; from Detroit to and in the State of Indiana, and Michigan Territory, between December 24, 1832, and February 23, 1833, 870 miles; from Detroit to Lake George, on the route to Fort Brady, and from Mackinac to Detroit, in April and May, 1833, 662 miles; from Detroit to Ypsilanti and back, in June, 1833, 60 miles; from Detroit to Fort Gratiot and back, in July, 142 miles; from Detroit to Fort Mackinac and back, in September, 1833, 642 miles; from Detroit to Fort Gratiot and back, in September, 1833, 142 miles; from Detroit to Fort Gratiot and back, in November, 1833, 142 miles; from Detroit to Fort Gratiot and back, in January, 1834, 142 miles; from Detroit to Fort Gratiot and back, May, 1834, 142 miles; thence to Fort Brady, via Mackinac, and back to Detroit, May, 27, 1834, 822 miles; from Detroit to Fort Gratiot and back, in July, 1834, 142 miles; from Detroit to Dearborn arsenal, and back, in July, 1834, 20 miles; from Detroit to Mackinac and back, in September, 1834, 640 miles: 4,712 miles.....	319 21	222 12
	2, 127 13	2, 040 12
PAYMASTER D. S. TOWNSEND.		
Pay	600 00	600 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Forage.....	288 00	288 00
Servants' pay.....	133 92	144 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 00
For rent of quarters:		
Two rooms at Boston, 1st quarter 1833, at \$24 per month	72 00	.....
Two rooms at Boston, 2d quarter 1833, at \$24 per month	72 00	.....
Two rooms at Boston, 3d quarter 1833, at \$36 per month	108 00	.....
Two rooms at Boston, 4th quarter 1833, at \$36 per month .....	.....	72 00
Two rooms at Boston, 1st and 2d quarters 1834, at \$36 per month .....	.....	144 00
Two rooms at Boston, 3d quarter 1834, at \$36 per month .....	.....	72 00
For transportation of baggage:		
From Eastport to Boston, in October, 1832, 346 miles, at 12 cents.....	41 52	.....
From Boston to Fort Constitution, 62 miles; thence to Fort Preble, 54 miles; thence to Fort Sullivan, 236 miles; thence back to Boston, 346 miles: total, 698 miles, in December, 1832.....	83 76	.....
From Boston to Portsmouth, 62 miles; to Portland, 54; to Augusta, 57; to Houlton, 184 miles; to Eastport, 241 miles; to Boston, 346 miles, June 21 to July 8, 1834: total 944 miles, at 9 cents .....	.....	84 96
From Boston to Portsmouth, 62 miles; to Portland, 54 miles; to Boston, 110 miles, between 23d and 27th July, 1834: total, 226 miles, at 9 cents.....	.....	20 34
From Boston to Portsmouth, 62 miles; to Portland, 54 miles; to Houlton, 239 miles; to Eastport, 241 miles; to Boston, 346 miles, 10th to 30th September, 1834: 942 miles, at 9 cents.....	.....	84 78
From Boston to Fort Constitution, 62 miles; to Portland, 54 miles; to Hancock barracks, 239 miles; to Boston, 346 miles, in February, 1833: total, 701 miles, at 12 cents.....	84 12	.....
From Boston to Fort Sullivan, 346 miles, and back, 346 miles, in March and April, 1833.....	83 54	.....
From Boston to Fort Constitution, 62 miles; to Fort Preble, 54 miles; to Hancock barracks, 239 miles, in April, 1833; thence to Fort Sullivan, 226, and back to Boston, 346 miles, in May, 1833: total, 927 miles, at 12 cents.....	111 24	.....
From Boston to Fort Preble, 220 miles, May and June, 1833.....	26 40	.....

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
From Boston to Fort Constitution, 62 miles; to Fort Preble, 54 miles; to Hancock barracks, 239 miles; to Fort Sullivan, 226 miles; to Boston, 346 miles, 20th July to 6th August, 1833: 927 miles.....	\$111 24	.....
From Boston to Fort Sullivan and back, March, 1834, 692 miles, at 12 cents.....		\$83 04
From Boston to Fort Constitution, 62 miles; to Fort Preble, 54 miles; to Kennebec, 57 miles; to Hancock barracks, 184 miles; to Fort Sullivan, <i>via</i> Bangor and Ellsworth, 241 miles; to Boston, 346 miles, between 14th January and 6th February, 1834: 944 miles, at 12 cents.....		113 28
From Boston to Eastport, Maine, 346; to Hancock barracks, 226 miles; to Fort Preble, 239; back to Boston, 110 miles, 14th September to 17th October, 1833: 921 miles, at 12 cents.....	55 26	55 26
From Boston to Fort Constitution and back, 11th to 14th October, 1833, 124 miles.....		14 88
From Boston to Fort Constitution, 62 miles; to Fort Preble, 54 miles; to Fort Sullivan, 236 miles; to Boston, 346 miles, between 4th and 16th December, 1833: total, 698 miles, at 12 cents.....		83 76
	2, 369 00	2, 358 30
PAYMASTER C. H. SMITH.		
Pay.....	600 00	600 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Forage.....	288 00	288 00
Servants' pay.....	133 92	144 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 00
For rent of quarters:		
At Charleston, South Carolina, from January 3 to April 26, 1833, at \$24 per month.....	91 20	.....
At Norfolk, Virginia, from May 1 to September 30, 1833, at \$20 per month.....	100 00	.....
At Norfolk, Virginia, 1st and 2d quarters 1834.....		120 00
At Norfolk, Virginia, 4th quarter 1832.....	60 00	.....
For transportation of baggage:		
From Norfolk to Charleston, South Carolina, 437 miles; thence to St. Augustine and back to Charleston, 894 miles; from Charleston to Augusta, <i>via</i> Savannah, and back, 378 miles, February, 1833; from Charleston to Augusta, <i>via</i> Savannah, and back, 378 miles, March, 1833: total, 2,087 miles, at 12 cents.....	250 44	.....
From Charleston to Key West and back, April 22, 1833, 1,300 miles; from Charleston to Norfolk, April 30, 1833, 450 miles; from Norfolk to Fort Monroe and back, May, 1833, 32 miles; from Norfolk to Bellona arsenal and back, June 2, 1833, 256 miles: total, 2,038 miles, at 12 cents.....	244 56	.....
From Norfolk to Fort Johnson and Beaufort, North Carolina, July 7, 1833, and back, 700 miles; to Fort Monroe and back, July 22, 32 miles; to Bellona arsenal and back, July 28, 1833, 256 miles: total, 988 miles, at 12 cents.....	118 56	.....
From Norfolk to Fort Monroe and back, September and November, 1832, two trips, 64 miles; from Norfolk to Bellona arsenal and back, twice, October and November, 1833, 212 miles; from Norfolk, <i>via</i> Beaufort, to Fort Johnston, North Carolina, and back, November, 1833, 700 miles: total, 1,276 miles, at 12 cents.....	3 84	149 28
From Norfolk to Fort Monroe and back, January, 1834, 32 miles; from Norfolk to Bellona arsenal and back, January 31, 256 miles; from Norfolk to Fort Johnston, <i>via</i> Beaufort, and back, January and February, 1834, 700 miles: total, 988 miles, at 12 cents.....		118 56
From Norfolk to Fort Johnston and Beaufort, North Carolina, thence to Portsmouth, and back to Norfolk, in September and October, 1832, 700 miles, at 12 cents.....		84 00
From Norfolk to Fort Monroe and back, 32 miles; from Norfolk to Bellona arsenal and back, 256 miles: total, 288 miles, at 12 cents.....	34 56	.....
From Norfolk to Fort Johnston, <i>via</i> Beaufort, North Carolina, and back to Norfolk, 700 miles; from Norfolk to Fort Monroe and back, 32 miles, in July, 1834: total, 732 miles, at 9 cents.....		65 88
From Norfolk to Fort Cass, Cherokee agency, <i>via</i> Fort Armistead, and back to Norfolk, July, August, and September, 1834, 1,323 miles, at 9 cents.....		119 07
	2, 423 08	2, 186 79
PAYMASTER A. A. MASSIAS.		
Pay.....	600 00	600 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Forage.....	256 00	152 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Servants' pay.....	\$133 92	\$144 00
Servants' subsistence	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 00
For rent of quarters:		
At Augusta, Georgia, for October, November, and December, 1832. \$72 00		
Commutation for quarters and fuel at Washington city, from July 1 to February 23, 1833.....	88 00	
Rent of quarters at Norfolk, Virginia, March to April 16, 1833	35 00	
Rent of quarters at Charleston, S. C., from April 15 to September 30, 1833	132 00	
	327 00	
Rent of quarters at Charleston, S. C., October 1, 1833, to March, 1834. 144 00		
Rent of quarters at Charleston, S. C., August, 1834	24 00	
		168 00
For forage:		
For 2 horses in October and November, 1832, at Augusta	38 24	
For 2 horses in November and December, 1833, at Charleston.....	\$52 79	
For 2 horses in 1st and 2d quarters 1834.....	148 20	
For 2 horses in August and September, 1834.....	80 36	
		281 35
Per diem of \$5 from December 10, 1832, to March 6, 1833, under an act for his relief, of March 2, 1833.....	435 00	
For transportation of baggage:		
From Augusta, Georgia, to Augusta arsenal and back, 8 miles; from Au- gusta to Charleston, 157 miles; thence to Fort Moultrie and back, 10 miles; thence to Savannah, 105 miles; to Augusta, 125 miles; thence to Norfolk, 453 miles; thence to Washington city, 434 miles, in 4th quarter 1832 and 1st quarter of 1833: total, 1,292 miles, at 12 cents.....	155 04	
From Augusta, Georgia, to Augusta arsenal and back, 8 miles; Augusta to Savannah, 124 miles; thence to Charleston, 118 miles; thence to Fort Moultrie, 5 miles; thence to Charleston, 5 miles; thence to Augusta, 157 miles, in September and October, 1832: total, 417 miles, at 12 cts..	50 04	
From Washington city to Norfolk, 217 miles; thence to Bellona arsenal, and back to Norfolk, 260 miles; from Norfolk to Old Point Comfort and back, two trips, 64 miles, in 1st quarter 1833: total, 541 miles, at 12 cts.	64 92	
From Norfolk to Charleston, 400 miles; thence to Savannah, 118 miles; thence to Augusta, 126 miles; thence to Augusta arsenal, and back to Augusta, 8 miles; thence to Fort Mitchell, and back to Augusta, 496 miles; thence to Charleston, 157 miles, between May 28 and July 1, 1833: total, 1,304 miles, at 12 cents.....	156 48	
From Charleston to Savannah; thence to Augusta arsenal, and back to Au- gusta; thence to Fort Mitchell, and back to Augusta; thence to Char- leston, July 21 to August 11, 1833: total, 904 miles, at 12 cents.....	108 48	
From Charleston to Savannah, 118 miles; thence to Augusta arsenal, <i>via</i> Waynesburg, 133 miles; thence to Fort Mitchell, <i>via</i> Columbus, 234 miles; thence back to Charleston, <i>via</i> Augusta, 387 miles; from Char- leston to Savannah and back, 236 miles, to pay troops for July, August, and September, 1833: total, 1,108 miles, at 12 cents.....	132 96	
From Charleston to Savannah, 118 miles; thence to Augusta arsenal, 133 miles, and back to Charleston, 157 miles, 6th and 20th January, 1834: total, 408 miles, at 12 cents per mile.....		48 96
From Charleston to Savannah, 118 miles; thence to Augusta arsenal, 134 miles; thence to Augusta, 4 miles; thence to Fort Mitchell, <i>via</i> Colum- bus, 234 miles; thence to Charleston, 383 miles, January 15 to March 1, 1834: total, 873 miles, at 12 cents.....		104 76
From Charleston to Savannah, 118 miles; to Augusta arsenal, and back to Charleston, 290 miles: total, 408 miles, at 12 cents.....		48 96
From Charleston to Savannah, 118 miles; thence to Augusta arsenal, 113 miles; thence to Charleston, 15th to 28th May, 1834: total, 408 miles, at 12 cents.....		48 96
	2, 956 08	2, 094 99
PAYMASTER T. P. ANDREWS.		
Pay.....	600 00	600 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Forage.....	288 00	288 00
Servants' pay.....	133 92	144 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel, at the city of Washington, from 1st October, 1832, to 30th September, 1834.....	486 75	365 87

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Transportation of baggage:		
From the city of Washington to Fort McHenry and back, three times, 80 miles each; from Washington to Fort McHenry, 40 miles; thence to Fort Severn, 30 miles; thence to Washington, 37 miles; thence to Fort Washington and back, 30 miles; between September, 1832, and September, 1833; total, 337 miles.	\$45 24	.....
From Washington to Fort McHenry and back, five times, 400 miles; from Washington to Fort Severn and back, twice, 148 miles; from Washington to Fort Washington and back, twice, 120 miles; 1st October, 1833, to 30th September, 1834; total, 668 miles.	.....	\$80 16
Commission of one per cent. on militia expenditures, and additional allowance for ditto.	2, 134 54	.....
	4, 168 45	1, 976 03
PAYMASTER EDMUND KIRBY.		
Pay.....	600 00	600 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Forage.....	288 00	288 00
Servants' pay.....	133 92	144 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	145 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel, at Washington city, from the 20th November, 1832, to the 5th February, 1833.	113 55	.....
Commutation allowed him by the Secretary of War, in lieu of quarters and fuel, from 16th June, 1832, to 16th July, 1833.	336 83	.....
Transportation:		
From St. Louis to Washington city, in October, 1832, 856 miles; from Brownsville, New York, to Washington, in November, 1832, 557 miles; from Washington city to Fort McHenry, 41 miles; thence to Annapolis, 33 miles; thence to Washington city, 37 miles; thence to Fort Washington and back, 30 miles, in November and December, 1832, 141 miles; from Washington to Watervliet arsenal, 378 miles, and thence to Brownsville, New York, 187 miles, in October, 1832; from Washington to Newport, R. I., via New York and New London, 405 miles, and from Newport to New York, 178 miles, thence to Brownsville, 332 miles, in February, 1833; from Brownsville to Fort Niagara and back, in July, 1833, 628 miles; from Brownsville to Watervliet arsenal, 187 miles, thence to Fort Niagara, 333 miles, thence back to Brownsville, 314 miles, in September, 1833; from Brownsville to Watervliet arsenal, 187 miles, thence to New York, 157 miles, thence to Newport, R. I., 180 miles, thence to New London, 82 miles, thence to Albany, 138 miles, thence to Fort Niagara, 327 miles, thence to Brownsville, 314 miles; 1,385 miles, between the 20th October and 10th November, 1833; from Brownsville to Fort Niagara and back, 628 miles, in December, 1833; from Brownsville to Watervliet arsenal, thence to New York, thence to Fort Trumbull, thence to Fort Wolcott, and back to Brownsville, in January, 1834, 937 miles; from Brownsville to Watervliet arsenal, thence to New York, thence to Fort Trumbull, thence to Fort Wolcott, and back to Brownsville, between the 27th February and 25th March, 1834, 945 miles; from Brownsville to Watervliet arsenal, thence to New York, thence to New London, thence to New York, thence to Fort Hamilton, and back to New York, thence to Newport, R. I., and back to New York, and thence back to Brownsville, between the 2d May and 7th June, 1834, 1,316 miles; from Brownsville to Watervliet arsenal, thence to New York, thence to Fort Trumbull, thence to Fort Wolcott and back to Brownsville, between the 24th June and 6th July, 1834, 937 miles; from Brownsville to Watervliet arsenal, thence to New York, thence to Newport, R. I., and back, between 25th August and 22d September, 1834, 711 miles; from Brownsville to Washington city, and thence to St. Louis, between 17th September and 9th October, 1834, 1,413 miles; total, 12,757 miles	539 52	899 52
Commissions, one per cent. on militia expenditures, \$2,013 06, and his transportation while making the same, \$497; also medical attendance in 1833, \$18 25.	2, 528 41	.....
	5, 038 23	2, 429 52
PAYMASTER L. G. DE RUSSEY.		
Pay.....	600 00	600 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Forage.....	96 00	96 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Servants' pay	\$133 92	\$144 00
Servants' subsistence	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing	60 00	60 00
Forage in kind for two horses, issued at Natchitoches, from the 1st October, 1832, to the 30th September, 1834, cost	292 13	333 82
Paid for rent of rooms, hired for his quarters at Natchitoches, from the 1st October, 1832, to the 30th September, 1834	360 00	360 00
Transportation from Natchitoches to New Orleans and back by the river, in December, 1832, 854 miles; the same in April and May, 1833, 854 miles; 1,708 miles, at 12 cents	204 96	.....
From Natchitoches to Fort Towson and back, in February, 1833, 600 miles; from Natchitoches to Fort Jesup and back, January, 1833, 50 miles; same in May and September, 1833, 100 miles; from Natchitoches to Fort Towson, in May and June, 1833, 600 miles; 1,350 miles	162 00	.....
From Natchitoches to Fort Jesup and back, in December, 1833, 50 miles; same in March and September, 1834, 100 miles; from Natchitoches to Fort Towson and back, in October and November, 1833, 600 miles; from Natchitoches to New Orleans and back, in February and March, 1834, 708 miles; 1,458 miles, at 12 cents and 9 cents .....	.....	134 22
	2,347 01	2,166 04
PAYMASTER WILLIAM PLATT.		
Pay	600 00	525 80
Subsistence	292 00	256 00
Forage	288 00	252 38
Servants' pay	133 92	126 19
Servants' subsistence	146 00	128 00
Servants' clothing	60 00	52 58
For commutation of quarters and fuel:		
At Philadelphia, from 1st March to 30th June, 1834 .....	.....	134 55
At Philadelphia, for July, 1834 .....	.....	29 24
At New York, February, March, April, May, 1833	178 90	.....
At New York, from 1st to 8th June, 1833	7 55	.....
At Philadelphia, from 9th June to 31st August, 1833	65 60	.....
At Philadelphia, from September, 1833, to 28th February, 1834	29 25	185 12
Transportation of baggage:		
From Philadelphia to New York and back, 178 miles, November, 1833, at 12 cents .....	.....	21 36
From Philadelphia to New York and back, 178 miles, January, 1834, at 12 cents .....	.....	21 36
From Philadelphia to New York and back, 178 miles, July 8, 1834, at 9 cents .....	.....	16 02
From Washington city to New York, 225 miles, January, 1833, at 12 cents ..	27 00	.....
From New York to Newport, R. I., and back, 356 miles, March 19, 1833; from New York to New London and back, 258 miles, March 29, 1833: total, 614 miles, at 12 cents	73 68	.....
From New York to Philadelphia and back, 178 miles, April, 1833; from New York to Newport, R. I., and back, 356 miles, May 6, 1833; from New York to New London and back, 258 miles, May 14, 1833: total, 792 miles, at 12 cents	95 04	.....
From Philadelphia to New York, 89 miles, thence to Newport, R. I., and back to New York, 356 miles; from New York to New London and back, 129 miles; from New York to Philadelphia, 89 miles; from Phila- delphia to Frankford arsenal and back, 12 miles: total, 804 miles, March, 1834 .....	.....	96 48
From Philadelphia to New York and back, 178 miles, April, 1834 at 12 cents .....	.....	21 36
From Philadelphia to Newport, Rhode Island, and back to New York, 445 miles, July, 1833; from New York to New London, and thence to Philadelphia, July 9, 1833, 347 miles; from Philadelphia to Frankford arsenal and back, 12 miles, July 13, 1833: total, 804 miles, at 12 cents	96 48	.....
Medical services rendered him at New York in June, 1833	\$215 00	.....
Medical services rendered him at New York between 1833 and 10th January, 1834	8 75	.....
	223 75	16 50
	2,317 17	1,882 94

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
PAYMASTER R. A. FORSYTH.		
Pay.....	\$600 00	\$600 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Forage.....	288 00	288 00
Servants' pay.....	133 92	144 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 00
Paid him an allowance for his quarters at Detroit from the 1st October, 1832, to the 30th September, 1834, at \$24 per month.....	288 00	288 00
Transportation from Detroit to Fort Winnebago, <i>via</i> Green Bay, and back, in the 4th quarter of 1832, 1,382 miles; from Detroit to Chicago, in January and February, 1833, 600 miles; from Detroit to Chicago and back, in May, 1833, 600 miles; from Detroit to Fort Winnebago, by Green Bay, and back, in June, 1833, 1,382 miles; total, 3,964 miles, at 12 cents.....	475 68	
From Detroit to Chicago and back, in October, 1833, 600 miles; from Detroit to Green Bay, November, 1833, 1,022 miles; from Detroit to Chicago and back, in March, 1834, 600 miles; from Detroit to Green Bay and back, June, 1834, 1,022 miles, at 12 cents; same in July, 1,022 miles, at 9 cents; from Detroit to Chicago and back, in August, 1834, 600 miles, at 9 cents; 4,866 miles—3,244 at 12 cents, 1,622 at 9 cents.....		534 26
	2, 283 60	2, 352 26
PAYMASTER DANIEL RANDALL.		
Pay.....	600 00	600 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Forage.....	288 00	288 00
Servants' pay.....	133 92	144 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 00
For rent of quarters:		
Of 3 rooms at New Orleans, 1st quarter 1833, at \$12 each.....	108 00	
Of 3 rooms at New Orleans, 2d quarter 1833, at \$12 each.....	108 00	
Of 3 rooms at New Orleans, 3d quarter 1833, at \$12 each.....	72 00	
Of 3 rooms at New Orleans, 4th quarter 1833, and 1st January to 5th August, 1834.....		270 97
Of 3 rooms at New Orleans, 5th to 30th September, 1834.....		21 60
For transportation of baggage:		
From New Orleans to near St. Mark's and back, 860 miles; from New Orleans to Baton Rouge and back, 234 miles; from New Orleans to Forts Wood and Pike and back, 51 miles; from New Orleans to Fort Jackson and back, 150 miles, in October, November, and December, 1832, paying troops: total, 1,295 miles, at 12 cents.....	155 40	
From New Orleans to Fort King, thence to Fort Jackson and back to New Orleans, 1,600 miles; from New Orleans to Baton Rouge and back, 234 miles; from New Orleans to Fort Pike and back, 62 miles: total, 1,896 miles, December, 1832, to February, 1833, at 12 cents.....	227 52	
From New Orleans to Fort Pike and back, 62 miles; from New Orleans to Fort Jackson and back, 150 miles, in March, 1833; from New Orleans to Baton Rouge and back, 234 miles; from New Orleans to Fort Jackson and back, 150 miles, in April, 1833; from New Orleans to Fort Wood and back, 42 miles; from New Orleans to Baton Rouge and back, 234 miles, in May, 1833; total, 872 miles, at 12 cents.....	104 64	
From New Orleans to Fort Clinch and back, May 24 to June 8, 1833, 542 miles; from New Orleans to Baton Rouge and back, 234 miles, June 26 and July 4, 1833; from New Orleans to Forts Wood and Pike and back, July 7 and 12, 51 miles; from New Orleans to Fort Cass and back, July 13 and 15, 86 miles; from New Orleans to Shildsborough and Fort Clinch and back, July 19 and 30, 484 miles: total, 1,397 miles, at 12 cents.....	167 64	
From New Orleans to Baton Rouge and back, September 5, 234 miles; from New Orleans to Fort Pike and back, September 11, 62 miles; from New Orleans to Cantonment Cass and back, September 16, 86 miles; from New Orleans to Shildsborough and Cantonment Cass and back, October 2, 1833; total, 866 miles, at 12 cents.....	103 92	
From New Orleans to Fort Pike and back, November 10, 1833, 62 miles; from New Orleans to Fort Jackson and back, November 16, 150 miles; from New Orleans to Baton Rouge and back, November 23, 1833, 234 miles: total, 446 miles, at 12 cents.....		53 52

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
From New Orleans to Baton Rouge and back, January 12, 1834, 234 miles; from New Orleans to Fort Pike and back, January 19, 62 miles; from New Orleans to Fort Jackson and back, January 27, 1834, 150 miles: total, 446 miles, at 12 cents		\$53 52
From New Orleans to Baton Rouge and back, 234 miles, for payment of troops up to September 30, 1834, at 12 cents		28 18
From New Orleans to Bay of St. Louis and back, for payment of troops at that post and Fort Pike, 140 miles, at 9 cents		12 60
From New Orleans to Camp Cass and back, 84 miles; from New Orleans to Fort Morgan, Camp Clinch, and back, June 30, 1834, 536 miles; from New Orleans to Baton Rouge and back, 234 miles; from New Orleans to Fort Pike and Bay of St. Louis and back, 140 miles, June, 1834; from New Orleans to Camp Cass and back, 84 miles, June, 1834: total, 1,078 miles, at 9 cents		97 02
From Washington city to New York, and thence to Philadelphia, August, 1834, 314 miles; from Philadelphia to Fort McHenry, Pikesville arsenal, Fort Severn, and back to Philadelphia, 292 miles: total, 660 miles, at 9 cents per mile		54 54
	\$2, 567 04	2, 121 85
PAYMASTER A. D. STEWART.		
Pay	427 41	600 00
Subsistence	207 20	292 00
Forage	120 00	272 00
Servants' pay	99 37	144 00
Servants' subsistence	103 60	146 00
Servants' clothing	42 62	60 00
Commutation of quarters and fuel:		
At Washington, January 15 to May 31, 1833	185 37	
At Washington, June 1 to November 27, 1833	117 00	68 85
At Washington, April 1 to May 23, 1834		65 60
At Memphis, Tennessee, in September, 1834		20 00
For forage:		
One horse at Fort Gibson, August, 1834, 7½ bushels corn, at \$1; 434 lbs. hay		7 75
For transportation of baggage:		
From St. Louis to Washington city, between May 15 and June 2, 1833, 856 miles	102 72	
From Fort Gibson to St. Louis, April 14, 1833, 500 miles	60 00	
From St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth and back, May 6, 1833, 630 miles, at 12 cents	75 60	
From Washington city to Louisville, Kentucky, 590 miles; thence to Fort Gibson, <i>via</i> mouth of White river, 1,242 miles; thence to Washington city, 1,359 miles, between June 15 and September 21, 1833: total, 3,191 miles	382 92	
From Charleston, South Carolina, to St. Augustine and back, in February, 1834, 686 miles		82 32
From Washington city to Charleston, South Carolina, 553 miles; thence to Fort King, Florida, <i>via</i> Savannah, 105 miles; thence to Key West, 700 miles; thence to Tampa Bay, 280 miles; thence to Fort King, 100 miles; thence to Charleston, <i>via</i> St. Augustine, 494 miles, November and January, 1834: total, 232 miles, at 12 cents		267 84
From Baltimore to Washington city, 38 miles; thence to Fort Leavenworth and thence to Fort Gibson, 1,522 miles; paid March, 1833: total, 1,560 miles, at 12 cents	187 20	
From Washington city to Memphis, Tennessee, 915 miles; thence to New Orleans, 615 miles: total, 1,530 miles, at 12 cents		183 60
From New Orleans to Fort Gibson, 947 miles, 747 of which at 12 cents		89 64
200 at 9 cents, in May, June, and July, 1834		18 00
From Fort Gibson to Camp Arbuckle, 263 miles, July, 1834, at 9 cents		23 67
From Fort Gibson to Camp Jones and back, 50 miles, September, 1834, at 9 cents		4 50
From Fort Gibson to Memphis, Tennessee, 441 miles, September 1834		39 69
For his commission, one per cent, on militia payments	\$280 00	
Medical attendance and medicines in 1833	36 87	
	416 87	
Expenses while engaged in payment of Indian annuities in 1834		40 00
	2, 527 88	2, 425 55
PAYMASTER W. S. HARNEY.		
Pay	506 25	600 00
Subsistence	292 00	292 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Forage.....	\$63 48	\$288 00
Servants' pay.....	82 63	144 00
Servants' subsistence.....	89 20	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	36 60	60 00
Paid for quarters rented at St. Louis, from September 1, 1833, to March 31, 1834.....	18 00	108 00
Forage in kind, drawn for one horse, at Fort Gibson, for January, 1834, $7\frac{3}{4}$ bushels of oats and 434 pounds of hay.		
Transportation from St. Louis to Fort Leavenworth and back, in September, 1833, 630 miles; from St. Louis to Fort Gibson and back, in February, 1834, 900 miles: total, 1,530 miles.....	75 60	108 00
Transportation from St. Louis to Franklin and back, in December, 1832, court-martial duty, 350 miles, \$35; per diem travelling allowance on same, \$14 58; per diem as president of the court, 21 days, at \$1 25, \$26 25 ..	75 83	.....
	1, 239 59	1, 746 00
PAYMASTER J. S. LYTLE.		
Pay.....		338 70
Subsistence.....		165 60
Forage.....		162 58
Servants' pay.....		81 29
Servants' subsistence.....		82 80
Servants' clothing.....		33 87
Paid for quarters rented at Charleston, South Carolina, June 1 to September 30, 1834.....		96 00
Transportation from Fort Marion to Fort King and back, 280 miles; from Charleston, South Carolina, to St. Augustine and back, 594 miles, in June, 1834; from Charleston to Key West and back, 1,240 miles, in July, 1834; from Charleston to Fort King and back, in September, 1834, 884 miles: total, 2,998 miles.....		287 13
		1, 247 97
PAYMASTER T. J. LESLIE.		
Pay.....	600 00	600 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Forage.....	288 00	288 00
Servants' pay.....	133 92	144 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 00
Commutation from West Point to New York and back, November and December, 1832, 220 miles; same in March and April, June, August, and October, 1833, five times, 550 miles.....	79 20	13 20
	1, 599 12	1, 543 20
SURGEON GENERAL JOSEPH LOVELL.		
Pay.....	2, 500 00	2, 500 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel, from the 1st October, 1832, to 30th September, 1834, at the city of Washington, D. C.....	513 00	503 00
Transportation from Washington city to Bangor, Maine, in July, 1834, 661 miles; from Bangor to New York, 436 miles; thence to West Point, and back to New York, 100 miles, August, 1834; thence back to Washington city, August, 1834, 1,422 miles.....		127 98
	3, 013 00	3, 130 98
SURGEON THOMAS LAWSON.		
Pay.....	540 00	555 00
Subsistence.....	219 00	311 00
Forage.....	176 00	192 00
Servant's pay.....	64 80	90 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	91 40
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	37 50
Paid rent of quarters for him at New Orleans, 1st January to 30th June, 1833, and for May and June, 1834.....	240 00	75 00
Forage in kind for one horse, at New Orleans, in November and December, 1832, and in October, November, and December, 1834.....	28 20	37 49
Transportation from New Orleans to White river, 628 miles; to Fort Gibson, 620 miles; to Fort Smith, 120 miles; thence to Fort Towson and back, 294 miles; Fort Smith to the mouth of White river, 500 miles; thence to		

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
St. Louis, 553 miles; thence to Jefferson Barracks and back, twice, 40 miles; from St. Louis to Fort Crawford, <i>via</i> Fort Armstrong, 590 miles; thence to Fort Howard, 380 miles; thence to Detroit, <i>via</i> Mackinac and Fort Gratiot, 511 miles; from Detroit to Chicago and back, 600 miles; from Detroit to New York, 750 miles, in 1833: 5,586 miles	\$558 60	
From Washington city to New Orleans, in May, 1834, 1,203 miles		\$120 30
Transportation from Baton Rouge to New Orleans, in December, 1832, 117 miles, at 12 cents per mile	14 04	
Transportation from New Orleans to Fort Wood and back, 40 miles; from New Orleans to Fort Jackson and back, 150 miles; from New Orleans to Fort Jesup and back, 758 miles; from New Orleans to Fort Pike and back, 62 miles; between 1st April and 3d May, 1833, on duty, as a member of the medical board:		
1,510 miles	\$101 00	
Per diem allowance for travelling the above 1,010 miles, at \$1 for each 30 miles	33 66	
	134 36	
Transportation from New York to Fort Hamilton and back, 22 miles; from New York to the city of Washington, 225 miles, in December, 1833: 247 miles		24 70
From Washington to Charleston, South Carolina, 544 miles; thence to Fort Mitchell, 349 miles; thence to Washington city, 772 miles, March, 1834: total, 1,665 miles		166 50
Per diem as special judge advocate to a general court-martial, at New Orleans, 22d to 27th October, 1832, 6 days	7 50	
Per diem of \$1, president M. B., in 1833	\$138 00	
Transportation, 5,586 miles, \$1 for every 30 miles, in 1833	186 20	
	324 20	
While detained at Washington city, as president M. B., from 29th October, 1833, to 15th January, 1834, 78 days, at \$1		78 00
	2,409 70	1,778 89
SURGEON THOMAS G. MOWER.		
Pay	540 00	555 00
Subsistence	219 00	311 00
Forage	192 00	216 00
Servant's pay	65 00	90 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	91 40
Servant's clothing	30 00	37 50
For commutation of quarters and fuel:		
At New York, from 1st January to the 28th February, 1833	86 94	86 94
At New York, 1st March to 31st October, 1833, and November and December, 1833	265 71	131 37
At New York, 1st quarter 1834, \$151 50; for 2d quarter 1834, \$117		268 50
At New York, 3d quarter 1834		106 00
Per diem allowance, travelling as member of medical board, \$1 for every 30 miles, 2,438 miles, equal to 81 3-10 days	81 27	
For transportation of baggage, from New York to New Orleans, 1,428 miles; thence to Fort Wood, and back to New Orleans, 40 miles; from New Orleans to Fort Jackson and back, 150 miles; from New Orleans to Fort Jesup and back, 758 miles; from New Orleans to Fort Pike and back, 62 miles, as a member of the medical board; in all, 2,428 miles, at 10 cents, (on order No. 4, January 25, 1833)	243 80	
From New Orleans to White river, 628 miles; thence to Fort Gibson, 620 miles; to Fort Smith, 120 miles; to Fort Towson and back, 294 miles; from Fort Smith to mouth of White river, 500 miles; thence to St. Louis, 553 miles; thence to Jefferson Barracks and back, twice, 40 miles; from St. Louis to Fort Crawford, <i>via</i> Fort Armstrong, 590 miles; Fort Crawford to Fort Howard, 380 miles; thence to Detroit, <i>via</i> Mackinac and Fort Gratiot, 511 miles; Detroit to Chicago and back, 600 miles; Detroit to New York, 750 miles, between the 5th May and 18th September, 1833: total, 5,586 miles, at 10 cents	558 60	
From New York to Washington city and back, 450 miles, between 19th October and 17th November, 1833; from New York to Fort Hamilton and back, 24 miles; total, 474 miles		47 40
From New York to Charleston, South Carolina, 769 miles; thence to Fort Mitchell, 425 miles; thence to Washington city, 772 miles; thence to New York, 225 miles, 21st January to 8th April, 1834: total, 2,191 miles		219 10
Compensation allowed by Secretary of War on his disbursements at New York, between 1st October, 1832, and 30th September, 1834	\$539 64	

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Amount paid and allowed for office rent, same time.....	\$288 00	
Amount paid and allowed for services of man in office, same time	240 00	
	\$470 70	\$596 94
Per diem of \$1, as member of medical board, for 138 days, in 1833	138 00	
Per diem of \$1, and travelling expenses, as member of medical board, in 1833 and 1834, 5,586 miles.....	186 20	
	324 20	88 80
Per diem of \$1, as member of medical board, for 138 days, in 1833	138 00	
Per diem of \$1, and travelling expenses, as member of medical board, in 1833 and 1834, 5,586 miles.....	186 20	
	324 20	88 80
	3, 474 42	2, 847 81
SURGEON B. F. HARNEY.		
Pay.....	540 00	555 00
Subsistence.....	219 00	311 00
Forage.....	192 00	216 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	90 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	91 40
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	37 50
Per diem, as special judge advocate to a general court-martial, in July, 1833, 4 days; same in February, 1834, 9 days.....	5 00	11 25
	1, 125 96	1, 312 15
SURGEON W. V. WHEATON.		
Pay.....	540 00	555 00
Subsistence.....	219 00	311 00
Forage.....	192 00	216 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	90 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	91 40
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	37 50
	1, 120 96	1, 300 90
SURGEON J. P. C. M'MAHON.		
Pay.....	540 00	555 00
Subsistence.....	219 00	236 80
Forage.....	192 00	200 00
Servant's pay.....	42 96	90 00
Servant's subsistence.....	54 60	91 40
Servant's clothing.....	17 50	37 50
For rent and quarters:		
At New Orleans, 1st to the 20th of December, 1833.....	\$105 81	
At New Orleans, January 1 to May 31, 1834.....	200 00	
		305 81
At New Orleans, third quarter 1833.....	120 00	
	1, 186 06	1, 516 51
SURGEON WILLIAM BEAUMONT.		
Pay.....	540 00	555 00
Subsistence.....	219 00	237 40
Forage.....	192 00	216 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	90 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	91 40
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	37 50
Commutation for quarters and fuel, at the city of Washington, from December, 1832, to February 28, 1833, and at New York, from March 12 to June 30, 1833.....	276 52	
Transportation from Washington to New York, in March, 1833, 225 miles; from New York to Plattsburg, in July, 1833, 313 miles: 538 miles.....	64 56	
Transportation from Plattsburg to Washington city, December, 1833, 539 miles; from Washington city to Fort Trumbull, 354 miles; thence to Fort Wolcott, 51 miles; thence to Fort Constitution, 131 miles; thence to Fort Preble, 54 miles; thence to Fort Sullivan, 230 miles; thence to Hancock barracks, 226 miles; thence to Baltimore, Maryland, 740 miles; between the 4th of March and 20th of May, 1834; 1,786 and 539: 2,325 miles.....		279 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Transportation from Baltimore to Jefferson Barracks, in the third quarter of 1834, 914 miles.....		\$108 48
Paid and allowed for quarters at Plattsburg, from July 1 to December 9, 1833.	\$58 00	47 88
	1, 520 04	1, 662 66
SURGEON LYMAN FOOT.		
Pay.....	540 00	555 00
Subsistence.....	219 00	237 40
Forage.....	192 00	216 00
Servant's pay.....	66 93	90 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	91 40
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	37 50
Per diem as special judge advocate to a general court-martial at Fort Niagara, in January, 1834, 39 days, at \$1 25 per day.....		48 75
Transportation: From Lewistown, New York, to Jefferson Barracks, in April, 1834, 890 miles, at 12 cents.....		106 80
	1, 120 93	1, 382 85
SURGEON C. A. FINLEY.		
Pay.....	540 00	555 00
Subsistence.....	219 00	237 40
Forage.....	192 00	204 00
Servant's pay.....	66 00	90 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	91 40
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	37 50
Forage in kind for one horse, at Fort Gibson, 15 days, August, 1834, 210 pounds hay and 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels of oats, at \$1 per bushel.....		3 75
Transportation: From Washington city, <i>via</i> St. Louis, to Jefferson Barracks, April, 1834, 866 miles.....		103 92
	1, 120 00	1, 322 97
SURGEON P. H. CRAIG.		
Pay.....	540 00	555 00
Subsistence.....	219 00	237 40
Forage.....	144 00	120 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	90 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	91 40
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	37 50
Forage for one horse in kind, at Fort Jesup, July 1, 1833, to September 30, 1834, cost.....	70 17	182 75
Transportation: From Green Bay to the city of Washington, October 32, 1,037 miles.....	124 44	
From New Orleans to Fort Jesup, in December, 1832, 600 miles.....	72 00	
	1, 339 57	1, 314 05
SURGEON R. S. SATTERLEE.		
Pay.....	540 00	555 00
Subsistence.....	219 00	237 40
Forage.....	184 00	216 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	90 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	91 40
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	37 50
Transportation of baggage: From Eastport, Maine, to Detroit, in October, 1832, 1,100 miles, at 12 cents..	132 00	
From Fort Howard to Fort Winnebago, February, 1833, 180 miles, at 12 cents..	21 60	
From Fort Winnebago to Fort Howard, August, 1833, 180 miles, at 12 cents..	21 60	
From Fort Howard to Fort Winnebago and back, April 26, 1834, 360 miles..		43 20
	1, 288 16	1, 270 50
SURGEON Z. FITCHER.		
Pay.....	540 00	555 00
Subsistence.....	219 00	237 40
Forage.....	192 00	180 00
Servant's pay.....	66 93	90 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	91 40
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	37 50

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
For forage:		
One horse at Fort Gibson, April, 1834: 7½ bushels corn, at \$1, and 420 pounds hay.....		\$7 50
One horse at Fort Gibson, October, 1833: 7¾ bushels corn, at 39 cents.....		3 02
One horse at Fort Gibson, first quarter 1834: 22½ bushels corn, at \$1, and 1,260 pounds hay.....		22 50
Transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Gibson to Fort Monroe, June and July, 1834, 1,252 miles, at 9 and 12 cents.....		150 24
	\$1, 120 93	1, 374 56
SURGEON ROBERT M'MILLAN.—(<i>Resigned 1st December, 1833, and promoted.</i>)		
Pay.....	540 00	90 00
Subsistence.....	219 00	36 60
Forage.....	192 00	32 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	12 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	12 20
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	5 00
For transportation of baggage:		
From Mackinac to Fort Crawford, May 15, 1833, 550 miles, at 12 cents.....	66 00	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty at Fort Mackinac, as special judge advocate, April 5 to 13, 9 days.....	11 25	.....
	1, 198 21	187 80
SURGEON S. G. J. DE CAMP.		
Pay.....	480 00	545 00
Subsistence.....	146 00	225 20
Forage.....	192 00	200 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	90 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	91 40
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	37 50
Transportation from Chicago to Albany, in the 4th quarter 1832, 900 miles; from Albany to New York, and thence to New London, in December, 1832, 138 miles; from New London to New York and back, in October, 1833, 258 miles; from New London to Baltimore, November 8, 1833, 316 miles; from Baltimore to Jefferson Barracks, November 28, 1833, 904 miles: 2,516 miles, at 10 cents.....	103 80	147 80
	1, 091 76	1, 336 90
ASSISTANT SURGEON EDWARD MACOMB.		
Pay.....	480 00	480 00
Subsistence.....	146 00	256 40
Forage.....	192 00	192 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From Detroit to New York, November, 1832, 750 miles, at 10 cents.....	75 00	.....
From New York to Albany, 150 miles; thence to Utica, 96 miles; thence to Ithaca, 96 miles; thence to Rochester, 92 miles; thence to Buffalo, 85 miles; thence to Niagara, 40 miles; thence to New York, 454 miles, between June 28 and July 26, 1833: total, 1,013 miles, at 10 cents.....	101 30	.....
From Fort Monroe, Virginia, to Washington, 202 miles, December 6, 1833.....		20 20
From Washington to New York, 225 miles, December 12, 1833.....		22 50
Per diem of \$2 25 as member and recorder of medical board, from 15th to 26th of January, 1833, 11 days.....	24 75	.....
	1, 189 01	1, 146 10
ASSISTANT SURGEON J. H. SARGENT.		
Pay.....	480 00	480 00
Subsistence.....	146 00	256 40
Forage.....	184 00	192 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
	979 96	1, 103 40

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
ASSISTANT SURGEON WILLIAM TURNER.		
Pay.....	\$480 00	\$480 00
Subsistence.....	146 00	256 40
Forage.....	192 00	192 00
Servant's pay.....	66 94	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
For rent of quarters:		
At Newport, Rhode Island, fourth quarter 1832, and first and second quarters 1833.....	135 00	.....
At Newport, Rhode Island, fourth quarter 1833, and first quarter 1834, and April and May, 1834.....	.....	120 00
At Newport, Rhode Island, July 15 to September 30, 1834.....	.....	37 50
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty, as special judge advocate at Fort Wolcott, December 11 and 14, 1833, four days.....	.....	5 00
	1, 122 94	1, 265 90
ASSISTANT SURGEON FOSTER SWIFT.		
Pay.....	480 00	480 00
Subsistence.....	146 00	256 40
Forage.....	192 00	192 00
Servant's pay.....	66 00	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
	987 00	1, 103 40
ASSISTANT SURGEON T. J. C. MONROE.		
Pay.....	480 00	480 00
Subsistence.....	146 00	256 40
Forage.....	192 00	192 00
Servant's pay.....	65 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
For rent of quarters:		
At Smithville, October and November, 1832.....	\$20 00	
Ditto, December, 1832, to March 31, 1833.....	40 00	
Ditto, second quarter 1833.....	30 00	
Ditto, third quarter 1833.....	30 00	
	120 00	.....
Ditto, one quarter 1834, \$30; and April and May, 1834, \$20.....	.....	50 00
Per diem allowance on court martial duty, as special judge advocate, at Fort Johnston, May 29 and June 1, 1833, four days.....	\$5 00	.....
For transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Monroe to New York, July 20, 1834, 397 miles, at 9 cents.....	.....	35 73
From New York to Rochester, July 25, 1834, 370 miles, at 9 cents.....	.....	33 30
From Fort Crawford to Washington city, September 25, 1834, 1,060 miles, at 9 cents.....	.....	95 40
	1, 111 96	1, 317 83
ASSISTANT SURGEON S. B. SMITH.		
Pay.....	480 00	480 00
Subsistence.....	146 00	256 40
Forage.....	192 00	192 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
For rent of quarters:		
One room at Fort Severn, 1st quarter of 1833, at \$10 per month.....	30 00	.....
One room at Fort Severn, from July 10 to November 10, 1832, less 42 days, whilst overpaying public quarters at Rock island.....	26 66	.....
One room at Fort Severn, November and December, 1833.....	.....	24 00
One room at Annapolis, 2d quarter of 1834.....	.....	36 00
One room at Annapolis, from November 10 to December 31, 1832.....	16 67	.....
One room at Annapolis, July, August, and September, 1834.....	.....	36 00
Per diem, travelling, as member of medical board, at \$1 per day.....	75 00	.....
Travelling, as member of medical board, at \$1 every 30 miles for 2,715 miles.....	90 50	.....
For travelling from New York to Washington city, October, 1833.....	7 50	.....

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Severn to New Orleans, 1,240 miles; thence to Fort Wood and back, 40 miles; from New Orleans to Fort Jackson, and back to New Orleans, 150 miles; from New Orleans to Fort Jesup and back, 758 miles; from New Orleans to Fort Pike and back, 62 miles, in March, 1833, under order 114, December 13, 1832: total, 2,250 miles, at 10 cents	\$225 00	.....
From St. Louis to Jefferson Barracks and back, twice, 40 miles; from St. Louis to Fort Armstrong, 400 miles; thence to Fort Crawford, 190 miles; thence to Fort Winnebago, 127 miles; thence to Fort Howard, 180 miles; thence to Detroit, <i>via</i> Mackinac, 511 miles; thence to Fort Dearborn and back, 600 miles; from Detroit to New York, 750 miles; thence to Fort Hamilton and back, 20 miles, between the 11th July and 23d September, 1833, as a member of the medical board: total 2,818 miles, at 10 cents	281 80	.....
From New Orleans to Little Rock, 474 miles; thence to Fort Gibson, 291 miles; thence to Fort Smith, 56 miles; thence to Fort Towson, and back to Fort Smith, 294 miles; thence to St. Louis, <i>via</i> Little Rock, 531 miles, between the 4th May and 15th June, 1833, as a member of the medical board: 1,646 miles	*164 60	.....
From Washington city to Fort Severn, October 29, 1833, 37 miles		\$3 70
From Annapolis to Charleston, 581 miles; thence to Fort Mitchell, 349 miles; thence to Washington city, 772 miles, in February, 1834: total, 1,702 miles, as a member of the medical board		170 20
From Washington city to Annapolis, 37 miles, April 10, 1834		3 70
From Annapolis to Lewis, Delaware, August 1, 1834, 238 miles		21 42
From Washington city to Annapolis, 37 miles, November, 1832	3 70	.....
From New Orleans to White river, by water, 628 miles; thence to Fort Gibson, 620 miles; thence to Fort Smith, 120 miles; thence to Fort Towson and back, 294 miles; thence to the mouth of White river, 500 miles; thence to St. Louis, 553 miles; total, 2,715 miles, at 10 cents per mile	\$271 50	.....
Of which Major Brant paid, as above charged	*164 60	.....
	106 90	.....
From New York to Washington city, 225 miles, paid October, 1833, at 10 cents.		22 50
Per diem, \$1, as member of the medical board, for every 30 miles, total, \$90 50, (including amount paid by Major Brant, \$54 87,) per diem, \$1 per 30 miles, \$7 50, (2,940)	\$98 00	.....
Member and recorder of medical board, 1833, 138 days, at \$2 25.	310 50	.....
Transportation, 2,818 miles, as member of the medical board, at \$1 per 30 miles	93 94	.....
	502 44	.....
For 38 days, at \$2 25, as member and recorder of the medical board, 1834.		85 50
	2,518 73	1,506 42
ASSISTANT SURGEON SYLVESTER DAY.		
Pay	480 00	480 00
Subsistence	146 00	256 40
Forage	192 00	192 00
Servant's pay	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
	987 96	1,103 40
ASSISTANT SURGEON JOSEPH EATON.		
Pay	480 00	480 00
Subsistence	146 00	256 40
Forage	192 00	192 00
Servant's pay	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Per diem, as special judge advocate to a general court-martial in May, 1833, three days	3 75	.....
Transportation from Fort Independence to Fort Trumbull, December, 1833, 100 miles		10 00
	991 71	1,113 40
ASSISTANT SURGEON J. P. RUSSELL.		
Pay	480 00	480 00
Subsistence	146 00	256 40

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Forage	\$192 00	\$192 00
Servant's pay	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Per diem on medical board, from January 15 to 26, 1833, 11 days, at \$1.....	11 00	.....
	998 96	1, 103 40
ASSISTANT SURGEON RICHARD WEIGHTMAN.		
Pay	480 00	480 00
Subsistence	146 00	256 40
Forage	112 00	112 00
Servant's pay	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty, as special judge advocate to court at St. Augustine, from May 31 to June 29, 1834.....		75 00
For forage:		
For one horse, October and November, 1832, and February 1 to September 30, 1833.....	132 84	.....
For one horse, October and November, 1833, and February 1 to September 30, 1834.....		121 37
	1,040 80	1, 219 77
ASSISTANT SURGEON ROBERT FRENCH.		
Pay	480 00	480 00
Subsistence	146 00	256 40
Forage	192 00	192 00
Servant's pay	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Paid for rent of room for his quarters at Baltimore, from October 1, 1832, to May 31, 1833, and for March and April, 1834.....	96 00	24 00
Commutation allowed him by the Secretary of War, in lieu of quarters and fuel at Baltimore, from June 1 to October 31, 1833.....	46 80	11 70
Medical attendance at Baltimore, from January 10 to April 25, 1833.....	105 00	.....
	1, 235 76	1, 139 10
ASSISTANT SURGEON BENJAMIN KING.		
Pay	480 00	480 00
Subsistence	146 00	256 40
Forage	192 00	192 00
Servant's pay	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel, from October 1, 1832, to November 30, 1832, and from March 1, 1833, to September 30, 1834.....	189 73	273 73
Transportation from Washington city to Philadelphia, in December, 1832, and back in February, 1833, 272 miles.	27 20	.....
Paid and allowed for quarters and fuel at Philadelphia, from January 2 to February 28, 1833.....	47 66	.....
	1, 252 55	1, 377 13
ASSISTANT SURGEON J. A. BRERETON.		
Pay	480 00	480 00
Subsistence	146 00	256 40
Forage	192 00	192 00
Servant's pay	66 92	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Transportation from Washington city to Fort Independence, in December, 1833, 447 miles.....		44 70
	987 92	1, 148 10
ASSISTANT SURGEON HENRY STEVENSON.—(Resigned August 31, 1833.)		
Pay	440 00	.....
Subsistence	134 00	.....

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Forage.....	\$176 00	.....
Servant's pay.....	60 96	.....
Servant's subsistence.....	67 00	.....
Servant's clothing.....	27 50	.....
Per diem allowance on duty (court-martial) as special judge advocate to court at Fort Niagara, February, 1833, 11 days.....	13 75	.....
	919 21	.....
ASSISTANT SURGEON EDWIN JAMES.—(<i>Resigned December 31, 1833.</i>)		
Pay.....	480 00	\$120 00
Subsistence.....	146 00	36 80
Forage.....	192 00	48 00
Servant's pay.....	66 95	18 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	18 40
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	7 50
	987 95	248 70
ASSISTANT SURGEON JOHN W. BAYLOR.—(<i>Dropped May 20, 1833, and paid March 31.</i>)		
Pay.....	240 00	.....
Subsistence.....	72 80	.....
Forage.....	96 00	.....
Servant's pay.....	30 00	.....
Servant's subsistence.....	36 40	.....
Servant's clothing.....	15 00	.....
Transportation from Jefferson Barracks to New Orleans, March, 1833, 832 miles.....	83 20	.....
	573 40	.....
ASSISTANT SURGEON H. S. HAWKINS.		
Pay.....	480 00	480 00
Subsistence.....	146 00	182 80
Forage.....	184 00	192 00
Servant's pay.....	66 00	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Per diem as special judge advocate to a general court-martial in December, 1832, 6 days; same from May 29 to June 1, 1833, 4 days: 10 days.....	12 50	.....
Paid for quarters rented at Sullivan's island, from December 13, 1832, to April 30, 1833.....	68 00	.....
	1, 059 50	1, 029 80
ASSISTANT SURGEON JOHN THRUSTON.—(<i>Resigned April 30, 1833.</i>)		
Pay.....	280 00	.....
Subsistence.....	84 80	.....
Forage.....	112 00	.....
Servant's pay.....	36 96	.....
Servant's subsistence.....	42 40	.....
Servant's clothing.....	17 50	.....
	573 66	.....
ASSISTANT SURGEON ALFRED W. ELWES.		
Pay.....	480 00	480 00
Subsistence.....	146 00	182 80
Forage.....	192 00	192 00
Servant's pay.....	61 96	66 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Paid for quarters hired at New Castle, Delaware, September 25, 1832, to March 25, 1833.....	60 00	.....
	1, 042 96	1, 023 80
ASSISTANT SURGEON R. C. WOOD.		
Pay.....	480 00	480 00
Subsistence.....	146 00	182 80
Forage.....	192 00	192 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834
Servant's clothing.....	\$30 00	\$30 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Snelling to Fort Crawford, 300 miles, May, 1833.....	30 00	.....
From Fort Snelling to Fort Crawford, February 8, 1834, 300 miles.....	.....	30 00
	1, 017 96	1, 059 80
ASSISTANT SURGEON LAWRENCE SPRAGUE.		
Pay.....	480 00	480 00
Subsistence.....	146 00	182 80
Forage.....	192 00	192 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
For per diem on court-martial duty:		
At Fort Sullivan, as special judge advocate, November 14 to 19, 1834, 6 days, at \$1 25 per day.....	.....	7 50
At Fort Sullivan, as special judge advocate, July 21 to 23, 1834, 3 days.....	.....	3 75
Transportation of baggage:		
From Hancock barracks to Eastport, Maine, July 2, 1833, 243 miles.....	24 30	.....
	1, 012 26	1, 041 05
ASSISTANT SURGEON JOEL MARTIN.		
Pay.....	480 00	480 00
Subsistence.....	146 00	182 80
Forage.....	184 00	192 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
	979 96	1, 029 80
ASSISTANT SURGEON T. S. BRYANT.		
Pay.....	480 00	490 00
Subsistence.....	146 00	202 40
Forage.....	192 00	192 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Per diem as special judge advocate to a court-martial at Fort Leavenworth in January, 1833, 25 days.....	31 25	.....
Transportation from Fort Leavenworth to St. Louis, in May, 1833, 316 miles.....	31 60	.....
	1, 050 81	1, 059 40
ASSISTANT SURGEON PHILIP MINIS.		
Pay.....	480 00	480 00
Subsistence.....	146 00	182 80
Forage.....	192 00	192 00
Servant's pay.....	66 93	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
To rent of quarters at Baltimore, 4th quarter 1833.....	.....	36 00
To rent of one room, as quarters, at Baltimore, January, 1834.....	.....	12 00
Per diem allowance as special judge advocate at Fort McHenry, October, 1833, 5 days, at \$1 25.....	.....	6 25
Per diem allowance as special judge advocate at Fort McHenry, January, 1834, 6 days.....	.....	7 50
Transportation of baggage:		
From Savannah to Charleston, South Carolina, 118 miles, February, 1833, at 10 cents.....	\$11 80	.....
From Fort Armstrong to Jefferson Barracks, 400 miles, May, 1833.....	40 00	.....
From Jefferson Barracks to Fort McHenry, 869 miles, August 15, 1833.....	86 90	.....
	.....	138 70
From Baltimore to Williamsport, Maryland, February, 1834, 91 miles.....	9 10	.....
From Williamsport, Maryland, to Charleston, South Carolina, May 11, 1834, 618 miles.....	61 80	.....
	.....	70 90
From Fort Moultrie to New York, March, 1833, 774 miles.....	77 40	.....
	1, 204 03	1, 162 45

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
ASSISTANT SURGEON ROBERT E. KERR.—(<i>Resigned August 31, 1833.</i>)		
Pay	\$440 00	.....
Subsistence	134 00	.....
Forage	176 00	.....
Servant's pay	60 96	.....
Servant's subsistence	67 00	.....
Servant's clothing	27 50	.....
Transportation from Fort Gratiot to West Point, in Nov'r, 1832, 826 miles ..	82 60	.....
	988 06	.....
ASSISTANT SURGEON H. A. STINNECKE.		
Pay	480 00	\$480 00
Subsistence	146 00	182 80
Forage	192 00	160 00
Servant's pay	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
For transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Howard to Detroit, November, 1832, 511 miles, at 10 cents	51 10	.....
From Detroit to Fort Gratiot, December, 1832, 71 miles, at 10 cents	7 10	.....
From Fort Gratiot to Detroit and back, Dec. 7, 1833, 142 miles, at 10 cents ..		14 20
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty as special judge advocate at Fort Gratiot, September, 1833, 5 days	7 50	.....
Per diem for travelling 473 miles, and as witness at court 2 days	6 73	.....
As special judge advocate, 15th to 17th July, 1834, 3 days		3 75
	1, 060 39	1, 015 75
ASSISTANT SURGEON ROBERT ARCHER.		
Pay	480 00	480 00
Subsistence	146 00	256 40
Forage	192 00	192 00
Servant's pay	65 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Per diem allowance as special judge advocate to a general court-martial at Fort Monroe, January, 1834, four days, at \$125		5 00
Extra pay as compensation for medical attendance on persons employed in the engineer service at Forts Monroe and Calhoun, from October 1, 1832, to August 5, 1834, at \$20 per month	240 00	203 22
	1, 226 96	1, 311 62
ASSISTANT SURGEON LUCIUS ABBOTT.—(<i>Resigned March 31, 1834.</i>)		
Pay	480 00	240 00
Subsistence ..	146 00	72 80
Forage	184 00	96 00
Servant's pay	66 96	36 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	36 40
Servant's clothing	30 00	15 00
Forage for one horse, at Winnebago, for December, 1832, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels of corn ..		.....
Transportation from Fort Winnebago to Detroit, in August, 1833, 691 miles ..	69 10	.....
Paid for rent of hired quarters for him at Detroit, May 1 to June 30, 1833 ..	60 00	.....
Transportation from Fort Howard to Detroit, November, 1833, 511 miles		51 10
Paid for rent of hired quarters for the fourth quarter 1834, and first quarter 1835		72 00
	1, 109 06	619 30
ASSISTANT SURGEON W. L. WHARTON.		
Pay	480 00	480 00
Subsistence	146 00	182 80
Forage	104 00	104 00
Servant's pay	66 90	72 00
Servant's subsistence ..	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty as special judge advocate at Fort Mitchell, September 19 to October 14, 1833, twenty-six days		32 50
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty as special judge advocate at Fort Mitchell, July 6 to 9, 1833, four days		5 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Forage for one horse, at Fort Mitchell, January, 1833, March, 1833, and second and third quarters 1833	\$105 20	.....
Forage for one horse, at Fort Mitchell, fourth quarter 1833, first quarter 1834, third quarter 1834 .....	.....	\$112 84
	1, 005 10	1, 092 14
ASSISTANT SURGEON J. B. SULLIVAN.		
Pay	480 00	480 00
Subsistence	146 00	182 80
Forage	120 00	168 00
Servant's pay	66 93	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
For forage:		
For one horse, at Fort Jesup, first quarter 1833, 22½ bushels corn, at \$1; 1,260 pounds hay, at \$1½	41 40	.....
For one horse, at Fort Jesup, second quarter 1833, 22¾ bushels corn, at 20 cents; 1,274 pounds fodder, at \$1 83	26 34	.....
For one horse, at Fort Jesup, June, 1833, 7½ bushels corn, 420 pounds fodder. For one horse, at Fort Jesup, May and June, 1834, 15½ bushels corn, at \$1 6½; 854 pounds fodder, at \$1 62½		30 37
For one horse, at Fort Jesup, fourth quarter 1832, 22¾ bushels corn, at 66¾ cents; 1,288 pounds fodder, at \$1 50	34 48	.....
For transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Washington to Castle Pinckney, 559 miles, January 30, 1834; thence to Fort Jesup, May 12, 1834, 1,174 miles: total, 1,733 miles, at 10 cents		173 30
From Fort Jesup to Fort Towson, in July, 1834, 325 miles, at 9 cents		29 25
	1, 018 15	1, 238 72
ASSISTANT SURGEON S. W. DALTON.—(<i>Resigned January 1, 1834.</i>)		
Pay	480 00	120 00
Subsistence	146 00	36 80
Forage	192 00	48 00
Servant's pay	66 96	18 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	18 40
Servant's clothing	30 00	7 50
	987 96	248 70
ASSISTANT SURGEON E. M. BLANE.		
Pay	480 00	480 00
Subsistence	146 00	146 00
Forage	192 00	176 00
Servant's pay	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Transportation from Camp Armistead to Knoxville and back, September, 1833, 140 miles	14 00	.....
Per diem as special judge advocate to general court-martial at Camp Armistead, November, 1833		6 25
Forage for one horse, at Fort Mitchell, for January and February, 1834		27 14
Transportation from Camp Armistead to Savannah, in July, 1834, 355 miles		31 95
Transportation from Fort Pike to Mobile, 158 miles; thence to Pensacola, 114 miles, in October, 1832: 272 miles	27 20	.....
Transportation from Savannah to Augusta arsenal, in January, 1833, 130 miles; from Augusta arsenal to Fort Oglethorpe, in February, 1833, 133 miles: total, 263 miles	26 30	.....
	1, 055 46	1, 042 34
ASSISTANT SURGEON C. S. TRIPLER.		
Pay	480 00	450 00
Subsistence	146 00	182 80
Forage	128 00	192 00
Servant's pay	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty as special judge advocate to court at Fort Towson, May, 1833, 15 days	18 75	.....

Statement of pay and allowance: to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty as special judge advocate to court at Fort Towson, December, 1833, seven days.....		\$8 75
For forage:		
For one horse, at Fort Towson, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels oats, October, 1832; 434 pounds hay.....	\$7 75	
For one horse, at Fort Towson, first quarter 1833, 150 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels corn, at \$1; 868 pounds hay.....	15 50	
For one horse, at Fort Towson, April, May, and June, 1833, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels corn, at \$1.....	22 75	
For one horse, at Fort Townson, third quarter 1833, 1,288 pounds hay; 23 bushels corn, at \$1 25.....	28 75	
	1, 017 46	1, 008 55
ASSISTANT SURGEON W. A. BERRY.		
Pay.....	480 00	450 00
Subsistence.....	146 00	182 80
Forage.....	192 00	192 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	29 50
Transportation from Bellona arsenal to Richmond and back, in January and June, 1833, three times, 84 miles.....	8 40	
Transportation from Bellona arsenal to Fort Monroe, in November, 1833, 109 miles; from Augusta arsenal to Castle Pinckney, in December, 1833, 132 miles; from Washington city to Beaufort, January, 1834, 383 miles: 624 miles.....		62 40
Paid for rented quarters for him at Beaufort, North Carolina, from April 1 to June 30, 1834.....		36 00
Transportation from Valletytown, North Carolina, to Cogers Creek, 47 miles, November, 1832.....	4 70	
	1, 001 06	1, 097 70
ASSISTANT SURGEON EDWARD WORRELL.		
Pay.....	480 00	450 00
Subsistence.....	146 00	180 40
Forage.....	192 00	192 00
Servant's pay.....	66 93	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
For transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Gibson to Fort Howard, 1,153 miles, November 23, 1833, at 10 cents.....	115 30	
From Fort Winnebago to Fort Howard, 180 miles, August 24, 1834, at 9 cents.....		16 20
From Fort Howard to Fort Winnebago, 180 miles, August —, 1834, at 9 cents.....		16 20
From Fort Howard to Fort Gratiot, 21st to 28th April, 1834, 440 miles, at 9 cents.....		39 60
	1, 103 23	1, 069 40
ASSISTANT SURGEON PHILIP MAXWELL.		
Pay.....	480 00	450 00
Subsistence.....	146 00	182 80
Forage.....	192 00	192 00
Servant's pay.....	65 00	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
For transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Gratiot to Fort Dearborn, in January, 1833, 350 miles.....	35 00	
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty as special judge advocate, at Fort Dearborn, from 2d to 7th September, 1833, 6 days.....	7 50	
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty as special judge advocate at Fort Dearborn, in June, 1834, 5 days.....		6 25
	1, 028 50	1, 006 05
ASSISTANT SURGEON H. L. HEISKELL.		
Pay.....	480 00	450 00
Subsistence.....	146 00	182 80
Forage.....	192 00	136 00
Servant's pay.....	66 93	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Servant's clothing.....	\$30 00	\$30 00
Transportation from Bellona arsenal to Fort Monroe, in February, 1833, 126 miles; from Fort Monroe to Castle Pinckney, in June, 1833, 400 miles; from New York to Washington city, in October, 1833, 225 miles; from Washington to Fort Monroe, in November, 1833, 202 miles; from New Orleans to Baton Rouge, in March, 1834, 117 miles; from Camp Coffee to Fort Clinch, in July, 1834, 455 miles: total amount, 1,525 miles.....	52 60	96 35
Paid for quarters at New Orleans, (rented,) from 11th to 25th March, 1834.....		9 67
Per diem as special judge advocate to a general court-martial at Fort Clinch, from 20th to 30th August, 1834.....		13 75
	1, 040 53	1, 063 57
ASSISTANT SURGEON JAMES W. ROPER.—(<i>Died March 23, 1834.</i>)		
Pay.....	480 00	212 25
Subsistence.....	146 00	90 00
Forage.....	192 00	64 00
Servant's pay.....	66 93	24 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	24 60
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	10 00
For transportation of baggage:		
From Baton Rouge to Fort King, March, 1833, 874 miles.....	87 40	
From Fort King to New Orleans, on duty of medical board, 1833, 754 miles.....	75 40	
From New York to Fort King, Alabama, September, 1833, 1,127 miles.....	12 70	
	1, 263 43	424 85
ASSISTANT SURGEON JAMES W. HUNT.—(<i>Appointed October 9, 1832; resigned August 9, 1833.</i>)		
Pay.....	401 28	
Subsistence.....	122 00	
Forage.....	166 51	
Servant's pay.....	55 40	
Servant's subsistence.....	61 00	
Servant's clothing.....	25 08	
Paid for rented quarters at Beaufort, North Carolina, from January 1, to March 31, 1833.....	36 00	
	861 27	
ASSISTANT SURGEON RICHARD WAYNE.—(<i>Resigned January 31, 1834</i>)		
Pay.....	480 00	160 00
Subsistence.....	146 00	49 20
Forage.....	136 00	32 00
Servant's pay.....	66 00	24 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	24 60
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	10 00
For rent of quarters at Savannah, to November 14, 1832, and May 26, to September 30, 1833, 1 room, at \$12.....	67 92	
For rent of quarters at Savannah for October, 1833.....		12 00
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty at Savannah, as special judge advocate, August, 1833, 5 days.....	6 25	
For forage:		
One horse, at Savannah, April, 1833, to September 30, 1833.....	72 00	
One horse, at Savannah, 4th quarter 1833, and January, 1834.....		40 16
	1, 077 17	351 96
ASSISTANT SURGEON B. R. HOGAN.		
Pay.....	480 00	450 00
Subsistence.....	146 00	182 80
Forage.....	96 00	130 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 60	30 00
Forage in kind, at Fort Jesup, for 1 horse, 4th quarter 1832, corn and fodder cost \$32 98; at Fort Towson, 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters 1833, corn cost \$73 94; hay issued, no price.....	106 92	
Forage in kind, at Fort Towson, in November and December, 1833, to January and March, 1834, and April and May, 1834, corn cost \$59 75, hay not priced; at Fort Morgan, for July, 1834, corn and hay cost \$11 01.....		70 76
Transportation from Fort Jesup to Fort Towson in December, 1832, 325 miles; from Mount Vernon to Fort Jesup, in March 1833, 584 miles;		

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
from Kiamichi river, Choctaw Nation, to Mobile Point, in June, 1834, 900 miles: total, 1,809 miles, \$180 90.....	\$90 90	\$90 00
Per diem as special judge advocate to a general court-martial at Fort Tow- son, in January, 1834, 8 days at \$1 25.....		10 00
	1, 089 78	1, 108 56
ASSISTANT SURGEON C. S. FRAILEY.—(<i>Revoked December 1, 1833.</i>)		
Pay	480 00	81 29
Subsistence	146 00	24 80
Forage	192 00	32 51
Servant's pay	66 96	12 19
Servant's subsistence	73 00	12 40
Servant's clothing	30 00	5 08
Per diem as special judge advocate to a general court-martial at Fort Brady, in May, 1833, 2 days.....	2 50	
Transportation from Fort Mackinac to Cincinnati, November, 1833, 631 miles.....		63 10
	990 46	231 37
ASSISTANT SURGEON C. M'DOUGALL.		
Pay	480 00	450 00
Subsistence	146 00	182 80
Forage	192 00	128 00
Servant's pay	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
For transportation of baggage:		
From Hennsper, Illinois, to Jefferson Barracks, May 20 and June 18, 1833, 250 miles, at 10 cents per mile	25 00	
From St. Louis to Fort Winnebago, November, 1833, 458 miles.....		45 80
For forage:		
One horse for September, 1833, 7½ bushels corn.....	7 50	
One horse, 1st and 2d quarters 1834, 45½ bushels corn.....		45 25
Per diem allowance as special judge advocate at Fort Winnebago, in Janu- ary, February, and March, 1834, 7 days, at \$1 25.....		8 75
As special judge advocate from 15th to 21st July, 1834, 6 days, at \$1 25.....		7 50
	1, 020 46	1, 043 10
ASSISTANT SURGEON J. R. CONWAY.		
Pay.....	480 00	40 00
Subsistence	146 00	12 40
Forage	192 00	16 00
Servant's pay	66 00	6 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	6 20
Servant's clothing	30 00	2 50
	987 00	83 10
ASSISTANT SURGEON L. O'BRIEN.		
Pay.....	480 00	480 00
Subsistence	146 00	146 00
Forage	192 00	192 00
Servant's pay	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Transportation of baggage from Bay of St. Louis to Fort Pike, September 8, 1833, 40 miles, at 10 cents per mile	4 00	
	991 96	993 00
ASSISTANT SURGEON S. E. MYERS.		
Pay	480 00	450 00
Subsistence	146 00	182 80
Forage	192 00	192 00
Servant's pay	66 93	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
For rent of room for quarters at Bay of St. Louis, October 27 to Nov. 9, 1833.....		7 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Transportation of baggage:		
From Bay of St. Louis to New Orleans and back, November 2, 1833, 140 miles, at 10 cents.....		\$14 00
From Pensacola to Bay of St. Louis, Oct. 25 to 27, 1833, 190 miles, at 10 cts.....		19 00
	\$987 93	1, 039 80
ASSISTANT SURGEON T. O. DWYER.—(<i>Resigned November 30, 1833.</i>)		
Pay.....	480 00	80 00
Subsistence.....	146 00	24 40
Forage.....	192 00	32 00
Servant's pay.....	66 93	12 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	12 20
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	5 00
Transportation:		
From Fort Gibson to Fort Smith, in July, 1833, 57 miles.....	5 70	
From Fort Smith to Fort Gibson, in November, 1833, 57 miles.....		5 70
	993 63	171 30
ASSISTANT SURGEON BURTON RANDALL.—(<i>Appointed November 16, 1832.</i>)		
Pay.....	420 00	450 00
Subsistence.....	127 60	182 80
Forage.....	160 00	192 00
Servant's pay.....	59 46	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	63 80	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	26 25	30 00
Forage for one horse at Camp Cass, August, 1833, $7\frac{3}{4}$ bushels corn, at 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents; 434 pounds hay, at \$1.....	9 18	
	866 29	999 80
ASSISTANT SURGEON JAMES MANN.—(<i>Died November 7, 1832.</i>)		
Pay.....	49 33	
Subsistence.....	15 20	
Forage.....	19 73	
Servant's pay.....	6 16	
Servant's subsistence.....	7 60	
Servant's clothing.....	3 08	
Commutation for quarters and fuel at New York, in October, 1832.....	17 25	
	118 35	
ASSISTANT SURGEON MORDECAI HALE.—(<i>Died December 9, 1832</i>)		
Pay.....	91 61	
Subsistence.....	28 00	
Forage.....	36 64	
Servant's pay.....	11 45	
Servant's subsistence.....	14 00	
Servant's clothing.....	5 72	
	187 42	
ASSISTANT SURGEON JOSEPH D. HARRIS.—(<i>Died September 26, 1833; paid June 30.</i>)		
Pay.....	157 41	
Subsistence.....	48 41	
Forage.....	62 96	
Servant's pay.....	21 67	
Servant's subsistence.....	24 00	
Servant's clothing.....	9 83	
Transportation:		
From Fort Crawford to St. Louis, in June, 1833, 397 miles; from St. Louis to Fort Gibson, in August, 1833, 500 miles: 897 miles.....	89 70	
	413 57	
ASSISTANT SURGEON N. S. JARVIS.—(<i>Appointed March 2, 1833.</i>)		
Pay.....	278 70	450 00
Subsistence.....	85 20	182 80
Forage.....	111 48	192 00
Servant's pay.....	44 77	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	42 60	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	17 42	30 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army.—Continued.

Pay and subsistence.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834
Per diem as special judge advocate to a general court-martial at Fort Snelling, in August and September, 1834, 18 days, at \$1 25		\$22 50
	\$577 17	1, 022 30
ASSISTANT SURGEON RICHARD CLARK.		
Pay	278 70	450 00
Subsistence	85 20	182 80
Forage	111 48	192 00
Servant's pay	41 80	72 00
Servant's subsistence	42 60	73 00
Servant's clothing	17 41	30 00
Per diem as special judge advocate to a general court-martial at Fort Brady, in May, 1834, 7 days		8 75
	577 19	1, 008 55
ASSISTANT SURGEON A. N. M'LAREN.		
Pay	266 60	450 00
Subsistence	81 20	182 80
Forage	109 33	192 00
Servant's pay	33 33	72 00
Servant's subsistence	40 60	73 00
Servant's clothing	16 66	30 00
For transportation of baggage:		
From Dodgeville to Jefferson Barracks, October, 1833, 392 miles, at 10 cents		39 20
From Jefferson Barracks to Fort Crawford, October 22, 1833, 431 miles, at 10 cents		43 10
From Fort Crawford to Fort Armstrong, April, 1834, 200 miles, at 10 cents ..		20 00
From Fort Armstrong to Fort Crawford, April 12, 1834, 180 miles, at 10 cts. .		18 00
	547 72	1, 120 10
ASSISTANT SURGEON B. F. FELLOWS.		
Pay	278 70	450 00
Subsistence	85 20	182 80
Forage	111 48	192 00
Servant's pay	41 77	72 00
Servant's subsistence	42 60	73 00
Servant's clothing	17 42	30 00
Per diem as special judge advocate to a general court-martial at Fort Lea- venworth, May and June, 1834, 24 days		30 00
	577 17	1, 029 80
ASSISTANT SURGEON CHARLES W. HANDY.		
Pay	178 06	320 00
Subsistence	56 00	97 20
Forage	48 00	128 00
Servant's pay	21 75	48 00
Servant's subsistence	28 00	48 60
Servant's clothing	8 62	20 00
	340 43	661 80
ASSISTANT SURGEON S. W. HALES.		
Pay	81 29	450 00
Subsistence	24 80	182 80
Forage	32 51	160 00
Servant's pay	12 19	72 00
Servant's subsistence	12 40	73 00
Servant's clothing	5 08	30 00
Forage in kind for one horse at Camp Jackson, from January 1 to May 31, 1834, cost		63 03
	168 27	1, 030 83
ASSISTANT SURGEON GEORGE F. TURNER.		
Pay	73 39	480 00
Subsistence	13 60	146 00
Forage	27 35	128 00
Servant's pay	13 74	72 00
Servant's subsistence	14 00	73 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and subsistence.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Servant's clothing	\$3 37	\$30 00
Forage:		
For 1 horse at Fort Mackinac, November and December, 1833, 854 lbs. hay, at \$9 per ton; 11 bushels and 20 quarts oats; 7 bushels corn	3 84	.....
For 1 horse at Fort Mackinac, January, February, April, May, June, and July, 1834, 2,114 lbs. hay, at \$1 25; 39 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels oats; 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels corn	13 21	.....
	162 50	929 00
ASSISTANT SURGEON J. M. GARDNER.—(<i>Appointed September 30, 1833.</i>)		
Pay	1 33	460 00
Subsistence	40	170 40
Forage	53	192 00
Servant's pay	20	72 00
Servant's subsistence	20	73 00
Servant's clothing	8	30 00
Per diem allowance as special judge advocate to a general court-martial at the bay of St. Louis, in November, 1833, 2 days		2 50
Paid for hired quarters at bay of St. Louis, from October 18 to November 17, 1833		15 00
Transportation from New Orleans to Fort Wood, November 27, 1833, 20 miles		2 00
	2 74	1,016 90
ASSISTANT SURGEON M. C. LEAVENWORTH.—(<i>Appointed September 1, 1833.</i>)		
Pay	40 00	460 00
Subsistence	12 00	170 40
Forage	16 00	128 00
Servant's pay		72 00
Servant's subsistence		73 00
Servant's clothing		30 00
Forage at Fort Jesup for 1 horse, from October 1, 1833, to December 31, 1833, and at Natchitoches, January 1 to April 30, 1834, and at Fort Towson, for May, 1834		118 22
	68 00	1,051 62
ASSISTANT SURGEON J. J. B. WRIGHT.		
Pay	408 66	.....
Subsistence	170 00	.....
Forage	159 46	.....
Servant's pay	64 83	.....
Servant's subsistence	66 60	.....
Servant's clothing	27 41	.....
Forage:		
At Fort Gibson, for 1 horse, February and March, 1834, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels corn; 826 lbs. hay		15 50
At Fort Gibson, for 1 horse, April and June, 1834, 15 bushels corn, at \$1; 820 lbs. hay		15 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Gibson to Arkansas river, 15 miles below Fort Smith, and back, May, 1834, 146 miles		14 60
	896 96	45 10
ASSISTANT SURGEON WILLIAM HUGHEY.		
Pay	411 29	.....
Subsistence	170 80	.....
Forage	176 51	.....
Servant's pay	66 20	.....
Servant's subsistence	67 00	.....
Servant's clothing	27 58	.....
Transportation from Fort Armstrong to Jefferson Barracks, September, 1834, 272 miles		24 48
	919 38	24 48
ASSISTANT SURGEON JAMES M. THOMAS.		
Pay	88 06	.....
Subsistence	72 00	.....
Forage	46 96	.....
Servant's pay	17 61	.....

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Servant's subsistence	\$18 00	.....
Servant's clothing	7 33	.....
	249 96	.....
ASSISTANT SURGEON JOHN B. PORTER.		
Pay	370 00	.....
Subsistence	158 40	.....
Forage	144 00	.....
Servant's pay	60 00	.....
Servant's subsistence	60 80	.....
Servant's clothing	25 00	.....
For transportation of baggage:		
From Camp Jackson to 20 miles beyond Fayetteville, Arkansas Territory, and back, 25th March, 1834, 240 miles, at 10 cents		\$24 00
From Jefferson Barracks to Camp Jackson, near Fort Gibson, December 26, 1833, 500 miles, at 10 cents	50 00	.....
For forage for 1 horse, Camp Jackson, March 1834, $7\frac{3}{4}$ bushels corn, at \$1 25; 434 pounds hay, at 75 cents; forage for 1 horse, Camp Jackson, April, 1834, $7\frac{1}{2}$ bushels corn, at \$1 25, and 420 pounds hay, at 75 cents		25 46
	868 20	49 46
ASSISTANT SURGEON C. B. WELSH.		
Pay	320 00	.....
Subsistence	97 20	.....
Forage	88 00	.....
Servant's pay	48 00	.....
Servant's subsistence	48 60	.....
Servant's clothing	20 00	.....
Forage for one horse at Fort Smith, two quarters 1834, $22\frac{3}{4}$ bushels corn, and hay		
	621 80	.....
ASSISTANT SURGEON J. EMMERSON.		
Pay	370 00	.....
Subsistence	158 40	.....
Forage	160 00	.....
Servant's pay	60 00	.....
Servant's subsistence	60 80	.....
Servant's clothing	25 00	.....
	834 20	.....
ASSISTANT SURGEON H. HOLT.		
Pay	370 00	.....
Subsistence	158 40	.....
Forage	160 00	.....
Servant's pay	60 00	.....
Servant's subsistence	60 80	.....
Servant's clothing	25 00	.....
	834 20	.....
ASSISTANT SURGEON THOMAS HENDERSON.		
Pay	330 00	.....
Subsistence	146 00	.....
Forage	144 00	.....
Servant's pay	54 00	.....
Servant's subsistence	54 60	.....
Servant's clothing	22 50	.....
	751 10	.....
ASSISTANT SURGEON J. B. WELLS.		
Pay		216 45
Subsistence		112 00
Forage		98 58
Servant's pay		36 96

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Servant's subsistence.....		\$37 69
Servant's clothing.....		15 40
		516 99
ASSISTANT SURGEON J. M. CUYLER.		
Pay.....		150 65
Subsistence.....		92 00
Forage.....		72 26
Servant's pay.....		27 10
Servant's subsistence.....		27 60
Servant's clothing.....		11 37
		380 98
ASSISTANT SURGEON MADISON MILLS.		
Pay.....		155 81
Subsistence.....		93 60
Forage.....		66 33
Servant's pay.....		27 88
Servant's subsistence.....		28 40
Servant's clothing.....		11 62
Forage:		
1 horse at Fort Armstrong, September, 1833, 420 pounds of fodder, at 75 cents.....	\$3 15	
11½ bushels of oats, at 50 cents.....	5 38	
		8 53
		392 17
ASSISTANT SURGEON WILLIAM HAMMOND.		
Pay.....		79 35
Subsistence.....		64 80
Forage.....		42 32
Servant's pay.....		15 87
Servant's subsistence.....		16 20
Servant's clothing.....		6 61
		225 15
ASSISTANT SURGEON J. S. CATLIN.		
Pay.....		10 00
Subsistence.....		8 00
Forage.....		5 33
Servant's pay.....		2 00
Servant's subsistence.....		2 00
Servant's clothing.....		83
		28 16
ASSISTANT SURGEON THOMAS LINNING.		
Pay.....	\$92 90	
Subsistence.....	28 40	
Forage.....	18 58	
Servant's pay.....	11 61	
Servant's subsistence.....	14 20	
Servant's clothing.....	5 80	
	171 19	
COMMISSARY GENERAL OF PURCHASES CALLENDER IRVINE.		
Pay.....	3,000 00	3,000 00
MILITARY STOREKEEPER PETER FAYSSOUX.—(Died June 4, 1833.)		
Pay.....	325 33	
Subsistence.....	197 60	
Servant's pay.....	40 66	
Servant's subsistence.....	49 40	
Servant's clothing.....	20 33	
	633 32	

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
MILITARY STOREKEEPER ARCHIBALD STEELE.—(<i>Died October 19, 1832.</i>)		
Pay.....	\$24 51	.....
Subsistence.....	15 20	.....
Servant's pay.....	3 06	.....
Servant's subsistence.....	3 80	.....
Servant's clothing.....	1 53	.....
	48 10	.....
MILITARY STOREKEEPER E. FAYSSOUX.		
Pay.....	136 00	\$480 00
Subsistence.....	83 20	292 00
Servant's pay.....	17 00	67 00
Servant's subsistence.....	20 80	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	8 50	30 00
	265 50	942 00
MILITARY STOREKEEPER CHARLES LITTLE.		
Pay.....	440 00	.....
Subsistence.....	260 20	.....
Servant's pay.....	66 00	.....
Servant's subsistence.....	66 80	.....
Servant's clothing.....	27 50	.....
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel at New York, from December 17, 1833, to September 30, 1834.....		275 05
Transportation from Washington city to New York, December, 1833, 225 miles.....		27 00
	867 50	302 05
MILITARY STOREKEEPER ADAM HOOPS.		
Pay.....	480 00	480 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay.....	6 00	.....
Servant's subsistence.....	6 20	.....
Servant's clothing.....	2 50	.....
	786 70	772 00
MILITARY STOREKEEPER D. S. GAILLARD.		
Pay.....	480 00	120 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	73 60
Servant's pay.....	66 00	18 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	18 40
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	7 50
Paid for rent of quarters at Charleston, South Carolina, from October 1, 1832, to June 15, 1833, and at Watervliet arsenal, from July 1 to Novem- ber 30, 1833, at \$12 per month.....	138 00	24 00
Transportation from Charleston, South Carolina, to Watervliet arsenal, in June, 1833, 926 miles; and from Watervliet arsenal to Charleston, South Carolina, in December, 1833, 915 miles.....	111 12	109 80
	1,190 12	371 30
MILITARY STOREKEEPER WILLIAM L. POOLE.		
Pay.....		234 66
Subsistence.....		143 20
Servant's pay.....		35 20
Servant's subsistence.....		35 80
Servant's clothing.....		14 66
		463 52
MILITARY STOREKEEPER S. PERKINS.		
Pay.....	480 00	480 00
Subsistence.....	584 00	584 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
For transportation of baggage:		
From New York to West Point and back, 110 miles, August, 1834, at 9 cents per mile.....		\$9 00
From New York to Fort Hamilton and back, 20th June, 1833, 24 miles; from New York to Cold Spring and back, June 5, 1834, 110 miles: total, 134 miles, at 12 cents.....	\$2 88	13 20
For commutation of quarters and fuel:		
At New York, May 1 to July 31, 1834.....		70 50
At New York, November 1 to January, 1833.....		79 13
At New York, February 1 to April 30, 1833.....	96 78	
At New York, May, June, and July, 1833.....	70 50	
At New York, October, 1832.....	17 25	
At New York, August 1 to October 31, 1833.....	53 25	17 25
At New York, November 1 to January 31, 1834.....		105 50
At New York, February, March, and April, 1834.....		102 25
At New York, August and September, 1834.....		50 00
	1, 474 62	1, 686 73
MILITARY STOREKEEPER S. LANSING.		
Pay.....		81 29
Subsistence.....		49 60
Servant's pay.....		12 19
Servant's subsistence.....		12 40
Servant's clothing.....		5 07
		160 55
MILITARY STOREKEEPER M. C. BUCK.		
Pay.....	480 00	480 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Transportation from Bellona arsenal to Richmond and back, in October, 1832, in February, May, June, and August, 1833, five miles, 140 miles, at 12 cents.....	16 80	
Transportation from Bellona arsenal to Richmond and back, twice, in October, 1833, in November, May, and June, 1834, five times, 140 miles.....		16 80
Transportation from Bellona arsenal to the arsenal at Washington city, July, 1834, 136 miles.....		16 72
	958 76	980 52
MILITARY STOREKEEPER R. ALDEN.		
Pay.....	480 00	480 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
	941 96	947 00
MILITARY STOREKEEPER H. A. FAY.		
Pay.....	480 00	480 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay.....	66 94	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Paid for hired quarters for him at Albany, from October 1, 1832, to September 30, 1833.....	144 00	
Paid for hired quarters for him at Albany, from October 1, 1833, to September 30, 1834.....		144 00
Compensation for disbursing at Albany, as acting assistant quartermaster, fourth quarter of 1832, and first and third quarters of 1833, at \$10 per month.....	90 00	
Commission of 2½ per cent. on his disbursements in the second quarter of 1833, being less than \$10 per month, as acting assistant quartermaster..	18 42	

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Compensation for disbursing, as assistant quartermaster, at Albany, fourth quarter 1833, and first, second, and third quarters of 1834, being less than 2½ per cent. on the amount of his disbursements in said period.....		\$120 00
	\$1, 194 36	1, 211 00
MILITARY STOREKEEPER J. R. BUTLER.		
Pay.....	525 00	660 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay.....	64 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
	984 96	1, 127 00
MILITARY STOREKEEPER HEZ. JOHNSON.		
Pay.....	615 00	480 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay.....	67 56	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Compensation for disbursing in the quartermaster's department at Pittsburg, from September 1, 1833, to September 30, 1834, at \$10 per month.....	10 00	120 00
Paid for rent of quarters at Pittsburg, from August 1, 1833, to February 28, 1834, and for May, 1834.....	30 00	115 00
	1, 117 56	1, 182 00
CORPS OF ENGINEERS—COLONEL AND BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL CHARLES GRATIOT.		
Pay.....	1, 248 00	1, 248 00
Subsistence.....	1, 752 00	1, 752 00
Forage.....	480 00	480 00
Servants' pay.....	200 88	216 00
Servants' subsistence.....	219 00	219 00
Servants' clothing.....	90 00	90 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel, at Washington city, from October 1, 1832, to September 30, 1834.....	537 73	537 72
Transportation from Washington city to Philadelphia and back, October, 1832, 272 miles; from Washington city to Cumberland and back, November, 1832, 264 miles; from Washington city to West Point and back, in December, 1832, 560 miles; from Washington city to Philadelphia, 136 miles; thence to Baltimore, 98 miles; thence to Columbus, Ohio, 393 miles; thence to Jefferson and back, 28 miles; thence to Hebron and back, 52 miles; thence to Cleveland, 138 miles; thence to Erie, Pennsylvania, 100 miles; thence to Buffalo, New York, 90 miles; thence to Genesee river, 109 miles; thence to Oswego, 63 miles; thence to Albany, 167 miles; thence to New York, 151 miles; thence to Philadelphia, 89 miles; thence to Fort Monroe, 338 miles; thence back to Washington city, in August, 1833, 202 miles; 3,250 miles at 12 cents.....	390 00	
Transportation from Washington city to Newport, Rhode Island, 403 miles; thence to New York, 178 miles; thence to West Point, 55 miles, and back to Washington, 280 miles, in October, 1833; 916 miles, at 12 cents; from Washington city to Albany and back, in August, 1834, 752; 1,668 miles, at 9 cents.....		177 60
Medicine furnished him between November, 1832, and September 30, 1833.....	20 74	
	4, 938 35	4, 720 32
CORPS OF ENGINEERS—LIEUTENANT COLONEL AND BREVET COLONEL J. G. TOTTEN.		
Pay.....	720 00	720 00
Subsistence.....	730 00	730 00
Forage.....	288 00	288 00
Servants' pay.....	133 92	144 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 00
For per diem allowance, disbursing, at works at Fort Adams:		
In 4th quarter 1832, 92 days, at \$2 per day.....	184 00	
In 1st quarter 1833, 90 days, at \$2 per day.....	180 00	
In 2d quarter 1833, 91 days, at \$2 per day.....	182 00	
In 3d quarter 1833, 92 days, at \$2 per day.....	184 00	
In 4th quarter 1833, 92 days, at \$2 per day.....		184 00
In 1st quarter 1834, 90 days, at \$2 per day.....		180 00
In 2d and 3d quarters 1834, 183 days, at \$2 per day.....		366 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty:		
Travelling 596 miles, \$1 for every 30 miles.....	\$19 87	
As member of court-martial at West Point, in December, 1832—6 days.....	6 00	
Transportation of baggage:		
From Newport, Rhode Island, to New York, 178 miles, November, 1832, at 12 cents.....	21 36	
From New York to Newport, Rhode Island, 178 miles, December, 1832, at 12 cents.....	21 36	
From Newport, Rhode Island, to West Point, on court-martial duty, and back, 596 miles, December, 1832.....	59 60	
From Newport, Rhode Island, to Hyannis, Massachusetts, 81 miles; thence to Plymouth beach, 50 miles; to Boston, 38 miles; to Newburyport, 38 miles; to Plumb island and back, 8 miles; to Boston, 38 miles; to Deer island and back, 12 miles; to Newburyport, 67 miles; to Boston, 67 miles; to Provincetown, 118 miles; to Newburyport, 185 miles; to New York, 178 miles, in April and May, 1833: total, 880 miles, at 12 cents ..	105 60	
From Newport, Rhode Island, to Hyannis, 133 miles; to Plymouth, 38 miles; to Plymouth beach and back, 12 miles; to Newport, <i>via</i> Boston, 105 miles; to New York, 178 miles; to Southport, Connecticut, and back, 120 miles; to Newport, Rhode Island, 178 miles; Newport to New York and back, 356 miles, November and December, 1833; from Newport to New York, 178 miles; thence to Philadelphia, 89 miles; to Fortress Monroe, 308 miles; to New York, 397 miles, 13th to 24th of March, 1834: total, 2,092 miles, at 12 cents per mile.....		\$251 04
From Newport to Boston, 67 miles; thence to Provincetown, 118; thence to Boston, 108 miles; thence to Newport, 67 miles, in October and November, 1832: 370 miles, at 12 cents.....	44 40	
	3, 086 11	3, 069 04
CORPS OF ENGINEERS—MAJOR AND BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL SYLVANUS THAYER.		
Pay.....	690 00	600 00
Subsistence.....	966 20	584 00
Forage.....	216 00	288 00
Servants' pay.....	133 92	144 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 00
For rent of quarters, of 2 rooms, at Boston, July 5 to September 30, 1833, at \$24.....	68 12	
For rent of quarters, at Boston, 2 rooms, 4th quarter 1833, and 1st and 2d quarters 1834.....		216 00
For per diem allowance on disbursements, September 25, 1833, to September 30, 1834, 371 days, at \$2.....	12 00	730 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From West Point, New York, to Washington city and back, November, 1832, 110 miles, at 12 cents.....	13 20	
From Boston to Newport, Rhode Island, and back, January and September, 1834, twice, 268 miles.....		24 12
From West Point to Boston, June 25 to July 5, 1833, 262 miles, at 12 cents.....	31 44	
From Boston to Newport, Rhode Island, and back, 7th to 9th September, 1833, 134 miles; from Boston to Sandy Bay, thence to Berwick, thence to Kennebunk, thence to Boston, 17th and 22d September, 1833: total, 344 miles, at 12 cents.....	41 28	
From Boston to Washington city and back, November, 1833, 864 miles; from Boston to Kennebunk and back, November, 1833, 176 miles: total, 1,040 miles, at 12 cents.....		124 80
From Boston to Newport, Rhode Island, and back, December, 1833, and January, 1834, twice, 260 miles.....		32 60
From Boston to Hampton Roads and back, March 1834, 1,268 miles.....		152 16
From Boston to Cohasset and back, May, 1834, 42 miles, at 12 cents.....		5 04
From Boston to Squam Point and back, June, 1834, 80 miles.....		9 60
	2, 378 16	3, 115 88
CORPS OF ENGINEERS—MAJOR AND BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL R. E. DE RUSSEY.		
Pay.....	600 00	630 33
Subsistence.....	604 80	931 80
Forage.....	288 00	288 00
Servants' pay.....	133 92	144 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel, at New York, from the 1st October to the 31st December, 1832.....	108 75	

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Per diem allowance for disbursing, &c., on account of Fort Columbus, &c., from the 1st October to the 31st December, 1832, 92 days.....	\$184 00	.....
Per diem allowance, travelling from New York to West Point, \$3 33, as member of court-martial, \$4	7 33	.....
Transportation from New York to West Point and back, December, 1832, on court-martial duty, (as above,) 100 miles, at 10 cents.	10 00	.....
Transportation from New York to West Point, in June, 1833, and from West Point to New York and back, in August and December, 1833, 275 miles. .	22 00	\$11 00
Transportation from West Point to Washington city and back, in July, 1834, 440 miles, at 9 cents. . . . .	.....	39 60
	2, 164 80	2, 250 73
CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—CAPTAIN AND BREVET MAJOR J. L. SMITH.		
Pay.....	480 00	480 00
Subsistence.....	572 00	584 00
Forage.....	.....	.....
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
For per diem allowance:		
For disbursing, on account, at Fort Columbus, &c., from 27th April to 30th June, 1833, 65 days, at \$2.....	130 00	.....
3d quarter of 1833, 92 days, at \$2.....	184 00	.....
For disbursing at Castle William and fort at Throg's Neck, 4th quarter of 1833, 92 days, at \$2.....	.....	184 00
1st quarter of 1834, 90 days . . . . .	.....	180 00
2d quarter of 1834, 91 days.....	.....	182 00
For disbursing at Fort Columbus, fort at Throg's Neck, fort at Hamilton, and repairs of Fort Lafayette, in the 3d quarter of 1834, 92 days, at \$2.....	.....	184 00
For disbursing at Fort Macon in the 4th quarter of 1832, 92 days, at \$2....	184 00	.....
From the 1st January to the 10th April, 1833, 100 days, at \$2.....	200 00	.....
For transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Monroe to New York, November, 1832, 608 miles; same in December, 1833; same in April, 1833: total, 1,824 miles.	.....	.....
Deduct for public means, 92 miles, 1,732 miles, at 12 cents.....	207 84	.....
From New York to West Point and back, two trips, in 1833, 220 miles....	26 40	.....
From New York to Newport, Rhode Island, two trips, in January and February, 1834, 712 miles, at 12 cents.....	.....	85 44
From New York to Washington city and back, April, 1834, 450 miles.....	.....	54 00
From New York to Horse Neck creek, May, 1834, 64 miles.....	.....	7 68
From New York to West Point and back, June, 1834, 110 miles . . . . .	.....	13 20
From Fort Schuyler to Governor's island and back, from May, 1833, to June, 1834, 40 trips, at 36 miles each trip, 1,440 miles, at 12 cents.....	86 40	86 40
From New York to Horse Neck and back, July and September, 1834, 128 miles, at 9 cents.....	.....	11 52
From New York to Stonington, in August, 1834, 286 miles, at 9 cents.....	.....	25 74
From New York to Troy and back, in September, 1834, 316 miles, at 9 cents.....	.....	28 44
From New York to Newark, New Jersey, two trips, 40 miles, at 9 cents....	.....	3 60
	2, 240 60	2, 285 02
CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—CAPTAIN W. H. CHASE.		
Pay.....	480 00	480 00
Subsistence.....	584 00	584 00
Forage.....	.....	.....
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Per diem allowance for disbursing, &c., on account of fortifications at Pensacola, from October 1, 1832, to September, 1834, at \$2.....	730 00	730 00
Paid him on account of his fuel for the 4th quarter of 1832, purchased.....	19 66	.....
For transportation:		
From Pensacola to New Orleans, 230 miles; thence to Fort Jackson and back, in January, 1833, 150 miles; from New Orleans to Pensacola and back, in March, 460 miles; from New Orleans to Chef Menteur and back, March 26, 40 miles; from New Orleans to Pensacola, in April, 1833, 230 miles; thence to Grand Terre, and back to Pensacola, in May, 644 miles: 1,754 miles: deduct 164 miles furnished, = 1,590 miles, at 12 cents	190 80	.....
From New Orleans to Pensacola, in May, 1833, 230 miles, at 12 cents.....	27 60	.....

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
From Pensacola to New Orleans and back, in November, 1833, 460 miles; same twice in December, 1833, 920 miles; from New Orleans to Pensacola and back, in April, 1834, 460 miles; from New Orleans to Pensacola, in May, 220 miles; thence to Pensacola and back, in June, 240 miles, at 9 cents; from Pensacola to Pascagoula and back, in July, 1834, 240 miles, at 9 cents; 2,540 miles: 2,060 at 12 cents; 480 at 9 cents.		\$290 40
From Pensacola to Newport, R. I., 1,453 miles; thence to Boston, and back to Newport, 134 miles; thence to New Orleans, 1,606 miles, between February 1 and March 3, 1834; 3,193 miles: deduct boat transportation furnished, 125 miles; 3,068 miles, at 12 cents.		368 16
	\$2, 202 02	2, 627 56
CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—CAPTAIN R. DELAFIELD.		
Pay	480 00	480 00
Subsistence	584 00	584 00
Forage, none.		
Servant's pay	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel while on <i>extra duty</i> on the Cumberland road, and repairs in rebuilding Fort Delaware, from November 1, 1832, to September 30, 1834, at \$1.	335 00	365 00
Per diem allowance for disbursing, &c., on account of the Cumberland road, and on account of the rebuilding Fort Delaware, from November 1, 1832, to September 30, 1834: 700 days, at \$2.	670 00	730 00
Transportation from New Orleans, <i>via</i> the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, to Louisville, Kentucky, 1,348 miles; thence to Nashville, 180 miles; from Louisville to Cincinnati, <i>via</i> Ohio river, 132 miles; thence to Washington city, 497 miles, in October, 1832; 2,157 miles; from Washington city to Cumberland, Maryland, in November, 1832, 132 miles; from Cumberland to Philadelphia, in April, 1833, 231 miles; from Philadelphia to Fort Delaware and back, in April; same in May, 1833, 180 miles; from Philadelphia to Cumberland, in May, 1833, 230 miles; from Uniontown to the Virginia line, 104 miles, in April, 1833; from Uniontown to Wheeling, in May, 1833, 71 miles; same again in May, 1833, 71 miles; from Cumberland to Fort Delaware and Philadelphia, in the third quarter of 1833, 521 miles; from Newcastle to Cumberland, in August, 1833, 177 miles; from Uniontown to Fort Delaware, fourth quarter 1833, 460 miles; from Newcastle to Uniontown, 256 miles; thence to Cumberland, 62 miles, in the fourth quarter of 1833; from Newcastle to Brownsville, Pennsylvania, in May, 1834, 268 miles; from Wheeling to Newcastle, in June, 1834, 322 miles; from Newcastle to Cumberland, <i>via</i> Georgetown, in July, 1834, 238 miles; from Cumberland to Newcastle, in August, 1834, 194 miles; from Newcastle to Blackstone's quarry and back, 2d September, 1834, 15 miles; from Newcastle to Marcus Hook, Ridley Creek quarry, and to Philadelphia and back to Newcastle, 12th September, 1834, 44 miles; from Newcastle to Philadelphia and back, 16th September, 80 miles; same the 26th September, 1834, 80 miles; from Philadelphia to Cumberland, in September, 1834, 740 miles: 6,633 miles, at 12 cents.	464 88	331 80
	2, 703 84	2, 665 08
CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—CAPTAIN G. M. BLANEY.		
Pay	480 00	480 00
Subsistence	584 00	584 00
Servant's pay	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Paid for rent of rooms for his quarters at Smithville, North Carolina, from 1st October, 1832, to 30th September, 1834, at \$15 per month	180 00	180 00
Per diem for superintending and disbursing on account of works at Cape Fear river, and at fort at Oak island, from the 30th September, 1832, to 30th September, 1833, at \$2 per day.	730 00	
Same from October, 1833, to 31st December, 1833, 92 days.		184 00
Commission, 2½ per cent., on money disbursed on account of works at Cape Fear river, and fort at Oak island, from 1st January, 1834, being less than \$2 per day for that period.		504 38

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833 to Sept. 30, 1834.
Transportation of baggage:		
From Smithville to Wilmington, North Carolina, between the 30th September, 1832, and 30th September, 1833, 20 times, 60 miles: 1,200 miles.	\$144 00	
Same, in 4th quarter 1833, 5 times, 300 miles		\$36 00
	2, 287 96	2, 143 38
CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—CAPTAIN ANDREW TALCOTT.		
Pay	480 00	450 00
Subsistence	486 40	365 60
Servant's pay	60 00	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty: for travelling, \$12; as member of court at West Point, December, 1832, \$7 50	19 50	
Per diem allowance for disbursing, &c., on account of Fort Monroe, from 1st October, 1832, to 31st August, 1834, 700 days, at \$2	700 00	700 00
For compensation as astronomer, in making astronomical observations preparatory to the adjustment of the northern boundary line of the State of Ohio, from 1st January, 1833, to 31st December, 1833, 288 days; and from 1st January to 31st December, 1834, 221 days: total, 509 days. Deduct 1st October to 31st December, 1834, 92 days; leaving 417 days, at \$10 per day, \$4,170, say	2, 730 00	1, 440 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From Philadelphia to West Point and back, on court-martial duty, December, 1832, 288 miles	28 80	
From Fort Monroe to Washington city and back, January, 1833, 404 miles	48 48	
From Fort Monroe to Norfolk and back, fourteen trips, between 1st October, 1832, and 30th September, 1833, 32 miles: total, 448 miles, at 12 cents	53 76	
From Fort Monroe to Norfolk and back, four trips, in fourth quarter 1833, 128 miles		15 36
From New York to Hartford and back, November 31, 1833, 114 miles		26 40
From Old Point Comfort to West Point and back, in April, 1833, 1,024 miles; from Norfolk to Old Point Comfort and back, three times, in May and June, 1833, 96 miles; from Old Point to New York, via Baltimore, 393 miles; from New York to West Point and back, 110 miles, in June, 1833; from New York to Detroit, 818 miles; thence to Turtle island, 50 miles; from Sandusky to Detroit, 65 miles; thence to Niles, 200 miles; from Rock island to Quincy, Illinois; thence to St. Louis, 296 miles; thence, via Louisville, Cincinnati, Baltimore, to New York, 1,146 miles; thence to Old Point, 393 miles; thence to Washington city, to West Point, and back to Old Point Comfort, 1,417 miles: total 5,607, between 31st May and 31st December, 1833	672 84	
From Fort Monroe to Norfolk and back, sixteen trips, from 17th January to 12th May, 1834, 512 miles, at 12 cents		61 44
From Fort Monroe to Norfolk and back, ten trips, from 1st July to 31st August, 1834, 320 miles, at 9 cents		38 40
	5, 382 87	3, 302 20
CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—CAPTAIN W. A. ELIASON.		
Pay	480 00	480 00
Subsistence	584 00	453 60
Servant's pay	65 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Per diem for disbursing on account of fortifications:		
At Charleston, South Carolina, from 1st October, 1832, to 30th September, 1833, 365 days, at \$2	730 00	
At Charleston, South Carolina, from 1st October, 1833, to 19th April, 1834, 201 days, at \$2		402 00
Transportation:		
From Washington city to Charleston, South Carolina, November, 1832, 544 miles	65 28	
From Charleston to St. Augustine and back, in February, 1834, 594 miles; from Charleston to Washington city, in May, 1834, 554 miles: 1,148 miles		137 76
	2, 028 24	1, 648 36

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—LIEUTENANT C. A. OGDEN.		
Pay.....	\$360 00	\$360 00
Subsistence.....	584 00	516 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel, and transportation of baggage, on duty on Cumberland road, from 15th July to 30th September, 1834, 78 days, at \$1 per day.....		78 00
For commutation of forage for one horse, 26th July to 30th September, 1834, at \$6 per month.....		13 16
For commutation of forage for one horse, 4th August to 30th September, 1834.....		11 42
For allowance made him to refund payments he had made for purchase of fuel for himself from January, 1832, to 31st March, 1834.....		156 18
Per diem allowance for disbursing on account of forts, &c., at Mobile Point, 4th quarter 1832, 1st quarter 1833, 182 days, at \$2.....	364 00	
For disbursing, &c., in 2d quarter 1833, forts at Mobile Point, 91 days, at \$2.....	182 00	
For disbursing, &c., in 3d and 4th quarters 1833, forts at Mobile Point, 184 days, at \$2.....	184 00	184 00
For disbursing, &c., in April, 1834, forts at Mobile Point, 20 days at \$2.....		40 00
For disbursing, &c., on account of harbor of Mobile, Pascagoula river, 1st quarter 1834, 90 days, at \$2 per day.....		180 00
Transportation of baggage: From Fort Armstrong to Fort Crawford, 13th and 16th June, 1833, 180 miles, at 10 cents.....	18 00	
From Mobile to New Orleans, 170 miles; thence to Washington city, 1,203 miles, 21st of April to 9th of May, 1834: total 1,373 miles, at 10 cents.....		137 30
	1,861 96	1,851 06
CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—FIRST LIEUTENANT HENRY BREWERTON.		
Pay.....	360 00	360 00
Subsistence.....	584 00	584 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Commutation for quarters and fuel while disbursing on the Cumberland road, between the 1st of October, 1833, and 30th September, 1834, 663 days, at \$1.....	298 00	365 00
Per diem allowance for disbursing, on account of the Cumberland road west of Zanesville, from 1st of October, 1832, to 30th of September, 1834, 730 days, at \$2.....	730 00	730 00
	2,141 96	2,214 00
CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—FIRST LIEUTENANT STEPHEN TUTTLE.		
Pay.....	360 00	360 00
Subsistence.....	549 60	586 40
Servant's pay.....	66 00	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
For commutation of quarters and fuel whilst on duty, relative to Cumberland road, in Ohio, 1st August, 1832, one day, and superintending improvements of harbor on Delaware river, from the 2d August to 31st December, 1832, amounting to.....	162 84	
Superintending improvements of harbors on Delaware river, from 1st January to 18th April, 1833, three months 18 days.....	137 70	
Commission of 2½ per centum on disbursements, on account of security of Pea Patch island, and on account of harbors of Newcastle and Marcus Hook, from August, 1832, to 18th May, 1833.....	120 63	
For transportation of baggage: From Philadelphia to Chester, Marcus Hook, and returning, November and December, 1832, 48 miles, five times, at 10 cents per mile.....	24 00	
From Philadelphia to St. Augustine, May 30, 1833, 977 miles.....	97 70	
From Philadelphia to Fort Delaware and back, October, 1832, 94 miles.....	9 40	
From Philadelphia to Fort Delaware and back, 9th and 12th December, 1832, 94 miles.....	9 40	

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
From Philadelphia to Marcus Hook and back, 48 miles, 4th January, 1833; to Newcastle and back, 27th February, 1833, 80 miles; to Marcus Hook and back, 6th March, 1833, 48 miles; to Newcastle and back, 29th March, 1833, 80 miles; from Philadelphia, <i>via</i> Marcus Hook, Chester, Newcastle, and Fort Delaware, to Port Penn and back, 19th April, 1833, 106 miles: total 362 miles.....	\$36 20	.....
	1, 676 47	\$1, 121 40
CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—FIRST LIEUTENANT GEORGE DUTTON.		
Pay.....	360 00	360 00
Subsistence.....	584 00	584 00
Servant's pay.....	65 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Commission, at 2½ per cent., on his disbursements on account of Fort Macon, and improvement of Ocracoke inlet, between 1st of October, 1832, and 30th September, 1834, being less than \$2 per day.....	630 79	576 95
Paid to reimburse him for quarters rented and fuel purchased between July 1, 1832, and December 31, 1832, at Newbern, North Carolina, as superintending engineer at Ocracoke inlet.....	110 00	.....
Same at Newbern, January 1 to March 31, 1833.....	70 00	.....
Transportation from Fort Macon to Newbern and back, in July, 1833, 90 miles; from Newbern to Fort Macon, in August, 1833, 45 miles; from Fort Macon to Newbern, in April, 1834, 45 miles; from Fort Macon to Newbern and back, four times, in May, July, August, and September, 1834, 360 miles: total, 540 miles, at 12 cents per mile.....	13 50	40 50
	1, 937 25	1, 736 45
CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—FIRST LIEUTENANT JOSEPH MANSFIELD.		
Pay.....	360 00	360 00
Subsistence.....	584 00	584 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Per diem allowance, disbursing at Cockspur island, in 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of 1833, 273 days, at \$2.....	546 00	.....
Per diem in 4th quarter 1833, 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters 1834, 365 days, at \$2.....	.....	730 00
Per diem allowance for disbursing on account of Cumberland road, east of Ohio river, October 1 to November 8, 1832, 39 days, at \$2.....	78 00	.....
Per diem in lieu of quarters and fuel, same period, at \$1.....	39 00	.....
For transportation of baggage:		
From Uniontown, Pennsylvania, to Nantucket, Massachusetts, 666 miles; thence to Savannah, Georgia, 1,828 miles, at 10 cents, from November 25 to January 3, 1833.....	\$182 80	.....
From Savannah, Georgia, to Baltimore, and back to Savannah, June, 1833, 1,974 miles, at 10 cents.....	197 40	.....
	380 20	.....
From Savannah to St. Augustine and back, December 18, 1834, 508 miles, at 10 cents.....	50 80	.....
From Old Point Comfort to New York, November, 1833, 407 miles, at 10 cents.....	40 70	.....
	.....	91 50
	2, 157 16	1, 940 50
CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—SECOND LIEUTENANT A. H. BOWMAN.		
Pay.....	300 00	300 00
Subsistence.....	449 60	383 20
Servant's pay.....	66 94	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Per diem, in lieu of quarters and fuel on topographical duty, from 22d to 29th of July, 1833, 8 days, at \$1.....	8 00	.....
Paid for rent of his quarters at New Orleans, from April 1 to May 21, 1833, at \$20.....	33 54	.....
Per diem in lieu of quarters and fuel, from July 25 to September 30, 1834, 68 days, at 80 cents.....	.....	54 40
Commission, 2½ per cent., on money disbursed on account of Fort Wood, 4th quarter 1832, and 1st and 2d quarters 1833.....	157 07	.....

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Extra pay as acting commissary of subsistence, at the fort at Foster's island, from June 18 to December 31, 1833, at \$20 per month.....	\$67 92	\$60 00
Same, from January 1 to September 30, 1834.....		120 00
Commission, 2½ per cent., on his disbursements on account of the road to Memphis, 3d quarter 1834.....		17 57
Transportation from Pensacola to New Orleans, in November, 1832, 240 miles; from Chef Menteur to Fort Jackson, and thence to New Orleans, in December, 1832, 170 miles; from New Orleans to Pensacola, in May, 1832, 247 miles: 657 miles, at 10 cents.....	65 70	
Ditto, from Santa Rosa to Durand Bluff and back, in November, 1833, 73 miles; from Santa Rosa to the head of Bennet's run and back, in Decem- ber, 1833, 86 miles: 159 miles, at 10 cents.....		15 90
Ditto, from Santa Rosa to Memphis, in the 3d quarter 1834, 895 miles.....		80 50
	1, 251 77	1, 206 57
CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—SECOND LIEUTENANT T. S. BROWN.		
Pay.....	300 00	300 00
Subsistence.....	444 00	440 80
Servant's pay.....	66 94	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel in 4th quarter 1832, and 1st quar- ter 1833, at Newport, R. I.....	72 00	
Commutation for quarters at Newport, R. I., 1st quarter 1834.....		36 00
Per diem on extra duty on Arkansas river, between March 25 and May 19, 1833, 20 days, at \$1 50.....	30 00	
Commission of 2½ per cent. on the money disbursed on account of improve- ment of Arkansas river, in March and April, 1833.....	7 19	
Per diem for disbursing on account of the Cumberland road in Indiana, in the 2d and 3d quarters of 1833, from May 14 to September 30, 1833, being less than 2½ per cent. on his disbursements, 140 days.....	280 00	
Per diem in lieu of quarters and fuel for the above period, May 14 to Sep- tember 30, 1833, 140 days, at \$1.....	140 00	
Per diem for disbursing on account of the Cumberland road, from the 10th to 23d October, 1833, 23 days, at \$2.....		46 00
Per diem, same time, in lieu of quarters and fuel.....		23 00
Per diem, making inspection of Cumberland road in Indiana, from October 23 to December 23, 1833, 32 days, at \$1 50.....		48 00
Per diem allowance for disbursing on account of fortifications at Charleston, South Carolina, from April 20 to September 30, 1834, 164 days.....		328 00
Transportation from Newport, Rhode Island, to Hyannis and back, in Janu- ary, 1833, 162 miles; from Newport to the city of Washington and back, in February, 1833, 806 miles; from Newport, Rhode Island, to Wash- ington city, 403 miles; thence to Wheeling, 264 miles; thence to Louis- ville, 517 miles; thence to White river, 750 miles; thence to Fort Gibson, 620 miles, between February and April, 1833, 2,564 miles: from the mouth of Arkansas river to St. Louis, 507 miles; thence to Vandalia, 75 miles; thence to Terre Haute, and back to Vandalia, 200 miles; from Vandalia to Columbus, Ohio, 840 miles, in August, 1833: in all, 5,154 miles, at 10 cents per mile.....	515 40	
Transportation from Vandalia to Newport, Rhode Island, in November, 1833, 1,149 miles; and from Newport to Charleston, South Carolina, in April, 1834, 947 miles: total, 2,096 miles, at 10 cents.....		209 60
	1, 958 53	1, 606 40
CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—SECOND LIEUTENANT W. H. C. BARTLETT.		
Pay.....	300 00	300 00
Subsistence.....	374 40	349 60
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel at Washington city, for October and November, 1832, and to September 30, 1833.....	273 72	
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel, from October 1, 1833, to Septem- ber 30, 1834.....		304 86
Per diem, on extra duty in the office of the chief engineer, from October 1, 1833, to September 30, 1834, at \$1 25: 365 days.....		456 25
Per diem, on duty in Engineer office, from December 1, 1832, to September 30, 1833.....	\$456 25	
Medicine furnished him at Washington, between May and Septem- ber.....	15 55	
	471 80	

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Transportation from Washington city to Baltimore and back, November, 1833, 76 miles.		\$7 60
	\$1, 589 88	1, 593 31
CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—LIEUTENANT R. E. LEE.		
Pay	540 00	540 00
Subsistence	289 20	379 20
Servant's pay	66 00	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Transportation from Fort Monroe to Norfolk and back, three times, between 1st July and 30th September, 1833, 96 miles; same, between the 1st and 24th of October, 1833, two trips, 64 miles; ditto, in September, 1834, 64 miles: 224 miles	9 60	12 80
Transportation from Fort Monroe to Norfolk and back, in June, 1834, 32 miles; same in July, 1834, 32 miles: 64 miles.		6 40
	1, 007 80	1, 113 40
CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—SECOND LIEUTENANT A. J. SWIFT.		
Pay	300 00	300 00
Subsistence	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay	66 00	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
For commutation of quarters at Newport, Rhode Island, from 1st October to 16th December, 1832	30 00	
For commutation of quarters at Newport, Rhode Island, from 17th February to 1st April, 1833, at \$12 per month	16 71	
For commutation of quarters at Newport, Rhode Island, second quarter 1833. For commutation of quarters at Newport, Rhode Island, fourth quarter 1833.	36 00	36 00
For commutation of quarters at Newport, Rhode Island, first quarter 1834.		36 00
For commutation of quarters at Newport, Rhode Island, for April, and 12th to 30th June, 1834.		19 60
For commutation of quarters at Newport, Rhode Island, 1st July to 30th September, 1834.		36 00
	843 71	894 60
CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—SECOND LIEUTENANT ROSWELL PARK.		
Pay	300 00	300 00
Subsistence	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay	66 00	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
For commutation of quarters: At Newport, Rhode Island, in 1st quarter 1833, at \$12 per month	36 00	
At Newport, Rhode Island, in 2d quarter 1833, at \$12 per month	36 00	
At Boston, December 8, 1833, to 31st March, 1834.		44 90
At Fort Wolcott, in 4th quarter 1832.	36 00	
Transportation of baggage: From Newport, Rhode Island, to Boston, July 23, 1833, 67 miles.	6 70	
	875 70	811 90
CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—SECOND LIEUTENANT F. A. SMITH.		
Pay	90 00	447 49
Subsistence	73 60	292 00
Servant's pay	18 00	72 00
Servant's subsistence	18 40	73 00
Servant's clothing	7 50	30 00
For transportation of baggage: From West Point to Newport, Rhode Island, June 15 to July 30, 1833, 235 miles	23 50	
From Newport to West Point, September 19, 1833, 233 miles.	23 30	
	254 30	914 49
CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—SECOND LIEUTENANT J. G. BARNARD.		
Pay	75 00	300 00
Subsistence	73 60	292 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Servant's pay	\$18 00	\$72 00
Servant's subsistence	40	73 00
Servant's clothing	7 50	30 00
Transportation:		
From West Point to Newport, Rhode Island, in September, 1833, 223 miles. .	23 30	.....
From Newport, Rhode Island, to Boston, in April, and back in June, 1834, 144 miles; from Newport to New York, in July, 1834, 160 miles: 304 miles		28 08
Commutation in lieu of quarters at Newport, Rhode Island, September 15, 1833, to March 31, 1834, and from June 19 to July 24, 1834, at \$12....	6 00	87 00
	221 80	882 08
CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—SECOND LIEUTENANT G. W. CULLUM.		
Pay	75 00	300 00
Subsistence	73 60	292 00
Servant's pay	18 00	72 00
Servant's subsistence	18 40	73 00
Servant's clothing	7 50	30 00
Commutation for quarters and fuel at Newport, Rhode Island, 4th quarter 1833, and 1st quarter, 2d quarter, and 3d quarter 1834, at \$12 per month		144 00
Transportation:		
From West Point to Newport, Rhode Island, in July, 1833, 233 miles	23 30	.....
	215 80	911 00
CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—SECOND LIEUTENANT RUFUS KING.		
Pay	75 00	300 00
Subsistence	73 60	292 00
Servant's pay	18 00	72 00
Servant's subsistence	18 40	73 00
Servant's clothing	7 50	30 00
Per diem, employed in making astronomical observations, in May, June, July, and August, 1833, 64 days, at \$1 50 per day		96 00
Transportation:		
From New York to Fort Monroe, in July, 1833, 427 miles	42 70	.....
	235 20	863 00
CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—SECOND LIEUTENANT WM. SMITH.—(<i>Appointed July 1, 1834.</i>)		
Pay		75 00
Subsistence		73 00
Servant's pay		18 00
Servant's subsistence		18 40
Servant's clothing		7 50
		192 50
CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—SECOND LIEUT. JOHN SANDERS.—(<i>Appointed July 1, 1834.</i>)		
Pay		75 00
Subsistence		73 60
Servant's pay		18 00
Servant's subsistence		18 40
Servant's clothing		7 50
For commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel while on duty on the Cumberland road, August 1 to September 30, 1834 61 days, at 80 cents per day	\$48 80	
Allowance for forage, September 3 to 17, 1834, at 20 cents per day	2 80	
Allowance for travelling, September 17 to 30, 14 days, at 50 cents. .	7 00	
		58 60
		251 10
TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.—MAJOR AND BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL JOHN ANDERSON.		
Pay	720 00	688 00
Subsistence	584 00	558 40
Forage	384 00	366 92
Servants' pay	133 93	137 60
Servants' subsistence	146 00	139 60
Servants' clothing	60 00	57 33

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Per diem in lieu of quarters, and fuel and transportation, while on topographical duty, from June 1 to 28, 1833; and July 19 to September 30, 1833; from October 1, 1833, to January 31, 1834; from May 1 to June 30; and for the month of August, 1834, at \$1.....	\$101 00	\$215 00
Rent of room for his quarters, at Weymouth, from October 1, 1832, to May 31, 1833; and at Detroit, for February and March, 1834.....	192 00	48 00
Commission, at 2½ per cent., on his disbursements on account of surveys, &c., between October 1, 1832, and March 31, 1834.....	84 60	31 23
For transportation of baggage:		
From Weymouth to Portland, in November, 1832, 244 miles; from Weymouth to Detroit, in July, 1833, 766 miles: 1,010 miles, at 12 cents per mile.....	121 20	.....
	2,526 73	2,242 08
TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.—MAJOR AND BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. J. ABERT.		
Pay.....	900 00	900 00
Subsistence.....	730 00	615 00
Forage.....	384 00	384 00
Servants' pay.....	161 52	192 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel, at the city of Washington, from October 1, 1832, to July 31, 1833; and from September 1, 1833, to September 30, 1834.....	409 75	439 50
Per diem allowance on extra duty, as the chief of the Topographical bureau, from August 1, 1833, to October 17, 1833, and from February 21 to September 30, 1834, at \$1 25.....	76 25	298 75
Per diem in charge of Topographical bureau, from January 1 to July 31, 1833.....	\$265 00	
Medicines furnished between November, 1832, and February, 1834.....	13 32	
Medicines in October.....	4 88	
His expenses, \$480, and per diem of \$8 for 88 days in October, November, and December, 1832, as special agent employed in the emigration of Ohio Indians.....	1,184 00	
Per diem of \$8 as special agent under Creek treaty, from May 4 to July 18, 1833, and travelling, at \$8 for every 20 miles distance, from Washington city to Creek agency and back, 1,544 miles.....	1,325 40	
	2,792 60	.....
Per diem and other allowance as special agent under the Creek treaty, between October 16, 1833, and September 30, 1834, (including his double rations and per diem, \$1 25, as chief of Topographical bureau, between October 18, 1833, and February 20, 1834,) while absent in the Creek nation.....		1,687 00
	5,660 12	4,728 62
TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.—MAJOR AND BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES KEARNEY.		
Pay.....	720 00	720 00
Subsistence.....	584 00	584 00
Forage.....	384 00	384 00
Servants' pay.....	161 53	192 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel, at Washington city, from October 1, 1832, to September 30, 1834.....	439 50	439 50
Commission of 2½ per cent. on his disbursements on account of the Topographical bureau, &c., between October 1, 1832, and September 30, 1834.....	73 30	106 87
Per diem in charge of Topographical bureau, from October 6 to December 31, 1832.....	108 75	.....
Transportation of baggage:		
From the city of Washington to Waccamaw lake, North Carolina, 482 miles, at 12 cents; from Washington city to Harper's Ferry and back, in August, 1834, 109 miles, at 9 cents.....		106 87
	2,677 08	2,739 24

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.—MAJOR AND BREVET LIEUT. COLONEL STEPHEN H. LONG.		
Pay.....	\$720 00	\$720 00
Subsistence.....	461 60	389 60
Forage.....	384 00	384 00
Servants' pay.....	133 92	144 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 00
Paid for quarters rented for him at Philadelphia, from the 1st October, 1832, to the 30th September, 1833.....	140 00	.....
Transportation, from Philadelphia to Athens, in June, 1834, 482 miles; from Memphis to the head of Segwichey valley, Tennessee, and back, 895 miles: total, 1,287 miles.....	.....	115 83
	2, 045 52	1, 959 43
TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.—MAJOR AND BREVET LIEUT. COLONEL P. H. PERRAULT. (Died January 28, 1834.)		
Pay.....	720 00	224 19
Subsistence.....	292 00	96 00
Forage.....	384 00	124 90
Servants' pay.....	161 53	62 45
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	48 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	19 51
Commutation of quarters and fuel:		
At Washington city, in 4th quarter of 1832.....	117 25	.....
At Washington city, from 1st January, 1833, to 28th February, 1833.....	83 00	.....
At Washington city, for March, April, and May, 1833.....	117 25	.....
At Washington city, for June, July, and August, 1833.....	87 75	.....
At Washington city, from the 1st to the 28th January, 1834, (the day of his death).....	.....	39 73
At Washington city, from the 1st September to the 30th November, 1833.....	29 25	73 25
At Washington city, for December, 1833.....	.....	44 00
	2, 203 03	742 03
TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.—MAJOR HARTMAN BACHE.		
Pay.....	720 00	720 00
Subsistence.....	584 00	584 00
Forage.....	384 00	384 00
Servants' pay.....	160 79	192 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 00
Per diem allowance, (while making survey, 76 days, to 8th November, 1832,) in lieu of quarters, &c., deducting a time when transportation was re- ceived, at \$1.....	76 00	.....
Paid for hired quarters for him at Philadelphia, from 9th November, 1832, to 11th July, 1833, at \$10.....	161 74	.....
Per diem, in lieu of quarters, &c., while on topographical duty, from 12th July to 13th August, 1833, 24 days, at \$1.....	24 00	.....
Paid for quarters hired for him at Philadelphia, from 14th August, 1833, to 28th February, 1834, and from the 1st June to 31st July, 1834, and 19th to 30th September, 1834.....	.....	180 37
Per diem allowance on topographical duty, in lieu of quarters, &c., between the 1st August and 18th September, 1834, less 18 days, while travelling, 37 days.....	.....	37 00
Commission, at 2½ per cent., on disbursements made by him while on topo- graphical duty in the 4th quarter of 1832, and 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of 1833.....	28 07	.....
Commission, at 2½ per cent., on disbursements made by him on account of sur- veys, 1st October, 1833, to 30th September, 1834.....	.....	4 26
Transportation of baggage:		
From Philadelphia to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, 154 miles; from Elmira to Philadelphia, 228 miles, at 12 cents.....	45 84	.....
From Philadelphia to Burlington, Vermont, 379 miles; thence to Port Kent, 10 miles; thence to Plattsburg, 12 miles; thence to Philadelphia, be- tween 11th July and 14th August, 1833, 803 miles, at 12 cents.....	96 36	.....
From Philadelphia to forks of Kennebec river, and back to Philadelphia, between the 1st August and 18th September, 1834, 1,084 miles, at 9 cts.....	.....	97 56
	2, 486 80	2, 405 19

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834
TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.—MAJOR WILLIAM G. M'NEIL.		
Pay.....	\$480 00	\$642 57
Subsistence.....	584 00	584 00
Forage.....		260 12
Servant's pay.....	66 96	153 28
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	122 20
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	50 32
For per diem in lieu of quarters, fuel, and transportation of baggage, on topographical duty:		
From 1st October, 1832, to 31st March 1833, (deducting 10 days on journey from Boston to Washington,) 172 days, at \$1 per day.....	172 00	
From 1st April to 30th June, 1833, (deducting 15 days while travelling, for which he received transportation,) say 76 days, at \$1.....	76 00	
From 1st July to 30th September, 1833, 92 days.....	92 00	
From 1st April to 31st August, 1834, 153 days.....		153 00
For transportation of baggage:		
From Boston to Washington city and back, 864 miles, in February, 1833, at 12 cents.....	103 68	
From Boston to Washington city, 432 miles; thence to Newport, R. I., 463 miles, between 27th May and 10th June, 1833: 836 miles, at 12 cents...	109 20	
	1, 777 84	1, 965 49
TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.—MAJOR J. D. GRAHAM.		
Pay.....	480 00	491 33
Subsistence.....	584 00	584 00
Forage.....		8 13
Servant's pay.....	66 96	77 66
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	76 40
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	31 41
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel at Washington city, from 18th October to 2d November, 1832, at \$9 09; from 6th November, 1833, to 24th July, 1834, at \$212 21.....	9 09	212 21
Per diem in lieu of quarters, &c., while on topographical duty in the field, sixteen days in October, 1832, and from 16th June to 30th September, 1833, 107 days; 28 days in October, 1833, and from 25th July to 30th September, 1834: 210 days, at \$1.....	123 00	87 00
Paid for rent of quarters for him at Philadelphia, from 5th November, 1832, to 9th June, 1833.....	71 33	
Commission, at 2½ per cent., on disbursements made by him on account of sur- veys in 4th quarter 1832, and 1st and 3d quarters 1833, and 4th quar- ter 1833, 1st quarter 1834, and from 18th June to 5th September, 1834..	70 07	46 88
Transportation from Winchester, Virginia, to Philadelphia, in November, 1832, 207 miles; from thence to Provincetown, 380 miles; from Boston to Salem, and back to Boston, 28 miles, in June 1833; from Province- town to Salem and back, in September, 1833, 264 miles; from Province- town to Washington city, 4th November, 1833, 516 miles; from Wash- ington city to Philadelphia and back, 1st December, 1833, 272 miles; and from Washington city to Provincetown, in August, 1834, 516 miles: total, 2,183 miles.....	105 48	131 68
Medicine and attendance between the 6th November, 1832, and 18th July, 1834.....	156 66	16 12
	1, 796 59	1, 772 72
TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.—CAPTAIN WILLIAM TURNBULL.		
Pay.....	480 00	480 00
Subsistence.....	584 00	584 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	72 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Commutation of quarters and fuel on topographical duty:		
At Washington, November and December, 1832.....	56 00	
At Washington, July and February, 1833.....	56 00	
At Washington, March and April, 1833.....	56 00	
Per diem allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel, and transporta- tion of baggage on topographical duty:		
For October, 1832.....	31 00	
From January 1 to February 28, 1833.....	56 00	
For May, 1833.....	31 00	

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
For June, July, August, and September, 1833	\$122 00	.....
For October, November, and December, 1833.....		\$92 00
At Washington, for first quarter 1834		90 00
At Washington, for second quarter 1834, 91 days		113 75
At Washington, for third quarter 1834, 92 days		92 00
For commission of 2½ per cent. for disbursing on account of roads and canals, West Feliciana railroad route, in August, 1833	36	.....
Transportation of baggage from Washington city to Harper's Ferry and back, 104 miles, July, 1834, at 9 cents.		9 36
	1, 642 32	1, 636 11
TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.—CAPTAIN WM. H. SWIFT.		
Pay	480 00	480 00
Subsistence	507 20	486 40
Servant's pay	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Commutation of quarters and fuel:		
September 12, 1832, to February 28, 1833, at Washington city	74 05	.....
March 1 to April 15, 1833, at Washington city	42 00	.....
February 23 to March 5, 1834, at Washington city		10 50
Per diem in lieu of quarters and fuel, and transportation of baggage on topographical duty, between April 17, 1833, and February 19, 1834, 303 days, at \$1 per day, say	168 00	135 00
Ditto, from March 9 to 24, 1834, 15 days, and from March 25 to May 31, 1834, 68 days: 83 days		83 00
Ditto, from June 1 to 26, 1834, and from June 28 to August 31, 1834, 91 days, at \$1		91 00
Ditto, in October, November, December, 1832, 67 days, at \$1	67 00	.....
Ditto, from September 1 to 30, 1834		30 00
For commission on disbursements on survey of railroad from New London to Worcester, and from Providence to Stonington, fourth quarter 1832 . .	1 32	.....
For transportation of baggage:		
From Washington city to New York, 225 miles; thence to Taneytown, N. J., and back, 56 miles; from Buttermilk Hill to New York and back, 66 miles; from Bald Hill to New York and back, 110 miles; from New London to Washington city, 354 miles, in April, May, and July, 1833, and February, 1834: total, 811 miles, at 12 cents	54 84	42 48
From Washington to Charleston, R. I., 388 miles; thence to New York, 163 miles: total, 551 miles, at 12 cents, in March, 1834		66 12
From New York to West Hills, New York; thence to Fire Island light, New York, in June, 1834, 55 miles, at 12 cents		4 95
From Boston to New London, 91 miles; thence to Providence and back, 102 miles; from New London to New York and back, 258 miles; from New London to Washington city, 354 miles; three journeys in October, November, December, 1832: total, 805 miles, at 12 cents	96 60	.....
Medicine and attendance in New York in May, 1833	39 98	.....
	1, 700 95	1, 604 45
TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.—CAPTAIN WILLIAM G. WILLIAMS.		
Pay	325 00	440 96
Subsistence	583 20	584 00
Servant's pay	66 93	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Commutation of quarters and fuel at Washington city, November 14 to December 31, 1832	36 57	.....
Ditto, from August 1 to September 30, 1833	35 25	.....
Ditto, from December 1, 1833, to July 15, 1834		174 72
Per diem allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel, and transportation of baggage:		
For surveying Provincetown harbor, October 12 to November 10, 1832, 27 days, at \$1	27 00	.....
For surveys in Florida, January 8 to April 24, 1833, 87 days, at \$2	174 00	.....
On duty in Topographical bureau at Washington city, December 4, 1833, to May 31, 1834, 172 days, at \$1 25 per day		215 00
Ditto, from June 1 to July 18, 1834, 45 days, at \$1 25		56 25
On topographical duty, November 1 to December 16, 1833, (less 10 days,) 35 days, at \$1 25		35 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Commission on disbursements, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.:		
On account of Provincetown harbor, October and November, 1832	\$15 81	.....
On account of surveys in Florida, first and second quarters 1833	67 46	.....
On account of survey of Pea Patch, fourth quarter 1833		\$10 49
On account of internal improvements, third quarter 1834		64 40
For transportation of baggage:		
From Washington city to Newport, Rhode Island, October 8 and 12, 1832, 403 miles	40 30	.....
From Newport, Rhode Island, to Provincetown, Massachusetts, and thence to Washington city, 675 miles	67 50	.....
From Washington city to New York, 225 miles; thence to Mobile, 1,258 miles; thence to Locosts, 60 miles, on survey duty between Mobile and Pensacola bay, 1,543 miles	154 30	.....
From Pensacola to Bright's, on Choctawhatchie river, 120 miles; thence to Washington city, May, 1833, 992 miles: total, 1,092 miles, at 10 cents ..	109 20	.....
From Washington to New York, 225 miles; thence to Delaware city, 128 miles; thence to Philadelphia and back, 78 miles; thence to Washington city, November and December, 1833, 549 miles		54 90
	1, 805 52	1, 810 72
CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—CAPTAIN AUGUSTUS CANFIELD.		
Pay	360 00	365 66
Subsistence	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay	66 96	70 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel at Washington city, from March 21 to September 30, 1834		126 05
Per diem in lieu of quarters, &c., on topographical duty, from October 1, 1832, to October 20, 1833, 385 days, at \$1	365 00	20 00
Paid for hired quarters and purchase of his fuel, allowance at Paterson, New Jersey, from October 21, 1833, to March 1, 1834		78 58
Commission, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., on money disbursed by him on account of the survey of Throg's Neck, between August 22, 1833, and January 9, 1834 ..		13 30
Extra pay for duty in the Topographical bureau at Washington city, from March 21, 1834, to September 30, 1834, 194 days, at \$1 25		242 50
Transportation from Paterson, New Jersey, to Washington city, in March, 1834, 227 miles		22 70
	1, 186 96	1, 333 79
ORDNANCE.—COLONEL GEORGE BOMFORD.		
Pay	900 00	900 00
Subsistence	876 00	876 00
Forage	384 00	384 00
Servants' pay	133 92	144 00
Servants' subsistence	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing	60 00	60 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel at Washington city, October 1, 1832, to September 30, 1834	529 50	497 20
	3, 029 42	3, 007 20
LIEUTENANT COLONEL GEORGE TALCOTT.		
Pay	720 00	720 00
Subsistence	730 00	730 00
Forage	288 00	288 00
Servants' pay	133 92	144 00
Servants' subsistence	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing	60 00	60 00
For transportation of baggage:		
From Springfield to Watervliet arsenal, 86 miles; thence to West Point and back, 200 miles, October, 1832; from Watervliet to Harper's Ferry, 409 miles; thence to Washington city, 52 miles; thence to Watervliet, 382 miles: total, 1,129 miles, at 12 cents	135 48	.....
From Watervliet arsenal to Springfield armory and back, February, 1833, 172 miles	20 64	.....
From Watervliet arsenal to Washington city and back, April, 1833, 764 miles, at 12 cents	91 68	.....
From Watervliet arsenal to Springfield armory and back, May, 1833, 172 miles; same, in June, 172 miles; same and back, August 25, 172 miles: total, 516 miles	61 92	.....

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
From Watervliet arsenal to Springfield armory, September, 1833, 172 miles.	\$20 64	.....
Same, October 12 to November 4, 1833, 172 miles		\$20 64
From Washington city to Watervliet arsenal, December 7, 1833, 382 miles ..		45 84
From Watervliet arsenal to Frankford arsenal and back, March, 1834, 482 miles		57 84
From Watervliet arsenal to Washington city, November 14, 1833, 382 miles ..		45 84
	2, 408 28	2, 258 16
ORDNANCE.—MAJOR HENRY K. CRAIG.		
Pay	600 00	600 00
Subsistence	584 00	552 00
Forage	288 00	288 00
Servants' pay	133 93	144 00
Servants' subsistence	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing	60 00	60 00
Transportation:		
From Watertown arsenal, <i>via</i> Boston, to New York and back, in October, 1832, 426 miles; from Watertown arsenal to Harper's Ferry, 455 miles; thence to Washington city, 52 miles; thence to Watertown arsenal, in November, 1832, 438 miles; from Watertown, <i>via</i> Boston, to New York and back, in December, 1832, 426 miles; from Boston to Philadelphia, <i>via</i> Springfield and New York, 407 miles, and back to Boston, in Feb- ruary, 1833, 296 miles; from Watertown arsenal, <i>via</i> Springfield, to Middletown and back, in March, 1833, 419 miles; from Watertown arsenal to Washington city and back, in April, 1833, 878 miles; from Watertown arsenal, <i>via</i> Springfield, to Middletown and back, direct, in May, 1833, 223 miles; from Watertown arsenal to Watervliet arsenal, <i>via</i> New York, and back, in June and July, 1833, 534 miles; from Water- town arsenal to Baltimore and back, July 23, 1833, 800 miles; from Watertown arsenal to New Haven and Springfield and back, August 24, 1833, 227 miles; from Watertown arsenal to the armory at Milbury, 80 miles; thence to New Haven and back, 276 miles; thence to North's factory and back, between July 26 and November 12, 1833, 226 miles; from Watertown to Springfield and back, August 6, 1833, 152 miles; from Watertown arsenal to Middletown and Springfield and back, Sep- tember, 1833, 259 miles; total, 6,574 miles, at 12 cents per mile	788 88	.....
From Watertown arsenal to Milbury and back, in December, 1833, 80 miles; from Watertown arsenal to Middletown and Springfield and back, in January, 1834, 227 miles; from Watertown arsenal to Middletown, <i>via</i> Chicopee, and back, 244 miles; from Watertown arsenal to Middletown, Milbury, and Chicopee, and back, 232 miles; and Chicopee and back, 160 miles, in April, 1834: 943 miles, at 12 cents		113 16
From Watertown arsenal to Philadelphia, in June, 1834, 296 miles, at 12 cents; from Watertown to Chicopee and back, in August, 1834, and the same in September, 1834, 320 miles, at 9 cents		64 32
	2, 600 81	1, 967 48
MAJOR AND BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL W. J. WORTH.		
Pay	690 00	600 00
Subsistence	584 00	584 00
Forage	288 00	288 00
Servants' pay	122 92	144 00
Servants' subsistence	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing	60 00	60 00
For transportation of baggage:		
From Frankford arsenal to Georgetown, District of Columbia, and back, 288 miles, at 12 cents	34 56	.....
From Frankford arsenal to Pittsburg and back, 610 miles, December, 1832 ..	73 20	.....
From Baltimore to Frankford arsenal, October, 1832, 103 miles	12 36	.....
From Frankford arsenal to Pittsburg and back, April 27, 1833, 610 miles ..	73 20	.....
From Frankford arsenal to Washington city and back, April 12, 1833, 284 miles	34 08	.....
From Frankford arsenal to West Point and back, May 17, 1833, 274 miles ..	32 88	.....
From Frankford arsenal to Watervliet and back, June 11 to July 4, 1833, 484 miles; from Frankford arsenal to Bellona arsenal and back, 12th to 22d July, 1833, 524 miles; from Frankford arsenal to Springfield armory and back, July 27 to August 7, 1833, 446 miles; from Frankford arsenal to Georgetown, District of Columbia, and back, 19th to 24th August, 1833, 288 miles; from Frankford arsenal to Pittsburg and back, August 29 to September 9, 1833, 305 miles; total, 3,352 miles, at 12 cents per mile ..	282 24	.....

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
From Frankford arsenal to Pittsburg and back, December 21, 1833, 610 miles, at 12 cents per mile.....		\$73 20
From Frankford arsenal to Georgetown and back, January 26, 1834, 288 miles.....		34 56
From Frankford arsenal to Pittsburg, 305 miles; thence to Georgetown, District of Columbia, 226 miles; thence to Frankford arsenal, 144 miles, 10th to 25th April, 1834: 675 miles.....		81 00
From Frankford arsenal to New York and back, February 27, 1834, 168 miles, and same on March 19, 1834, 168 miles: total, 336 miles, at 12 cents per mile.....		40 32
From Frankford arsenal to West Point, thence to Watervliet, 103 miles; thence back to Frankford arsenal, 242 miles, 17th to 27th May, 1834: 484 miles, at 12 cents per mile.....		58 08
From Frankford arsenal to Georgetown, District of Columbia, and back, 288 miles, 2d to 14th May, 1834.....		34 56
From Frankford arsenal to Vergennes, Vermont, and back, 706 miles, June 17, 1834.....		84 72
From Frankford arsenal to Georgetown, District of Columbia, and back, July 31, 1834, 288 miles; from same to West Point and back, 278 miles, July 27, 1834; from same to Bellona arsenal and back, August 12, 1834, 524 miles: total, 1,090 miles, at 9 cents per mile.....		98 10
Medical attendance on him at Pittsburg, September, 1833.....	\$10 00	
	2, 454 44	2, 326 54
ORDNANCE.—CAPTAIN AND BREVET MAJOR RUFUS L. BAKER.		
Pay.....	480 00	480 00
Subsistence.....	528 80	544 00
Servant's pay.....	66 93	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Transportation:		
From Wingham, Connecticut, to Augusta, Maine; thence to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1833: 1,035 miles.....		124 20
	1, 178 73	1, 323 20
ORDNANCE.—CAPTAIN J. W. RIPLEY.		
Pay.....	535 48	620 00
Subsistence.....	436 00	584 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From Charleston, South Carolina, to Hancock arsenal, May, 1833, 1,139 miles, at 12 cents per mile.....	136 68	
	1, 278 12	1, 379 00
ORDNANCE.—CAPTAIN RICHARD BACHE.		
Pay.....	480 00	480 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	584 00
Servant's pay.....	66 94	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Paid for rent of rooms for his quarters at Fort Moultrie, from 1st January to the 30th April, 1833, and from 22d May to 8th June, 1833.....	54 96	
For transportation of baggage:		
From St. Louis to Washington city, in October, 1832, 856 miles; from thence to Watervliet arsenal, in October, 1832, 383 miles; from thence to Fort Moultrie, in December, 1832, 932 miles; thence to Charleston and back, twice, in January and February, 1833, 20 miles; from Fort Moultrie to Washington city, June, 1833, 549 miles; thence to Watervliet arsenal, in June, 1833, 383 miles; and from thence to Washington city, in September, 1833, 383 miles: total, 3,506 miles, at 12 cents.....	420 72	
	1, 417 62	1, 239 00
ORDNANCE.—CAPTAIN JOHN SYMINGTON.		
Pay.....	480 00	480 00
Subsistence.....	443 20	547 20
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Servant's subsistence	\$73 00	\$73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
For rent of quarters at Washington city, from 1st October to 15th November, 1832	25 00	.....
For transportation of baggage:		
From Washington city to Fort Monroe and back, 426 miles, March, 1833	51 12	.....
From St. Louis to Washington city, 856 miles, June, 1833	102 72	.....
From Washington city, <i>via</i> St. Louis, to St. Louis arsenal, April, 1833, 858 miles	102 96	.....
From Washington city to Philadelphia and back, July 7, 1833, 272 miles	32 64	.....
From Washington city to St. Louis, November 13, 1833, 856 miles .....	.....	102 72
From Washington city to Iron-Works opposite Red Hook and back, in December, 1832, 646 miles	77 52	.....
From Washington arsenal to Columbia foundry and back, 10 miles, 4th quarter 1832	1 20	.....
Per diem of \$1 25, as member board of ordnance, from May to September 30, 1833	155 66	.....
	1, 641 98	1, 304 92
ORDNANCE.—CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. BELL.		
Pay	480 00	480 00
Subsistence	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay	66 93	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel at Washington city, from October 1, 1832, to May 31, 1833; from July, 1833, to July 20, 1834; and from the 2d to the 30th September, 1834	273 73	248 89
Transportation from Washington city to Fort Lafayette, 235 miles; thence to Bellona arsenal, 372 miles; thence to Washington city, 137 miles: 744 miles	89 28	.....
Per diem, on duty in Ordnance office, between October 1, 1832, and September 30, 1834	656 25	401 25
	1, 961 19	1, 597 14
ORDNANCE.—CAPTAIN EDWARD HARDING.		
Pay	695 00	720 00
Subsistence	510 40	584 00
Servant's pay	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Transportation from Mount Vernon arsenal, Alabama, to Mobile and back, four trips, between December, 1832, and March, 1833, 288 miles; from Mount Vernon arsenal to Dog river and back, <i>via</i> Mobile, in April, 1833, 170 miles; from Mount Vernon arsenal to Mobile and back, in May and June, 1833, three times, 216 miles; from Mount Vernon arsenal to Coke's mill, in April, May, and June, 1833, five trips, 250 miles; from Mount Vernon arsenal to Mobile and back, seven trips, 504 miles; from Mount Vernon arsenal to Coke and Smith's saw-mills and back, two trips, 20 miles; from Mount Vernon arsenal to Fort Stoddard's bluff and back, two trips, 12 miles; 536 miles in 3d quarter 1833; 1,460 miles, at 12 cents	175 20	.....
Transportation from Mount Vernon arsenal to Mobile and other places, as above, and back, between October 1, 1833, and September 30, 1834, 1,104 miles .....	.....	128 16
	1, 550 56	1, 607 16
ORDNANCE.—CAPTAIN ALFRED MORDECAI.		
Pay	480 00	480 00
Subsistence	428 80	292 00
Servant's pay	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Per diem allowance, travelling on court-martial duty, Dec., 1832	\$23 33	.....
Per diem allowance as member, 6 days, at \$1 25	7 50	.....
Per diem allowance as special judge advocate, 9 days	11 25	.....
For transportation of baggage:	42 08	.....
From Washington to West Point and back, December, 1832, on court-martial duty, 560 miles, at 10 cents	56 00	.....

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Per diem, October and November, 1832.....	\$76 25	
Per diem, on special duty, at \$3, by order of War Department, from October 1, 1832, to November 30, 1832.....	183 00	
	\$259 25	
	1, 436 09	\$947 00
ORDNANCE.—CAPTAIN BENJAMIN HUGER.		
Pay.....	480 00	480 00
Subsistence.....	510 40	512 80
Servant's pay.....	66 00	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Transportation:		
From Fort Monroe to Chickahominy river and back, in November, 1832, 114 miles; from Fort Monroe to Norfolk and back, in December, 1832, 146 miles; from Fort Monroe to Norfolk and back, between January 3 and December 12, 1833, 7 times, 224 miles; and from Fort Monroe to Bel- lona arsenal, in January, 1834, 228 miles: total, 698 miles.....	44 40	27 36
	1, 203 80	1, 195 16
ORDNANCE.—CAPTAIN J. A. J. BRADFORD.		
Pay.....	540 00	480 00
Subsistence.....	348 00	292 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel at New York, from June 1 to Aug- ust 30, 1834, \$70 50, and 10 days in September, 1834, \$8 16.....		78 66
Transportation:		
From New York to Philadelphia and back, September, 1834, 178 miles.....		16 02
From Mount Vernon arsenal to Mobile and back, November, 1832, 72 miles; from Mount Vernon arsenal to Pittsburg, in January, 1833, 1,286 miles; from thence to Fort Monroe, <i>via</i> Washington city, April, 1833, 425 miles; total, 1,783 miles, at 12 cents.....	213 96	
From Washington city to Fort Monroe and back, in April, 1833, on court-martial duty, 404 miles.....	\$40 40	
Allowance, travelling 404 miles.....	16 83	
Allowance as member of court-martial 4 days.....	5 00	
	62 23	
From Fort Monroe to New Orleans and back, 2,360 miles; from New Orleans to Fort Jackson and back, 150 miles; to Fort Pike and back, 62 miles; to Fort Wood and back, 40 miles, between November 10, 1833, and Janu- ary 16, 1834: 2,612 miles.....		313 44
From Fort Monroe to Springfield, 565 miles; thence to Chicopee factory and back, 11 miles; thence to Watertown arsenal and back, 138 miles; thence to North's carbine factory, 40 miles; thence to New Haven, 26 miles; thence to Waters's factory, 97 miles; thence to Whitney's factory, 98 miles; thence to North's factory, 26 miles; thence to New York, 100 miles; thence to Philadelphia, 98 miles, between February 23 and March 23, 1834: 1,189 miles.....		142 58
From Philadelphia to Springfield, 227 miles; thence to Pittsfield, 114 miles; to Millbury, 57 miles; to Watertown arsenal, 41 miles; to Starr's armory, 105 miles; from Springfield to Chicopee factory and back, 10 miles; from Middletown to New York and back, 200 miles; Middletown to Starr's armory and back, 8 miles; to Ames's and back, 86 miles; to Edwards's armory and back, 52 miles; to New York and back, 200 miles; and thence (Middletown) to New York, 100 miles, between April 20 and May 20, 1834: 1,200 miles.....		143 00
From New York to Pittsfield, 144 miles, at 12 cents; thence to New York, 144 miles, at 9 cents; from New York to North's armory, and thence to Middletown, 104 miles; thence to Ames's sword factory, and thence to New York, 186 miles; from New York to North's armory again, and thence to Middletown, 104 miles; thence to North's armory and back to Middletown, 4 miles; thence to Starr's armory and back, 4 miles; thence to Ames's sword factory and to Springfield, 48 miles; thence to Mill- bury, 57 miles; thence to Middletown, 83 miles; thence to Starr's armory and back, 4 miles; thence to New York, 100 miles, between the 13th and 30th June, 1834: 982 miles.....		92 70
From New York to Whitney's armory and back, 156 miles, August 2, 1834; from New York to Pittsfield and back, 288 miles, August 10; from New		

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
York to Starr's armory and back, August 16, 204 miles; from New York to North's armory and back, August 30, 1834, 204 miles: 852 miles, at 9 cents.		\$76 68
	\$1, 334 15	1, 811 18
ORDNANCE.—CAPTAIN JOHN HILLS.		
Pay	480 00	480 00
Subsistence	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Paid for quarters rented by him, from October 1, 1832, to June 30, 1833, at Quincy, Florida, and from July 1, 1833, to March 31, 1834, at Mount Vernon; from July 1 to September 30, 1834, at Pensacola; and from April 1 to June 30, 1834, at Chattahoochee, at \$10 per month	120 00	120 00
Transportation:		
From Mount Vernon, Florida, to Hall's branch and back, in May, 1833, 114 miles; from Mount Vernon to Tallahassee and back, in July, 1833, 90 miles; the same, in January, 1834, 90 miles; from Chattahoochee to Tallahassee and back, in July 1833, 90 miles: 384 miles	35 28	10 80
From Quincy, Florida, to Apalachicola and back, in November, 1832, 282 miles	33 84	.....
	1, 131 08	1, 077 80
REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.—COLONEL HENRY DODGE.		
Pay	873 53	1, 080 00
Subsistence	375 60	438 00
Forage	397 41	385 30
Servants' pay	161 21	192 00
Servants' subsistence	133 80	146 00
Servants' clothing	60 00	60 00
Forage for two horses issued in kind at Camp Jackson, December 18, 1833, to June 1, 1834, and for one horse for June, 1834, cost		154 19
Transportation:		
From Fort Gibson to Fort Leavenworth, in September, 1834, 400 miles		36 00
From Washington city to Fort Crawford, <i>via</i> Galena, and thence to Jefferson Barracks, August, 1833, 1,504 miles	180 48	.....
	2, 182 03	2, 491 49
REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.—LIEUTENANT COLONEL S. W. KEARNEY.		
Pay	772 57	900 00
Subsistence	334 20	365 00
Forage	343 22	360 00
Servants' pay	161 40	192 00
Servants' subsistence	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing	60 00	60 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel at New York, from October 1, 1832, to March 11, 1833, and to April 30	304 15	.....
Paid for quarters rented at Louisville, from May 18 to August 24, 1833, and fuel furnished for the same	100 07	.....
Forage in kind for two horses at Jefferson Barracks, for December, 1833, and for one horse at Camp Jackson, in June, 1834.		26 93
Transportation from New York to West Point and back, on court-martial duty, February, 1833, 110 miles	\$11 00	
Per diem, travelling on court-martial duty	3 66	
Per diem, as member, four days	4 00	
	18 66	.....
Transportation from New York to Washington city and back, in March, 1833, 225 miles; from Washington city to New York, 225 miles; thence to Canandaigua, <i>via</i> Albany, 346 miles; thence to Buffalo, 91 miles; thence to Ashtabula, 120 miles; thence to Willsville, 95 miles; thence to Louisville, 512 miles; thence to Jefferson Barracks, <i>via</i> St. Louis, 276 miles; thence to Louisville, 276 miles, between April 15 and June 30, 1833; from Louisville to Cincinnati and back, and thence, <i>via</i> St. Louis, to Jefferson Barracks, in August, 1833., 470 miles; thence to Fort Gibson, in June, 1834, 500 miles: 3, 361 miles, at 12 cents	343 32	60 00
	2, 583 59	2, 109 93

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1833.
REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.—MAJOR R. B. MASON.		
Pay.....	\$616 77	
Subsistence.....	292 00	
Forage.....	18 80	
Servant's pay.....	35 24	
Servant's subsistence.....	14 80	
Servant's clothing.....	47 09	
For commutation of quarters and fuel:		
In New York, in part of 4th quarter of 1832.....	\$9 88	
In New York, March 20 to April 9, 1833.....	33 11	
In Washington city, April 10 to June 21, 1833.....	80 52	
	123 51	
For forage of two horses at Camp Jackson, December 14 to 31, 1833.....	14 03	
For forage of two horses, January and February, 1834.....		
For forage of one horse, March 1834.....	62 21	
For forage of one horse, in 2d quarter of 1834, 23 bushels corn, \$1 25; 1,374 pounds hay, at 75 cents.....	39 05	
		\$101 26
For transportation of baggage:		
From New York to Galena, 1,950 miles; thence to camp on White Water, 140 miles; from Fort Crawford to Rock island, 180 miles; thence to Fredericktown, Md., 1,171 miles; paid October 24, 1832; total, 3,450 miles, at 12 cents.....	\$414 00	
From Fredericktown, Md., to New York, in November, 1832, 232 miles, at 12 cents.....	27 84	
From New York to Albany and back, November, 1832, 302 miles, at 12 cents.....	36 24	
From New York to Baltimore, December, 1832, 187 miles, at 12 cents.....	22 44	
From Washington city to New York and back, 450 miles, from Washington to Philadelphia and back, 272 miles, in March and May, 1833; 722 miles, at 12 cents.....	86 64	
From Washington city to Jefferson Barracks, in July, 1833, 866 miles, at 12 cents.....	103 92	
	691 08	
Premium allowed as captain of 1st infantry, on men enlisted at Albany and Baltimore, between November 15, 1832, and February 28, 1833..	\$90 00	
Allowed as paid for quarters and fuel during same time.....	70 60	
	160 60	
	2, 413 92	101 26
DRAGOONS.—CAPTAIN CLIFTON WHARTON.		
Pay.....	575 50	710 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Forage.....	151 22	264 00
Servant's pay.....	80 70	96 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty:		
For travelling, \$15 75; and as member of court-martial at Franklin, Mis- souri, November, 1832, \$27 50.....	43 25	
As special judge advocate at Jefferson Barracks, September 25 to October 5, 1833, 11 days.....	13 75	
For forage:		
At Camp Jackson, April and May, 1834, 15½ bushels of corn, at \$1 25; 854 pounds of hay, 75 cents.....	12 97	
At Fort Gibson, August, 1834, 7¾ bushels of corn, at \$1, and 434 pounds of hay.....	7 75	
For transportation of baggage:		
From Jefferson Barracks to Franklin, Missouri, and back, on court-martial duty, November and December, 1832, 380 miles, at 10 cents.....	38 00	
From Jefferson Barracks to Nashville, Tenn., May, 1833, 329 miles, at 12 cents.....	30 48	
From Nashville to Gallatin, Tenn., 25 miles, June 9; from Gallatin to Nash- ville and back, 19 miles, June 19, 50 miles; Gallatin to Lebanon and back, June 28, 32 miles; from Gallatin to Nashville and back, 50 miles, June 30; from Gallatin to Nashville, 25 miles; thence to McMinnville, 74 miles; thence to Knoxville, 125 miles; thence to Nashville, 199 miles, July and August; total 580 miles, at 12 cents.....	69 60	
Allowance for quarters and fuel while recruiting at Nashville, between May 1 and August 7, 1833, paid him.....	31 75	
	1, 458 97	1, 465 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
DRAGOONS.—CAPTAIN EDWIN V. SUMNER.		
Pay.....	\$736 00	\$720 00
Subsistence.....	257 80	292 00
Forage.....	152 50	240 00
Servant's pay.....	79 61	96 00
Servant's subsistence.....	70 73	
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Forage:		
For one horse at Camp Jackson, 1st quarter, 1834, 22½ bushels corn, at \$1 25; 1,260 pounds hay, at 75 cents; two horses at Camp Jackson for April, and horse at Camp Jackson for May and June, 30¼ bushels corn, at \$1 25; 1,694 pounds hay, at 75 cents.....		88 84
For transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Niagara to Buffalo and back, 74 miles, February, 1833, at 12 cents.....	8 88	
From Covington to Canandaigua, 112 miles; thence to Utica, 114 miles; thence to Canandaigua, 114 miles, April, 1833; from Fort Niagara to Canandaigua and back, April 30, 1833, 115½ miles; from Canandaigua to Utica, 114 miles; thence to Watertown, New York, May, 1833, 190 miles; total, 645½ miles, at 12 cents.....	77 46	
From Fort Niagara to Buffalo and back, 74 miles, April, 1833, at 12 cents.....	8 88	
From Fort Gibson to Fayetteville, Arkansas Territory, and back, 154 miles; and while travelling in county of Washington, 30 miles, between 7th and 15th February, 1834, 184 miles.....		22 08
From Fort Gibson to Little Rock and back, April 2, 1834, 450 miles; from Spadia Bluffs to Dardanelles and back, March 30, 1834, 47 miles; total, 497 miles, at 12 cents.....		59 64
From Fort Niagara to Buffalo and back, November, 1832, 74 miles, at 12 cents.....	8 88	
From Fort Niagara to Buffalo and back, 74 miles, at 12 cents.....	8 88	
Allowance for quarters and fuel, at different places, while recruiting, in April, May, and June, 1833, paid by him.....	34 25	
	1, 473 14	1, 621 56
DRAGOONS.—CAPTAIN REUBEN HOLMES.		
Pay.....	600 96	
Subsistence.....	237 00	
Forage.....	127 97	
Servant's pay.....	69 99	
Servant's subsistence.....	67 00	
Servant's clothing.....	27 50	
Paid for quarters rented for him at St. Louis, from October 1, 1832, to April 30, 1833.....	56 00	
Transportation from St. Louis to Franklin and back, on court- martial duty, December, 1832.....	\$35 00	
Per diem allowance, travelling 350 miles.....	14 58	
Per diem allowance, as member and recorder of the court, 21 days, at \$2 50.....	52 50	
Per diem allowance, 5 days' employment before and after the ses- sion of the court, at \$2 50.....	12 50	
	114 58	
Transportation from St. Louis to Jefferson Barracks and back, January, 1833, 20 miles.....	2 00	
Per diem, travelling on court-martial duty, 20 miles.....	83	
Per diem, travelling as special judge advocate, 4 days, at \$2 50; and for 3 days preparing charges and copying proceedings, at \$1 25.....	13 75	
Transportation:		
From St. Louis to Louisville, in April, 1833, 266 miles.....	16 58	
From St. Louis to Jefferson Barracks, on court-martial duty, in March and April, 1833, 20 miles.....	31 92	
Per diem as member and judge advocate, 26 days, at \$2 50.....	2 00	
Per diem 4 days' employment before and after the court was in session.....	65 00	
Per diem allowance, travelling, at \$1 25 for each 30 miles.....	5 00	
	83	
Allowance as so much paid for quarters and fuel at Louisville, while re- cruiting, in May and June, 1833.....	72 83	
	20 00	
	1, 442 33	

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
DRAGOONS.—CAPTAIN DAVID HUNTER.		
Pay	\$547 08	\$720 00
Subsistence	292 00	292 00
Forage	165 66	232 00
Servant's pay	58 20	88 00
Servant's subsistence	54 26	73 00
Servant's clothing	22 09	27 50
Forage in kind for two horses at Camp Jackson for January and February, and three horses in May, 1834, cost		88 08
Transportation from Fort Howard to Cincinnati, in May, 1833, 800 miles	96 00	
Allowances for quarters and fuel at Cincinnati, while recruiting, in June and July, 1833	18 06	
	1, 253 20	1, 520 58
DRAGOONS.—CAPTAIN EUSTACE TRENOR.		
Pay	493 66	640 00
Subsistence	357 20	325 60
Forage		244 12
Servant's pay	55 80	90 00
Servant's subsistence	59 40	73 00
Servant's clothing	24 48	30 00
For transportation of baggage:		
From Key West to New York, February 7, 1834, 1,469 miles, at 12 cents		176 28
From Washington city to Jefferson Barracks, June 1, 1834, 866 miles		103 92
	990 54	1, 682 92
DRAGOONS.—CAPTAIN NATHAN BOONE.		
Pay	600 00	650 00
Subsistence	292 00	292 00
Forage	192 00	288 00
Servant's pay	60 93	96 00
Servant's subsistence	66 80	73 00
Servant's clothing	27 50	30 00
Transportation from Fort Gibson to Jefferson Barracks, in October, 1833, 510 miles; from St. Louis to Franklin, Missouri, 165 miles; thence to St. Charles, 145 miles; thence to Franklin, 145 miles; thence to Inde- pendence, 108 miles; thence to Franklin, 108 miles, in December, 1833, and January, 1834; 1,181 miles		141 72
Allowed as paid for quarters and fuel while recruiting at Franklin, Missouri, from October 15, 1833, to April 29, 1834		61 24
	1, 239 23	1, 631 96
DRAGOONS.—CAPTAIN LEMUEL FORD.		
Pay	523 87	605 00
Subsistence	267 20	292 00
Forage	184 00	280 00
Servant's pay	63 00	96 00
Servant's subsistence	66 80	73 00
Servant's clothing	27 50	30 00
Transportation from Fort Gibson to Jefferson Barracks, in October, 1833, 510 miles; from St. Louis to Charleston, Indiana, in October, 1833, 271 miles; from Charleston to Madison, Indiana, and back, and from Charles- ton to various places and back, at various times, on the recruiting ser- vice, between November 2, 1833, and March 26, 1834, 1,085 miles = 1,866 miles, at 12 cents; from Fort Gibson to Fort Leavenworth, in September, 1834, 400 miles, at 9 cents		259 92
Allowance as so much paid for quarters and fuel in Indiana while recruiting, between October 15, 1833, and March 25, 1834		65 52
	1, 132 37	1, 701 44
DRAGOONS.—CAPTAIN JESSE B. BROWNE.		
Pay	592 57	648 06
Subsistence	292 00	292 00
Forage	202 38	288 00
Servant's pay	66 64	96 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Transportation from St. Louis to Equality, 124 miles; thence to Shawneetown and back, twice, 64 miles; thence to Parkersburg, Virginia, 413 miles; thence, by Cincinnati, to Portsmouth, Ohio, 301 miles; thence to Point Pleasant and back, 148 miles, between November 4, 1833, and April 15, 1834: 1,050 miles.....		\$126 00
Allowed as pay for quarters and fuel while recruiting at Parkersburg, Virginia, and other places, between January 23 and April 17, 1834.....		30 75
	\$1, 256 59	1, 583 81
DRAGOONS.—CAPTAIN JESSE BEAN.		
Pay.....	484 93	566 66
Subsistence.....	276 00	267 20
Forage.....	188 36	232 00
Servant's pay.....	64 67	88 00
Servant's subsistence.....	69 00	66 80
Servant's clothing.....	28 30	27 50
Transportation from Jefferson Barracks to Jonesburg, Tennessee, 627 miles; thence to Elizabethtown and back, twice, 72 miles; thence to Newport, and back to Jonesburg, 96 miles, between December 18, 1833, and February 31, 1834: 795 miles.....		95 40
	1, 111 26	1, 343 56
DRAGOONS.—CAPTAIN MATTHEW DUNCAN.		
Pay.....	577 40	647 09
Subsistence.....	276 80	292 00
Forage.....	194 57	288 00
Servant's pay.....	65 00	96 00
Servant's subsistence.....	69 20	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	28 46	30 00
Transportation from Jefferson Barracks to Fort Gibson, in May, 1834, 500 miles.....		60 00
	1, 211 43	1, 486 09
DRAGOONS.—CAPTAIN DAVID PERKINS.		
Pay.....	387 38	701 65
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Forage.....	78 45	184 00
Servant's pay.....	80 70	96 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Commutation of fuel and quarters at New York, from April 5 to June 26, 1833.	58 75	
Commutation of fuel and quarters at New York, from November 30 to December 24, 1832.....	21 86	
Forage of one horse at Camp Jackson, June, 1834, 7½ bushels corn, at \$1 25, 420 pounds forage.....		12 48
Forage of two horses, same place, March, 15½ bushels corn, at \$1 25, 868 pounds forage.....		25 68
For transportation of baggage:		
From New York to eastern Pennsylvania and back, in December, 1833, 144 miles.....		14 40
From New York to Philadelphia and back, June, 1833, 178 miles.....	17 80	
From Fort Winnebago to New York, November, 1832, 1,381 miles.....	138 10	
Premium allowed on men enlisted at Easton in January and February, 1833.	68 00	
Allowed as paid for quarters and fuel between January 1 and March 31, 1833.	45 25	
	1, 291 29	1, 429 21
DRAGOONS.—FIRST LIEUTENANT P. ST. GEORGE COOKE.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, servant's clothing.....	1, 040 33	1, 115 95
Paid for rent of quarters at Athens, Alabama, from October 9 to December 31, 1833.....		32 90
Per diem as special judge advocate to a general court-martial at Fort Gibson, from January 31 to April 14, 1834, 74 days, at \$1 25.....		92 50
Forage in kind for one horse, as adjutant at Camp Jackson, for January and March, 1834, cost, \$25 85; and for 25 days in May, at Fort Gibson, \$10 43, and 6 days in May, 1834, at Fort Towson, \$2 64.....		38 92
Transportation from Fort Leavenworth to Jefferson Barracks, October, 1832, 325 miles.....	32 50	

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Transportation from West Point to Charleston, South Carolina, November, 1832, 824 miles	\$82 40	.....
Transportation from Jefferson Barracks, <i>via</i> St. Louis, to Nashville, April, 1833, 312 miles.....	31 20	.....
From Nashville to Columbia, Tennessee, 42 miles; thence to Charlotte, 55 miles; thence to Dove, 55 miles; thence to Clarksville, 39 miles; thence to Reynoldsburg, 55 miles; thence to Perryville, 38 miles; thence to Lexington, 23 miles; thence to Jackson, 28 miles; thence to Nashville, Tennessee, 147 miles, September, 1833: 482 miles.....	48 20	.....
From Fort Gibson to Fort Towson and back, in May, 1834: 400 miles.....		\$40 00
Allowed as paid for quarters and fuel between April 25 and August 14, 1833, recruiting.....	29 23	.....
	1, 263 86	1, 320 27
DRAGOONS.—FIRST LIEUTENANT A. VAN BUREN.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing	1, 321 51	1, 370 97
For commutation of quarters and fuel at Washington city, 4th quarter 1832, to September 30, 1833.....	273 71	.....
For commutation of quarters and fuel at Washington city, 4th quarter 1833, to September 30, 1834.....		256 12
For transportation of baggage:		
From Washington city to New York and back, June, 1833, 450 miles, at 12 cents.....	54 00	.....
From Washington city to Fort Monroe, 202 miles; thence to Richmond, 99 miles; thence to Bellona arsenal, 15 miles; thence to Washington city, 137 miles, 4th August, 1833: 453 miles.....	54 36	.....
From Washington city to New York and back, August, 1834, 450 miles, at 9 cents.....		40 00
Per diem in charge of clothing bureau, from the 3d June to 13th July, 1833.....	51 25	.....
	1, 754 83	1, 667 09
DRAGOONS.—FIRST LIEUTENANT J. P. SIMONTON.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing	761 93	787 66
For transportation of baggage:		
From Washington city to Brownsville, Pennsylvania, 205 miles; thence to Wheeling, 59 miles; thence to Washington city, 264 miles, May, 1833: 528 miles.....	52 80	.....
Per diem under orders of subsistence department, from 1st to 9th November, 1833.....	11 25	.....
Transportation and subsistence while with Choctaw emigration, from September 28 to December 30, 1832; ditto, from Fort Towson to Washington city, 1,874 miles; from ditto to Frankford, Pennsylvania, <i>via</i> Dupont's powder-works, for the purpose of purchasing 10,000 pounds rifle powder; proving it at United States arsenal, &c., transportation from Washington to Logansport, (to remove Weas,) 733 miles, including pay as disbursing agent of Choctaws, from September 30, 1832, to June 1, 1833, and to Weas from June 1 to September 30, 1833: 12 months, at \$61.....	1, 210 70	.....
Transportation from Logansport to Washington, 733 miles; pay as disbursing agent for Weas, from September 30 to December 31, 1833, 3 months, at \$61; transportation from ditto, <i>via</i> Norfolk, Richmond, &c., to Maumee, Ohio, 1,075 miles, thence to Washington, 461 miles; pay included as disbursing agent to exploring expedition of Ottowas, July to September, 1834.....		562 90
	2, 036 68	1, 350 56
DRAGOONS.—FIRST LIEUTENANT JEFFERSON DAVIS.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing	924 69	1, 061 05
Transportation from Fort Crawford to Jefferson Barracks, in May, 1833, 401 miles; thence to Louisville, 276 miles; thence to Lexington, 77 miles, and back to Jefferson Barracks, 353 miles, July, 1833: 1,107 miles.....	110 70	.....
Transportation from Camp Jackson to St. Louis and back, June, 1834, 1,000 miles.....		100 00
Forage in kind at Camp Jackson, January 1 to May 31, 1834.....		63 03

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Allowed as paid for quarters and fuel at Lexington, recruiting, from June 1 to July 3, 1833.	\$12 50	.....
	1, 047 89	\$1, 224 08
DRAGOONS.—FIRST LIEUTENANT L. P. LUPTON.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	929 50	1, 073 45
Transportation from Fort Towson to Red river and back, in January, 1833, 120 miles; from Fort Towson to Nashville, <i>via</i> Little Rock and Memphis, in June, 1833, 597 miles; from Nashville to Louisville, and thence to Jefferson Barracks, September, 1833, 466 miles: 1,173 miles.	117 30	.....
Forage in kind for two horses at Camp Jackson, for January and March, 1834, and for one horse second quarter 1834; and two for August, 1834, at Fort Gibson.		92 16
Corn for one horse at Fort Towson, May, 1833.	7 75	.....
Allowed as paid for quarters and fuel at Nashville, from June 18 to August 15, 1833, recruiting.	21 74	.....
	1, 076 29	* 1, 165 61
DRAGOONS.—FIRST LIEUTENANT THOMAS SWORDS.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	943 64	1, 001 98
Commutation of quarters and fuel while on duty on Cumberland road, from January 2 to March 17, 1833, 75 days, at 80 cents.	60 00	.....
Forage for one horse at Camp Jackson, March, 1834, $7\frac{3}{4}$ bushels of corn, at \$1 25, and 434 pounds of hay, at 75 cents.		10 08 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, May, 1834, same.		10 08 $\frac{1}{2}$
For transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Columbus, Ohio, to Cincinnati, 112 miles, March, 1833; thence to Dayton, 58 miles, in May, 1833: total, 170 miles, at 10 cents.	17 00	.....
From Mount Vernon, Alabama, to Columbus, Ohio, December, 1832, 827 miles, at 10 cents.	82 70	.....
Allowed as paid for quarters and fuel at Dayton, recruiting, June 1 to July 23, 1833.	17 10	.....
	1, 120 44	1, 022 15
FIRST LIEUTENANT JAMES F. IZARD.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	671 96	979 52
Paid for quarters rented at Philadelphia, from December 16, 1832, to May 27, 1833.	53 70	.....
Per diem in lieu of quarters and fuel, &c., on topographical duty, from June 2 to October 23, 1833, 144 days, at \$1.	121 00	23 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel at the city of Washington, from November 15, 1833, to December 31, 1833.		42 00
Transportation from Philadelphia to Provincetown, Massachusetts, in June, 1833, 380 miles; from Provincetown to Washington city, November, 1833, 516 miles; and from Washington city to Jefferson Barracks, April, 1834, 866 miles: total, 1,762 miles.	89 60	86 60
Medical attendance in July and November, 1833.	8 00	5 00
	944 26	1, 136 12
DRAGOONS.—FIRST LIEUTENANT T. B. WHEELOCK.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	497 85	1, 137 96
Transportation of baggage:		
From St. Louis to New Albany, 253 miles, October 14, 1833.		25 30
Allowed as paid for quarters and fuel in Indiana, from October 14 to December 31, 1833, recruiting.		35 00
	497 85	1, 198 26
DRAGOONS.—FIRST LIEUTENANT J. W. HAMILTON.—(<i>Transferred to dragoons October 31, 1833.</i>)		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	1, 009 00	1, 103 83

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
DRAGOONS.—FIRST LIEUTENANT BENJAMIN D. MOORE.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing	\$951 74	\$1, 076 75
DRAGOONS.—FIRST LIEUTENANT C. F. M. NOLAND.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing	581 48	1, 082 96
For transportation of baggage:		
From Dodgeville to St. Louis, 371 miles, August, 1833.	37 20	
From St. Louis to Louisville, Kentucky, 551 miles; thence to Frankfort, 52 miles; thence to Newcastle, Kentucky, 37 miles; thence, <i>via</i> Frankfort, to Cynthiana, Kentucky, 7 miles; thence to Louisville, 90 miles; thence to Cincinnati and back to Louisville, 260 miles; thence to Wheeling, 490 miles; thence to Zanesville, 72 miles, between October 27, 1833, and March 15, 1834; total, 1,627 miles, at 10 cents per mile.		162 70
Allowed as paid for quarters and fuel at Louisville and Zanesville, while recruiting, between November 15, 1832, and March 31, 1834.		62 50
	618 68	1, 308 16
DRAGOONS.—SECOND LIEUTENANT JAS. ALLEN.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing	826 47	954 16
Per diem in lieu of quarters, &c., while on topographical duty, from June 6 to November 30, 1832, 178 days, at 80 cents	142 40	
Per diem on topographical duty, from February 1 to April 30, 1834, 89 days, at 80 cents	\$71 20	
Per diem in lieu of quarters and fuel while disbursing, on account of the harbor of Chicago, from May 1 to September 30, 1834, 153 days	122 40	
		193 60
	968 87	1, 147 76
DRAGOONS.—SECOND LIEUTENANT J. H. K. BURGEVIN.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing	875 65	1, 067 57
Transportation from a point 100 miles above the mouth of Ohio river to Jefferson Barracks, August, 1833, 280 miles	28 00	
Transportation from Camp Jackson to Franklin and back, in May, 1834, 660 miles		66 00
Forage for one horse at Camp Jackson, issued for February, March, April, and June, 1834, cost		49 68
Allowed as paid for quarters and fuel, from June 14 to August 16, 1833; recruiting	26 76	
	930 41	1, 183 25
DRAGOONS.—SECOND LIEUTENANT J. S. VANDERVEER.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing	862 94	1, 163 71
DRAGOONS.—SECOND LIEUTENANT A. M. LEA.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing	761 93	838 32
Paid for rent of quarters at Philadelphia, from October 10, 1832, to June 15, 1833.	85 00	
Per diem in lieu of quarters, &c., on topographical duty, from July 6 to August 6, 1833, and from August 8, 1833, to April 30, 1834, 298 days, at \$1: \$298	85 00	213 00
For transportation:		
From Philadelphia to Detroit, in July, 1833, 601 miles; from Detroit to Fort Gratiot, in August, 1833, 71 miles; from Washington city to Newport, Kentucky, in July, 1834, 498 miles; from Fort Armstrong, <i>via</i> Palmyra, New London, Fayette, to Fort Leavenworth, in August and September, 1833, 437 miles: 1,006 miles	46 43	44 82
Medical services rendered him at Detroit, in February and March, 1834.		18 00
	978 36	1, 114 14

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
DRAGOONS.—SECOND LIEUTENANT J. W. SHAUMBURG.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's forage	\$486 37	\$1, 096 97
For transportation of baggage:		
From Mineral Point to Fort Armstrong, 135 miles, July, 1833; from St. Louis to Palmyra, 128 miles, October, 1833; from Palmyra to New London and back, October 24, 1833; from Palmyra to Hannibal and back, 18 miles, October 30; from Palmyra to Franklin, 137 miles, December 20; thence to Liberty, <i>via</i> Huntsville, Charleston, Independence, and Grand River settlement, 227 miles, January 9, 1834; total, 679 miles, at 10 cents per mile	13 50	54 40
	499 87	1, 151 37
DRAGOONS.—SECOND LIEUTENANT ENOCH STEEN.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing	951 13	1, 096 97
Transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Gibson to Jefferson Barracks, 510 miles, October, 1833		51 00
	951 13	1, 147 97
DRAGOONS.—SECOND LIEUTENANT JAMES CLYMAN.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing	974 43	359 33
Transportation:		
From Dodgeville to Jefferson Barracks, September, 1833, 392 miles	39 20	
From St. Louis to Equality, Illinois, 124 miles; thence to Louisville, Kentucky, 196 miles; thence to Parkersburg, Virginia, 217 miles; thence to Clarksburg, 73 miles, between December 3, 1833, and February 18, 1834: 610 miles		61 00
From Portsmouth, Ohio, to Newark, Ohio, 101 miles; thence to Baltimore, Ohio, May 20, 1834, at 7 cents		12 10
Allowed as paid for quarters and fuel in Ohio, between December 10, 1833, and April 3, 1834, recruiting		29 75
	1, 013 63	462 18
DRAGOONS.—SECOND LIEUTENANT WILLIAM BRADFORD.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing	893 13	496 72
Forage for one horse at Camp Jackson, for February, 1834, cost		11 69
	893 13	508 41
DRAGOONS.—SECOND LIEUTENANT J. L. WATSON.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing	552 17	1, 058 96
Transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Gibson to Jefferson Barracks, 510 miles, October 4, 1833, at 10 cents		51 00
From Fort Gibson to Fort Leavenworth, 400 miles, September, 1834, at 9 cents		36 00
For forage for one horse at Camp Jackson, January and February, 1834, 726 pounds of hay, at 75 cents, 14¾ bushels corn, at \$1 25		23 88
	552 17	1, 169 84
DRAGOONS.—SECOND LIEUTENANT B. A. TERRETT.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing		970 63
Transportation of baggage:		
From Jefferson Barracks to Charleston, Indiana, December 12, 1833, 281 miles		28 10
From Jefferson Barracks, <i>via</i> St. Louis, to New Albany, Indiana, from February 27 to March 18, 1834, 263 miles		26 30
Forage for one horse at Camp Jackson, June, 1834, 7¼ bushels corn, at \$1 25; 420 pounds hay, at 75 cents		12 21

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept 30, 1834.
Allowed as paid for quarters and fuel at New Albany, from December 12, 1833, to February 28, 1834, recruiting		\$37 00
		1, 074 24
DRAGOONS.—SECOND LIEUTENANT WILLIAM EUSTIS.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.....	\$801 49	1, 050 98
Transportation :		
From New York to Fort Niagara, in May, 1833, 454 miles; from Fort Howard to New York, June, 1833, 1,261 miles; from New York to Philadelphia, in July, and back, in August, 1833, 178 miles: total 1,893 miles	189 30	40 00
From Fort Gibson to Nacogdoches, in June, 1834, 400 miles		12 41
Forage in kind for one horse at Camp Jackson, for June, 1834		
Premium on men at Fort Towson, in November, 1832, \$2; and quarters and fuel paid for at Philadelphia from 1st to 15th June, 1833, \$8	10 00	
	1, 000 79	1, 103 39
DRAGOONS.—SECOND LIEUTENANT GEORGE W. M'CLURE.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing	800 33	848 72
For forage, two horses at Camp Jackson, for February, 1834, 748 pounds hay, at 75 cents; 14 bushels corn, at \$1 25		23 38
Forage for one horse at Camp Jackson, for January, 1834, 420 pounds hay, at 75 cents; 7½ bushels corn, at \$1 25		12 52
For transportation of baggage :		
From Fort Winnebago to Dixon's Ferry, and other routes in pursuit of deserters, and back to Fort Winnebago, February, 1833, 383 miles	38 30	
From Fort Winnebago to Fort Hamilton, Illinois, and back, April, 1833, 180 miles	18 00	
From Fort Winnebago to Jefferson Barracks, October 12, 1833, 458 miles ..	45 80	
From Jefferson Barracks to New Orleans, via the Mississippi, and thence to Fort Gibson, January 27, 1834, 2,481 miles, at 10 cents		248 10
From Fort Gibson to a point on Arkansas river where the steamboat William Parsons was lying, 225 miles, and returning the same route, 225 miles: total, 450 miles, in May, 1834, at 10 cents		45 00
From Fort Gibson to Frog bayou, 84 miles, and back, 84 miles; from Van Buren to Deerskin creek and back, 20 miles, June, 1834: total, 188 miles, at 10 cents		18 80
	902 43	1, 196 52
DRAGOONS.—SECOND LIEUTENANT L. B. NORTHRUP.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing	886 73	1, 037 92
For forage, two horses, at Camp Jackson, 1st quarter 1834, 45 bushels corn, at \$1 25; 2,520 pounds hay, at 75 cents; for two horses at Camp Jackson, April, 1834, 15 bushels corn, at \$1 25; 840 pounds hay, at 75 cents		100 20
Transportation of baggage :		
From Fort Gibson to Jefferson Barracks, 510 miles, October, 1833, at 10 cents		51 00
From Camp Jackson to Crawford Court-House and back, 170 miles, April, 1834, at 10 cents		17 00
From camp near Canadian to Fort Gibson, 97 miles; thence to falls on B. river, 144 miles, May, 1834: total, 241 miles, at 10 cents		24 10
	886 73	1, 230 22
DRAGOONS.—SECOND LIEUTENANT G. P. KINGSBURY		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing	969 37	1, 042 97
Forage in kind for one horse at Camp Jackson, December, 1833; for two horses for February, 1834; and one horse for March, May, and June, 1834, cost		74 95
Transportation from West Point to Dodgeville, in November, 1832, 1,340 miles; from Painsville to Jefferson Barracks, September, 1833, 664 miles	200 40	
	1, 169 77	1, 117 92
DRAGOONS.—SECOND LIEUTENANT J. M. BOWMAN.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.....	966 00	1, 050 98

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Forage for one horse at Camp Jackson, January 1 to April 30, 1834, cost.....		\$50 09
Transportation from West Point to Dodgeville, M. T., October, 1832, 1,340 miles.....	\$134 00	
	1, 100 00	1, 101 07
DRAGOONS.—SECOND LIEUTENANT ASBURY URY.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing	999 02	1, 066 96
For per diem allowance on military road from Fort Gibson, from May 6 to June 11, 1834, 26 days, at 80 cents		28 80
For forage of one horse at Camp Jackson, January and April, 1834, 854 lbs. hay, at 75 cents; 15½ bushels corn, at \$1 25.....		25 46
For transportation of baggage:		
From Detroit to Huntington, 790 miles; thence to Fort Gibson, 489 miles, in 4th quarter 1832: total, 1,279 miles	127 91	
From Fort Gibson to Jefferson Barracks, October, 1833, 510 miles.....		51 00
	1, 126 93	1, 172 22
DRAGOONS.—SECOND LIEUTENANT A. G. EDWARDS.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing	998 76	1, 098 98
Transportation from Jefferson Barracks to Hennepin, in April, 1833, 250 miles.....	25 00	
Transportation from Jefferson Barracks to Lawrenceville, Illinois, 154 miles; thence to Louisville, 112 miles; thence to Parkersville, 271 miles; thence to Wheeling, 81 miles, between November, 1833, and February, 1834: 638 miles.....		63 80
Allowed as paid for quarters and fuel at Wheeling, November 12, 1833, to March 12, 1834.....		51 28
	1, 023 76	1, 214, 06
DRAGOONS.—SECOND LIEUTENANT H. S. TURNER.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing		271 49
FIRST REGIMENT ARTILLERY.—COLONEL AND BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL JAMES HOUSE.		
Pay	900 00	900 00
Subsistence	438 00	438 00
Forage	384 00	384 00
Servants' pay	133 86	144 00
Servants' subsistence	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing	60 00	60 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel at Washington city, between October 1, 1832, and September 30, 1833, \$477 46; and between October 1, 1833, and September 30, 1834, \$473 60.....	477 46	473 60
Transportation from Georgetown to West Point, 274 miles; thence to Baltimore, 236 miles; thence to West Point, 236 miles; thence back to Georgetown, on court-martial duty, in August, 1833: 1,020 miles.....	\$102 00	
Per diem allowance, travelling on court-martial duty	34 00	
Per diem allowance, attending the court nine days	9 00	
	145 00	
Transportation from Georgetown, D. C., to West Point and back, on court-martial duty, in April, 1834, 564 miles.....	\$56 40	
Per diem allowance, travelling	8 00	
Per diem allowance as president of the court three days	3 00	
		67 40
Transportation from Georgetown, D. C., to Boston and back, in October, 1832, 864 miles	103 68	
Medical attendance in Georgetown, between January 1 and March 31, 1834.....		20 00
	2, 788 00	2, 633 00
LIEUTENANT COLONEL AND BREVET COLONEL J. B. WALBACH.		
Pay.....	720 00	737 38
Subsistence	699 60	744 40
Forage	288 00	297 28
Servants' pay	133 86	144 00
Servants' subsistence	146 00	146 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Servants' clothing	\$60 00	\$60 00
For per diem allowance, on court-martial duty, travelling, \$16, and as member at West Point three days, \$3, May, 1833	19 00	.....
For transportation of baggage:		
From Frankford arsenal to Washington city and back, 290 miles, at 12 cents.	34 80	.....
From Fort McHenry to West Point, (duty, court-martial,) May, 1833, 484 miles	48 40	.....
From Baltimore to Washington city and back, in July and September, 1834, two trips: total, 152 miles	18 24	.....
	2, 167 30	2, 129 06
MAJOR WILLIAM GATES.		
Pay	600 00	616 00
Subsistence	293 60	568 00
Forage	272 00	96 00
Servants' pay	133 87	144 00
Servants' subsistence	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing	60 00	60 00
Transportation from St. Augustine to Fort Monroe, in November, 1832, 755 miles	90 60	.....
Transportation from Fort Monroe to West Point and back, on court-martial duty, in June, 1833, 964 miles \$115 68		
Per diem for travelling to ditto	32 14	
Per diem as member, two days	2 00	
	149 82	.....
Transportation from Fort Monroe to Fort Moultrie, in October, 1833, 463 miles		55 56
Transportation from Charleston to Augusta and back, on court-martial duty, March, 1834, 298 miles \$29 80		
Per diem, travelling two days	2 00	
Per diem as member, four days	4 00	
		35 80
Transportation from Fort Mitchell to Macon, Georgia, in March, 1834, 97 miles; from Fort Monroe to Fort Moultrie, in April, 1834, 434 miles: 531 miles		53 10
Forage in kind for two horses at Fort Marion, for October, 1832	45 30	.....
Same, for two horses at Fort Moultrie, from October 1, 1833, to September 30, 1834, cost		301 17
	1, 791 19	2, 075 63
CAPTAIN AND BREVET MAJOR SYLVESTER CHURCHILL.		
Pay	600 00	600 00
Subsistence	584 00	584 00
Forage, none		
Servant's pay	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Transportation from Fort Johnston, North Carolina, to Beaufort and back, April, 1833, 350 miles	42 00	.....
Premium allowed on men enlisted at Fort Johnston between November 1, 1832, and March 2, 1833	8 00	.....
	4, 403 96	1, 359 00
CAPTAIN AND BREVET MAJOR MILO MASON.		
Pay	615 80	784 51
Subsistence	559 20	545 60
Forage		43 34
Servant's pay	66 96	82 83
Servant's subsistence	73 00	83 60
Servant's clothing	30 00	34 51
For per diem, travelling, allowance on court-martial duty \$109 04		
Per diem as member of court-martial at Mackinac in 1833, three days	3 75	
Per diem as member of court-martial at Niagara, one day	1 25	
	114 04	.....
For compensation allowed by the Secretary of War, from October 1, 1832, to September 30, 1833, for disbursing on account of repairs, &c., of fortifications, at \$20 per month	240 00	.....
For transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Washington to New York and back, June 27, 1833, 480 miles, \$57 60; from Fort Washington, <i>via</i> New York, to Mackinac, 1,291 miles,		

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
and back, <i>via</i> Fort Niagara and New York, to Fort Washington: total, 2,617 miles, at 10 cents, \$261 70	\$319 30	
From Williamsport to Fort Washington, 89 miles; thence to Alexandria, 8 miles, and back to Fort Washington, March 24, 1834: total, 105 miles, at 12 cents		\$12 60
Premium of \$2 each, allowed on men enlisted at Fort Washington in Octo- ber, November, and December, 1832	8 00	
	2, 026 30	1, 586 99
CAPTAIN AND BREVET MAJOR HENRY WHITING.		
Pay	720 00	720 00
Subsistence	309 60	316 00
Forage	192 00	192 00
Servant's pay	66 00	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Rent of quarters:		
At Detroit, from October 1, 1832, to September 30, 1833	308 00	
At Detroit, from October 1, 1833, to September 30, 1834		308 00
(Fuel for the whole time, also.)		
For per diem allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel, &c., on duty on road from Detroit to Saginaw, and road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot, in 4th quarter 1832, at 80 cents	73 60	
On same duty, January 1 to May 15, 1833, 135 days, at 80 cents	108 00	
On same duty, for 2d quarter, April, May, and June, 1833, 91 days, at 80 cts.	72 80	
On same duty, for 3d quarter 1833, 92 days, at 80 cents	73 60	
On account road from Detroit to Grand river, and road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot, from October 1, 1833, to March, 1834, 182 days, at 80 cents		145 60
On same duty, April, May, June, 1834, 91 day, at 80 cents		72 80
On same duty, July, August, September, 1834, 92 days, at 80 cents		73 60
Commission on disbursements of 2½ per cent:		
On account of road from Detroit to Saginaw, and from Detroit to Fort Gratiot, 4th quarter 1832	70 25	
On account of same works, 1st quarter 1833, and part of 2d quarter 1833 ..	34 55	
On account of same works for 2d quarter 1833	9 61	
On account of roads from Detroit to Grand river, and Detroit to Fort Gratiot, 3d quarter 1833	128 33	
On account of same works, 4th quarter 1833, and 1st quarter 1834		228 09
On account of same works, 2d quarter 1834		54 87
On account of same works, 3d quarter 1834		129 01
For transportation of baggage:		
From Detroit to Niles, Michigan Territory, and back, <i>via</i> Tecumseh, 368 miles, April, 1833, at 12 cents	44 16	
From Detroit to Fort Howard and back, 1,022 miles, June, 1833, at 12 cents ..	122 64	
From Detroit to Fort Gratiot and back, 142 miles, July 22 to 24, 1833	17 04	
From Detroit to Chicago and back, 600 miles, April 13 to 24, 1833	72 00	
From Detroit to Washington city and back, 1,052 miles, December 16 to 31, 1833		126 24
From Detroit to Fort Gratiot and back, 142 miles, June 23, 1834		12 78
	2, 525 18	2, 553 99
CAPTAIN AND BREVET MAJOR FABIVS WHITING.		
Pay	543 07	536 04
Subsistence	444 80	321 60
Forage		
Servant's pay	66 96	78 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	79 20
Servant's clothing	30 00	32 50
For commutation of quarters and fuel at New York, February 8 to March 31, 1834		54 83
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty:		
Travelling, \$40, and as member of court at Mackinac, July, 1833, \$3 75	43 75	
Travelling, \$27 62, and as member at Fort Niagara, 17 days, \$21 25	48 87	
Travelling, \$22 88, and court at Fort Niagara, July to October, 1833		28 88
For transportation of baggage:		
From Bellona arsenal to Mackinac, on court-martial duty, July, 1833, 985 miles	98 50	
From Milledgeville to Augusta, Georgia, 90 miles, January 1834, at 12 cents per mile		10 80
From Mackinac to Fort Niagara, 663 miles, on court-martial duty	66 30	

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowance s.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
From Fort Niagara to Bellona arsenal, 549 miles, on court-martial duty, July 17 to October 19, 1833		\$54 90
From Augusta to New York, 805 miles, February 7, 1834, at 12 cents per mile		96 60
Premium allowed on men enlisted at Bellona arsenal, in December, 1832, and January and February, 1833	\$6 00	.....
	1, 421 25	1, 287 35
CAPTAIN AND BREVET MAJOR HENRY SAUNDERS.		
Pay	600 00	600 00
Subsistence	564 00	494 40
Servant's pay	66 97	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty, travelling to and from court, in December, 1833		2 50
Transportation of baggage:		
From Baltimore to Fort Monroe, paid January, 1833, 203 miles, at 12 cents per mile	25 56	.....
From New London to New York and back, on court-martial duty, in December, 1833, 258 miles, at 10 cents per mile		25 80
Premium allowed on men enlisted at Charleston, in November and December, 1832, and February, 1833	6 00	.....
	1, 365 53	1, 297 70
CAPTAIN AND BREVET MAJOR R. M. KIRBY.		
Pay	669 22	620 00
Subsistence	400 80	584 00
Forage	191 22	.....
Servant's pay	109 72	72 00
Servant's subsistence	121 40	73 00
Servant's clothing	49 92	30 00
Paid for quarters rented at Fort Moultrie, from January 3 to March 31, 1833, and at Beaufort, North Carolina, from June 6, 1833, to September 30, 1834	135 60	156 00
Transportation:		
From Beaufort, North Carolina, to Newbern and back, November, 1833, 90 miles		10 80
	1, 677 88	1, 545 80
CAPTAIN N. G. DANA.		
Pay	200 00	.....
Subsistence	98 40	.....
Servant's pay	20 00	.....
Servant's subsistence	24 60	.....
Servant's clothing	10 00	.....
Premium on men enlisted at Forts Monroe and McHenry between October 1, 1832, and February 28, 1833	8 00	.....
	361 00	.....
CAPTAIN H. W. GRISWOLD.		
Pay	592 66	587 00
Subsistence	418 40	431 20
Servant's pay	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Paid for rent of quarters for him at Beaufort, North Carolina, October 1, 1832, to June 7, 1833	98 80	.....
Transportation from Beaufort to Smithville, North Carolina, and back, on court-martial duty, 350 miles	\$35 00	.....
Per diem, travelling in June, 1833	14 58	.....
Per diem as member, 3 days	3 75	.....
	53 33	.....
Transportation from Fort Mitchell to Macon, Georgia, 97 miles; thence to Charleston, South Carolina, 274 miles, April, 1834: total, 371 miles		44 52
Premium allowed on men enlisted at Beaufort, in October, November, and December, 1832	6 00	.....
	1, 339 15	1, 237 72

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
CAPTAIN WALTER SMITH.		
Pay	\$487 74	
Subsistence	298 40	
Servant's pay	66 97	
Servant's subsistence	73 00	
Servant's clothing	30 00	
	956 11	
CAPTAIN M. A. PATRICK.		
Pay	539 20	\$234 94
Subsistence	316 00	120 80
Servant's pay	64 00	30 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	30 20
Servant's clothing	30 00	12 50
For rent of his quarters at Williamsport, Maryland, February 1 to March 7, 1834		14 70
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty, for travelling 585 miles, at \$1 25 for every 30 miles, October, 1832	19 83	
Per diem allowance as member of court, October, 1832, 18 days, at \$1 25	16 25	
Transportation of baggage: From Savannah to St. Augustine, 170 miles; thence to Charleston, 297 miles, in October, 1832, 467 miles, on court-martial duty, at 10 cents	46 70	
From Charleston to Fort Mollen, April, 1833, 585 miles, at 12 cents	70 20	
Premium allowed on men enlisted at Charleston, between November 1, 1832, and March 3, 1833	10 00	
	1, 185 18	443 14
CAPTAIN GILES PORTER.		
Pay	444 52	585 35
Subsistence	347 20	292 00
Servant's pay	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty, for travelling to court at St. Augustine, July, 1834	\$16 25	
As member of court 28 days, from July 2 to 29, at \$1 25 per day	35 00	
		51 25
For travelling four days, August, 1834, at \$1 25		5 00
For travelling to court at Smithville, June, 1833	\$26 33	
As member of court three days, at \$1 25	3 75	
	30 08	
Transportation of baggage: From Fort Moultrie to Fort Marion, on court-martial duty, July, 1834, 341 miles, at 10 cents		34 10
From Fort Marion to Fort Moultrie, on court-martial duty, August 2, 1834, 297 miles, at 7 cents		20 79
From Fort Monroe to Smithville, North Carolina, and back, on court-martial duty, June, 1833, 632 miles, at 10 cents	63 20	
From Bellona arsenal to Castle Pinckney, in April, 1833, 437 miles, at 10 cents	43 70	
	1, 098 66	1, 163 49
CAPTAIN J. HOWARD.		
Pay	540 00	548 38
Subsistence	235 00	243 40
Servant's pay	66 00	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Paid for quarters rented at Detroit, from October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1834	144 00	144 00
Transportation from Detroit to Pekin and back, four times, in fourth quarter 1832, 96 miles; from Detroit to Monguagon and back, December 29, 1832, 30 miles; from Detroit to Dearborn and back, 10 times, in fourth quarter 1832, and first quarter 1833, 240 miles: 366 miles	36 60	
An allowance of \$1 per day, made by the Secretary of War to cover his responsibility and travelling expenses, from November 1, 1832, to September 30, 1834, while superintending the building of a public arsenal some miles from Detroit	324 00	365 00
	1, 458 60	1, 475 78

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
FIRST LIEUTENANT D. VAN NESS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	\$981 86	\$967 73
For rent of quarters:		
At Baltimore, from November 4, 1832, to September 30, 1833.	130 40	
At Baltimore, from December 18, 1833, to May 15, 1834.		75 60
Transportation of baggage from Baltimore to Annapolis, May 15, 1834, 36 miles, at 10 cents.		3 60
Premium on men enlisted at Fort McHenry, in February, 1823.	2 00	
	1, 114 26	1, 046 93
FIRST LIEUTENANT TIMOTHY GREEN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	993 00	994 00
Transportation from Fort Monroe to Norfolk and back, in October, 1832, 32 miles; the same, in November, 1832, 32 miles; same, in March, 1832, 32 miles; same, in April and May, and twice in June, 1833, 128 miles; same, twice in July, 1833, 64 miles: 288 miles	34 56	
	1, 027 56	994 00
FIRST LIEUTENANT J. SIMONSON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	822 00	138 00
FIRST LIEUTENANT JUSTIN DIMMICK.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	957 10	987 00
Transportation from Fort Johnson to Williamsburg and back, in November, 1832, 60 miles; transportation from Fort Johnson to Williamsburg and back, in January, 1833, 60 miles; same, in February, 1833, 60 miles; same, in July, 1833, 60 miles: 240 miles, at 12 cents.	28 80	
Transportation from Fort Johnson, North Carolina, to Frankford arsenal, Pennsylvania, in November, 1833, 590 miles, at 10 cents.		59 00
	985 90	1, 046 00
FIRST LIEUTENANT DANIEL TYLER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	932 36	567 00
For rent of quarters:		
At Springfield, August 1 to December 1, 1832, say October and November	24 00	
At Springfield, December 1, 1832, to February 28, 1833, 3 months, at \$12	36 00	
At Springfield, March 1, 1833, to April 30, 1833, 2 months, at \$12	24 00	
At Hartford, Connecticut, November and December, 1833		24 00
For transportation of baggage:		
From Springfield armory to Middletown and back, in October, 1832, 90 miles.	9 00	
From Springfield armory to Ames's works and back, in October, 1832, 10 miles	1 00	
From Springfield armory to Evans's armory and back, in October, 1832, 540 miles	54 00	
From Springfield armory to Meekham's armory and back, in November, 1832, 480 miles	48 00	
From Washington city to Springfield armory, in November, 1832, 363 miles.	36 30	
From Springfield armory to Whiting armory, New Hampshire, and back, in November, 1832, 140 miles.	14 00	
From Springfield armory to Ames's manufactory and back, November 2 and December 2, 1832.	2 00	
From Springfield armory to Harper's Ferry, 389 miles; thence to Washington city, 52 miles: total 441 miles, in 1832	44 10	
From Springfield armory to Whiting armory and back, 140 miles, 18 cents, December 22, 1832; from ditto to armory at Middletown and back, 90 miles, December 24 to December 28, 1832; from ditto to armory at Philadelphia and back, 480 miles, January 4 to January 14, 1833; from ditto to armory at Middletown and back, January 17 to January 20, 1833: total 800 miles, at 10 cents per mile	80 00	
From Springfield armory to armory at Pittsfield and back, 114 miles, January 14 to January 21, 1833; from ditto to Starr's armory, 90 miles, February 23 to February 27, 1833; from ditto to Millbury, Massachusetts, and back, 114 miles, March 17 to March 21, 1833; from ditto to sword factory at Chicopee, 10 miles, ten times, January 1 to March 25, 1833, 100 miles: 418 miles, at 10 cents	41 80	
From Philadelphia to Washington city and back, 272 miles, April, 1833.	27 20	

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
From Springfield armory to armory at Philadelphia and back, 480 miles, April, 1833; from Springfield armory to Starr's armory and back, 90 miles, April, 1833: total, 570 miles	\$57 00	
From Springfield to the private factory at Pittsfield and back, 114 miles, April, 1833; from Springfield and back, 114 miles, April, 1833; from Springfield to armory at Millbury and back, April, 1833, 114 miles; from Springfield to sword factory at Chicopee and back, three times, 30 miles, April 1 and May 1, 1833: total, 258 miles	25 80	
From Springfield armory to Pikesville arsenal, 333 miles, May 13, 1833	33 30	
From Pikesville arsenal to Springfield armory and back, May 13 to 27, 666 miles	66 60	
From Pikesville arsenal to Evans's armory and back, 270 miles, June 7, 1833; from Pikesville arsenal to sword factory, Springfield, 340 miles, June 12 to 17, 1833; thence to Pomroy's armory, 62 miles; thence to armory at Philadelphia, 233 miles, June 21 and 22, 1833: total, 905 miles	90 50	
From armory at Philadelphia to Whitney's armory at New Haven, 165 miles, June 25, 1833; thence to Pikesville arsenal, June 28, 1833: 273 miles ..	27 30	
From Pikesville arsenal to Starr's armory, 297 miles; thence to Waters's armory, 82 miles; thence to Johnston's armory, 82 miles; thence to Ames's sword factory, 50 miles; thence to Pikesville arsenal, 350 miles: total, 861 miles; paid September 11, 1833	86 10	
From Pikesville arsenal to North's armory, Middletown, Conn., 299 miles; thence to Ames's sword factory, 50 miles; thence to Pikesville arsenal, 332 miles: total, 681 miles; August 1 to 7, 1833	68 10	
From Pikesville arsenal to Whitney's armory, New Haven, 275 miles; thence to Starr's armory, Middletown, 27 miles; thence to Ames's sword factory, 50 miles; thence to North's rifle factory, 50 miles; thence to Pomroy's arsenal, 90 miles; thence to Ames's sword factory, 62 miles; thence to armory at Philadelphia, 245 miles; thence to Pikesville arsenal, 108 miles, August 20 to September 15, 1833: total, 907 miles	90 70	
From Pikesville arsenal to Watertown arsenal, 422 miles; thence to Evans's armory, 322 miles; thence to Ames's sword manufactory, 212 miles; thence to Pikesville arsenal, 343 miles, between September 27 and October 22, 1833: total, 1, 277 miles		\$127 70
From Pikesville arsenal to Watertown arsenal, 422 miles; thence to Starr's armory, 135 miles, November 26, 1833: total, 557 miles		55 70
From Starr's armory to Ames's sword factory, 51 miles; thence to Whitney's armory, 76 miles; thence to armory at Philadelphia, 177 miles; thence to Springfield armory, 240 miles, between December 4 and 27, 1833: total, 544 miles		54 40
	1, 919 16	828 80
FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM GATES.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing	828 96	967 78
Transportation from Boston to Fort Monroe, in June, 1833, 634 miles	63 40	
Premium allowed on men enlisted at Boston between October 1, 1832, and March 3, 1833; \$110 allowed as paid for quarters and fuel between October 1, 1832, and June 20, 1833, \$224 53	334 53	
	1, 226 89	967 78
FIRST LIEUTENANT D. D. TOMPKINS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing. For rent of one room as quarters:	904 05	861 92
At Oswego, fourth quarter 1832, at \$10 per month	30 00	
At Oswego, January 1 to February 14, 1833	15 00	
Per diem allowance for completing pier and mole:		
At Oswego, in fourth quarter 1832, 92 days, at 80 cents per day	73 60	
At Oswego, from January 1 to February 13, 1833, at 80 cents per day	35 20	
Commission on disbursements for completing pier and mole:		
At Oswego, in fourth quarter 1832	133 73	
At Oswego, in first quarter 1833	27	
Transportation of baggage:		
From Oswego to Frankford arsenal, Pennsylvania, March, 1833, 410 miles, at 10 cents	41 00	
From Frankford arsenal to Fort Mifflin and back, June 25 to July 18, 1833, six times, 28 miles each trip, 168 miles	16 80	
From Frankford arsenal to Trumbull, 220 miles, December 27, 1833		22 00
From Fort Trumbull to West Point and back, on court-martial duty, February 25, 1834, 320 miles		32 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
From Frankford arsenal to Fort Delaware and back, 90 miles, May 19, 1833.	\$9 00	.....
From Frankford arsenal to Fort Delaware and back, 90 miles, May 23, 1833.	9 00	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty, travelling to court at West Point in February, 1834		\$13 33
	1, 267 65	929 25
FIRST LIEUTENANT GEORGE D. RAMSAY.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, servant's clothing....	880 36	1, 100 40
Commutation of quarters and fuel:		
At Washington, D. C., January 1 to February 28, 1832	56 00	.....
At Washington, D. C., March, April, and May, 1833	73 62	.....
At Washington, D. C., June to September, 1833	70 48	.....
At Washington, D. C., fourth quarter 1833		73 62
At Washington, D. C., first quarter 1834		84 00
At Washington, D. C., April and May, 1834		35 36
At Washington, D. C., September, 1834		17 62
At Washington, D. C., October, November, December, 1832	73 62	.....
At Washington, D. C., June, July, August, 1834		52 86
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty:		
For travelling to West Point, April, 1834	\$9 33	
As member, three days, at \$1	3 00	
		12 33
For travelling from West Point, four days		4 00
For per diem allowance on duty in Topographical bureau at Washington, October, 1833, to March 4, 1834, 155 days, at \$1 25		193 75
Transportation of baggage:		
From Boston to Washington city, August 21, 1833, 432 miles	43 20	.....
From Washington city to Boston, July 21 to 27, 1833, 432 miles	43 20	.....
From Washington to West Point, on court-martial duty, April, 1834, 280 miles		28 00
From West Point to Georgetown, D. C., April and May, 1834, on court-martial duty, 282 miles		28 20
From Washington city to Fort Severn and back, July 24, 1834, 74 miles, at 9 cents		6 66
From Washington city to Philadelphia and back, October, 1832, 272 miles, at 10 cents	27 20	.....
From Georgetown to Washington and back, September, 1834, 34 miles, at 9 cents		3 06
Per diem, Topographical bureau, from October, 1832, to September 30, 1833.	456 25	.....
	1, 723 93	1, 639 86
FIRST LIEUTENANT JONATHAN PRESCOTT.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, servant's clothing....	699 00	.....
Transportation of baggage:		
From Nantucket, Massachusetts, to Fort McHenry, Maryland, in January, 1833, 467 miles	46 70	.....
	745 70	.....
FIRST LIEUTENANT CHARLES DIMMOCK.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	1, 236 16	1, 186 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel, on duty at the Delaware breakwater, from October 1, 1832, to June 14, 1833	303 71	.....
Per diem on extra duty as assistant engineer at the Delaware breakwater, from August 28 to November 31, 1831; April 3 to October 18, 1832; March 12 to March 31, 1833; and from May 12 to June 11, 1833, allowed by the Secretary of War, 333 days, at \$1 25	416 00	.....
Transportation:		
From Washington city to Lewes, Delaware, via Philadelphia, in May, 1833, 259 miles	31 08	.....
From Lewes, Delaware, to Baltimore, in June, 121 miles; thence to Fort Monroe, in July, 1833, 259 miles: 380 miles	45 66	.....
From Fort Monroe to Norfolk and back, 32 miles, three times, July, August, and September, 1833, 96 miles	11 52	.....
From Fort Monroe to Norfolk and back, 32 miles, five times, in October and November, 1832, January, February, March, April, May, June, July, and August, 1834, 480 miles		54 72
Per diem, Quartermaster General's office, from January 4 to Feb. 20, 1833...	50 00	.....
	2, 094 38	1, 240 72

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
FIRST LIEUTENANT W. WHEELWRIGHT.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	\$545 96	.....
Transportation of baggage:		
From St. Louis to Fort Washington, 871 miles, February, 1833.....	87 10	.....
From St. Louis to Potosi mines and back, 136 miles, December, 1832.....	13 60	.....
Per diem and additional rations for superintending the public lead mines at Potosi, from October 1 to December 31, 1832.....	165 60	.....
	812 26	.....
FIRST LIEUTENANT J. H. COOKE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	314 50	.....
Paid for quarters rented for him at Beaufort, for 4th quarter 1832, \$30; and for half a room, for January, 1833, \$6.....	36 00	.....
Transportation from Fort Washington to Beaufort, North Carolina, October, 1832, 381 miles.....	38 11	.....
	388 61	.....
FIRST LIEUTENANT L. B. WEBSTER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	988 96	\$938 40
Commutation of mess-room and kitchen, and fuel at West Point, 1st quarter 1833, 2d and 3d quarters 1833.....	31 66	.....
At West Point, 4th quarter 1833, and January 1 to June 26, 1834.....		31 15
For transportation of baggage:		
From West Point to New York and back, November, 1832, 110 miles.....	11 00	.....
From West Point to New York and back, April and September, 1833, twice..	22 00	.....
From West Point to New York and back, November 29, 1833, 110 miles.....		11 00
Do.....do.....do..... May and June, 1834, twice.....		22 00
	1, 053 62	1, 002 55
FIRST LIEUTENANT GEORGE NAUMAN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	947 34	1, 011 00
For transportation of baggage:		
From Watervliet arsenal to West Point foundry and back, in October, 1832, 216 miles, at 10 cents.....	21 60	.....
From Watervliet arsenal to Rome arsenal and back, 226 miles, September 6, 1834, at 9 cents.....		20 34
	968 94	1, 031 34
FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN FARLEY.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	935 81	1, 100 60
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel at Washington city, in fourth quarter 1832.....	48 32	.....
Transportation on court-martial duty from Charleston, South Carolina, to Savannah and back, February, 1834, 236 miles.....	\$23 60	.....
For travelling.....do.....do.....	9 83	.....
Attending on court 14 days, at \$1 25.....	17 50	.....
		50 93
Transportation from Washington city to Fort Moultrie, in December, 1832, 549 miles.....	54 90	.....
Per diem, Engineer department, from October 1 to December, 1832.....	80 00	.....
	1, 119 03	1, 151 53
FIRST LIEUTENANT S. V. R. RYAN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	377 00	.....
FIRST LIEUTENANT FRANCIS TAYLOR.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	835 70	888 10
For rent of quarters at Beaufort, from April 24 to May 9, 1833.....	6 00	.....
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty:		
Travelling, \$23 33; as member of court, West Point, July, 1833, \$8 75....	32 08	.....
As special judge advocate at Fort Moultrie, February, 1833.....	5 00	.....
For transportation of baggage:		
From Charleston, South Carolina, to Beaufort, North Carolina, April, 1833, 268 miles.....	26 80	.....

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
From Washington to West Point and back, on court-martial duty, July, 1833, 56 miles.....	\$456 00	.....
	961 58	\$888 10
FIRST LIEUTENANT ALEXANDER D. MACKAY.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing. For commutation of quarters and fuel:	841 42	852 52
From January 7 to September 30, 1833, at Washington.....	194 67	.....
From October to December, 1833.....		34 17
For per diem allowance whilst travelling on court-martial duty:		
From June 2 to July 1, 1834, 30 days, at \$1 25.....	\$37 50	
From St. Augustine to Fort Washington, 18 days.....	22 50	
		60 00
Per diem allowance as member of a court-martial, from the 2d to the 29th of July, 1834, 28 days, at \$1 25 per day.....		33 00
Per diem in lieu of quarters and fuel, on topographical duty, from November 8, 1832, to January 1, 1833, 55 days, at \$1.....		55 00
For transportation of baggage:		
From Washington, District of Columbia, to New York, November, 1832, 225 miles, at 10 cents.....	\$22 50	
From New York to Washington, District of Columbia, January, 1833, 225 miles.....	22 50	
	14 00	.....
From Fort Washington to St. Augustine, on court-martial duty, July 1, 1834, 865 miles, at 10 cents.....		86 50
From St. Augustine to Fort Washington, on court-martial duty, in August, 1834, 826 miles, at 7 cents.....	\$57 82	
From Williamsport to Fredericktown, Maryland, March, 1834, 31 miles.....	3 10	
		60 92
Per diem of \$1 25, on duty in Topographical bureau, in 1832, and from January 7 to October 31, 1833, and in December, 1833..	372 50	
Medical attendance in October, 1832, \$10; in October, November, and December, 1833, \$7 43.....	17 43	
	389 93	61 25
	1, 471 02	1, 245 36
FIRST LIEUTENANT J. R. IRWIN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing. Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel at Washington city, from February 11, 1833, to October 31, 1833, and part of November, 1833; and from January 1 to May 31, 1834.....	781 93	868 60
Per diem in lieu of quarters, &c., on topographical duty, survey, in October and November, 1832, 76 days.....	162 10	192 02
Paid for quarters rented at Philadelphia, from November 10, 1832, to Febru- ary, 1833.....	76 00	.....
	28 06	.....
Per diem as extra pay for duty in the office of the chief engineer at the city of Washington, from February 11, 1833, to September 30, 1833; from November 1 to June 2, 1834, 450 days, at \$1 25.....	271 25	291 15
Transportation from Philadelphia to Williamsport, Pennsylvania, 154 miles, and from Elmira, New York, to Philadelphia, in November, 1832, 228 miles; from Philadelphia to Washington, in February, 1833, 136 miles: 518 miles.....	51 80	.....
Transportation from Washington to West Point and back, on court- martial duty, May, 1833, 560 miles.....	\$56 00	
Per diem, travelling, at \$1 25 per 30 miles.....	23 32	
Per diem for attending the court 3 days.....	3 75	
	83 07	.....
Transportation from Washington to Columbus, Ohio, 396 miles; to Clevel- and, 138 miles; to Erie, 100 miles; to Buffalo, 90 miles; to Genesee, 109 miles; to Oswego, 63 miles; to Albany, 167 miles; to New York, 151 miles; to Washington city, 225 miles, in September, 1833: 1,439 miles..	143 90	.....
From Washington city to Beaufort, North Carolina, June, 1834, 383 miles...		45 96
	1, 598 11	1, 397 83
FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN M'CLELLAN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing. Commutation of quarters and fuel at city of Washington:	1, 000 96	848 68
In November and October, 1832.....	\$45 62	

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
In December, 1832, and January and February, 1833.....	\$84 00	
From March 1 to June 30, 1833	91 24	
From July 1 to August 31, 1833.....	35 24	
From September 1 to November 30, 1833, (\$63 25)	21 08	
	\$277 18	\$42 17
Transportation of baggage:		
From Georgetown, D. C., to Fort Monroe and back, October, 1832, 404 miles.....	40 40	
From Georgetown, D. C., to Fort McHenry and back, July, 1831, 1833, 84 miles	8 40	
	48 80	
From Georgetown, D. C., to Fort Monroe, December 12, 1833, 202 miles, at 10 cents.....		20 20
Medical services in January and February, 1834, Georgetown		13 50
	1,326 94	924 55
FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN WILLIAMSON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 96	855 38
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty, travelling, \$56 34, and as special judge advocate, December, 1832, at Fort Jesup, \$12 50.....	68 84	
For per diem, short charged, as special judge advocate at Fort Jesup, in December, 1832	12 50	
For travelling, short charged, at Fort Jesup, December, 1832.....	11 25	
For services as special judge advocate, short charged, at Fort Jesup, De- cember, 1832, for 4 days before court, and 6 days after court	12 50	
Travelling, \$37 50, and as member of court at St. Augustine, July, 1834, \$35.....		72 50
Travelling, \$5, court at St. Augustine, 1834.....		5 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From Washington city to Fort Jesup on court-martial duty, December, 1832, 1,352 miles	135 20	
From Washington city to Fort Moultrie, 549 miles, March, 1833	54 90	
For amount, short charged, in transportation to Fort Jesup, on court-martial duty, December, 1832	11 25	
From New York to Fort McHenry, November 18, 1833, 190 miles		19 00
From Fort Severn to Charleston, 581 miles, September 1, 1834, at 9 cents.....		52 29
From Fort Severn to St. Augustine, on court-martial duty, 917 miles, July, 1834.....		91 70
From St. Augustine to Charleston, 297 miles, on court-martial duty, August, 1834, at 7 cents		20 79
	1,068 40	1,116 66
FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN H. WINDER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing	793 76	858 60
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty, travelling, \$14 58, and as member three days at Beaufort, July, 1833, \$3 75.....	18 33	
Transportation of baggage	44 00	
Transportation of baggage from Fort Johnston to Beaufort, North Carolina, and back, 340 miles, February 4, 1833.....	34 00	
Transportation of baggage from Fort Johnston to Beaufort barracks and back, 350 miles, 11th to 18th July, 1833, on court-martial duty	35 00	
Transportation of baggage from Fort Johnston to Wilmington and back, 60 miles, May 11, 1833, at 12 cents per mile	7 20	
	932 29	858 60
FIRST LIEUTENANT E. S. SIBLEY.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 96	801 19
For commission on disbursements on account of pier at La Plaisance bay, road from La Plaisance to Chicago, and from Detroit to Chicago, 1st quarter 1833	22 59	
On account of internal improvements, 2d quarter 1833	72 57	
On account of road from Detroit to Chicago, and road to Saginaw, 3d quarter 1833	92 77	
On account of road from La Plaisance bay to intersect the Chicago road, from Detroit to Saginaw, and from Detroit to Chicago, 4th quarter 1833, 1st quarter 1834.....		175 69
On account of road from Detroit to Chicago, and road from Detroit to Sagi- naw, in 2d quarter 1834, &c.....		155 63
On account of road from Detroit to Chicago, and road from Detroit to Sagi- naw, in 3d quarter 1834		125 71

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
On account of pier at La Plaisance bay, and of road from Detroit to Chicago, in 4th quarter 1832	\$62 91	.....
For per diem allowance on topographical duty in lieu of quarters, fuel, &c., at La Plaisance bay, and road from Detroit to Chicago, &c., 1st quarter 1833	72 00	.....
On account of internal improvements in 2d quarter 1833, 91 days, at 80 cents per day	72 80	.....
While disbursing in 3d quarter 1833, 92 days, at 80 cents per day	73 60	.....
While disbursing in 4th quarter 1833, and 1st quarter 1834, 182 days, at 80 cents per day		\$145 60
While disbursing in 2d quarter 1834, 91 days, at 80 cents per day		72 80
While disbursing in 3d quarter 1834, 92 days, at 80 cents per day		73 60
While disbursing in 4th quarter 1832, 92 days, at 80 cents per day	73 60	.....
To rent of quarters of one room at Detroit in 4th quarter 1832, and 1st quarter 1833, at \$12 per month	72 00	.....
For rent of one room at Detroit in 2d quarter 1833, at \$12 per month	36 00	.....
For rent of one room at Detroit in 3d quarter 1833, at \$12 per month	36 00	.....
For rent of one room at Detroit in 4th quarter 1833, at \$12 per month		36 00
For rent of one room at Detroit, January and March, 1834, at \$12 per month		24 00
For rent of one room at Detroit in 2d quarter 1834, at \$12 per month		36 00
For rent of one room at Detroit in 3d quarter 1834, at \$12 per month		36 00
	1, 448 80	1, 682 22
FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM MANYADIER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing. Per diem allowance on court-martial duty as judge advocate, at Fort Monroe, from July 23 to August 24, 1833, 32 days, at \$1 25 per day	792 21	1, 030 20
For transportation of baggage:	40 00	.....
From St. Louis to Fort Monroe, in October, 1832, 1,058 miles, at 12 cents per mile	126 96	.....
From Fort Monroe to Washington city and back, in November 1832, 404 miles, at 10 cents per mile	40 40	.....
From Pikesville, Maryland, to Columbia foundery, 47 miles; thence to West Point and back, 542 miles; from Pikesville to Bellona arsenal and back, 364 miles; from Pikesville to Pittsburg and back, 462 miles, in July, August, and September, 1834: 1,415 miles, at 9 cents per mile		127 35
From Fort Monroe to Washington arsenal and back, 404 miles, January, 1833, at 10 cents per mile	40 40	.....
From Fort Monroe to Pikesville arsenal, 258 miles, November 30, 1833		25 80
From Pikesville arsenal to Columbia foundery and back, January, 1834, 94 miles		9 40
From Pikesville arsenal to Pittsburg and back, December 30, 1833, 430 miles		43 00
From Pikesville arsenal to Washington arsenal and back, March 29, 1834, 96 miles; from Pikesville arsenal to Pittsburg foundery and back, April 18, 1834, 462 miles; from Pikesville arsenal to Columbia foundery, May 11, 1834, 96 miles: total, 654 miles		65 40
From Pikesville arsenal to West Point foundery and back, May 29, 1834, 500 miles		50 00
From Pikesville to Vergennes, Vermont, and back, June 15, 1834, 928 miles		92 80
Premium allowed on men enlisted at Fort Monroe in November, 1832	2 00	.....
	1, 041 97	1, 443 95
SECOND LIEUTENANT R. C. TILGHMAN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing ..	817 33	767 00
Commutation of quarters and fuel, on duty on Cumberland road, west of Columbus, third quarter 1834, 92 days, at 80 cents		73 60
Ditto, second quarter 1834, 90 days, at 80 cents		72 80
Ditto, from May 13, 1833, to September 30, 1833, 111 days, at 80 cents	88 80	.....
Ditto, from October 1, 1833, to March 31, 1834, 182 days		145 60
Rent of quarters at Fort Severn for October and November, 1833		20 00
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty, for travelling, \$2 50, and as member of court at Fort McHenry, 1834, \$5		7 50
For transportation of baggage:		
From Richmond to Bellona arsenal, 15 miles; thence to Richmond, via Fort Union, 114 miles, March, 1833: total, 129 miles	12 90	.....
From Fort Washington to Boston, in February, 1833, 447 miles	44 70	.....
From Beaufort, North Carolina, to Fort Washington, in April, 1833, 368 miles; from Fort Washington to Columbus, Ohio, in May, 1833, 411 miles: total, 779 miles	77 90	.....
From West Point to Baltimore, November, 1832, 242 miles; from Baltimore to Fort Severn, July, 1833, 30 miles: total, 272 miles	27 20	.....

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
From Fort Severn to Fort McHenry and back, on court-martial duty, 60 miles.....		\$6 00
	\$1, 068 83	1, 092 50
SECOND LIEUTENANT EDMUND FRENCH.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing ..	761 93	767 00
Transportation:		
From Georgetown, District of Columbia, to New York, October, 1832, 225 miles; thence to Provincetown, and back to New York, 582 miles; thence to Washington city, 225 miles, in November, 1832; from Washington city to Charleston, South Carolina, January, 1833, 544 miles; from Washington to West Point, July, 1833, 275 miles; 1,851 miles....	185 10	.....
From West Point to Georgetown, District of Columbia, and back, on court-martial duty, in July, 1832, 282 miles.....	\$28 20	
Per diem, travelling allowance on court-martial duty	23 50	
Per diem, attending the court seven days	8 75	
	60 45	.....
From Sullivan's island to Fort Monroe, in August, 1834, 458 miles.....		41 22
	1, 007 48	808 22
SECOND LIEUTENANT WILLIAM PALMER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing ..	873 36	824 60
Transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Monroe to Pikesville arsenal, from November 1 to November 30, 1833, 258 miles.....		25 80
	873 36	850 40
SECOND LIEUTENANT MINOR KNOWLTON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 96	767 00
Commutation for mess-room and kitchen, and fuel for the same, at West Point, from January 1 to June 30, 1833, and from September 1, 1833, to March 31, 1834.....	25 41	21 75
	787 37	788 75
SECOND LIEUTENANT JOHN F. KENNEDY.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	781 65	767 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel while on duty on the Cumberland road east of the river Ohio, from April 10, 1833, to August 31, 1834.....	173 00	335 00
Transportation from Washington to Fort McHenry, Maryland, and back, February, 1833, on court-martial duty, 160 miles.....	\$10 60	
Per diem, travelling allowance	4 37	
Per diem, as member, 4 days	5 00	
	19 97	.....
Transportation from Fort Washington, in April, 1833, to Uniontown, Maryland, 208 miles	20 80	.....
	995 42	1, 102 00
SECOND LIEUTENANT JOHN W. BARRY.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 96	804 59
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. H. PRENTISS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	773 96	767 00
Commutation of quarters and fuel:		
At Washington city, from January 1 to March 31, 1833.....	84 00	.....
At Washington city, for April and May, 1833.....	45 62	.....
At Washington city, from April to June, 1834.....		56 70
At Washington city, from September 1 to December 31, 1833.....		91 24
At Washington city, for the 1st quarter of 1834.....		84 00
At Washington city, for July and August, 1834.....		85 25
At Washington city, for September, 1834.....		17 62
At Washington city, from December 8 to 31, 1832.....	21 67	.....
At Washington city, from June 1 to August 31, 1833.....	52 87	.....
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty:		
Travelling 7 days, April, 1834, 125 miles.....	\$8 75	
As member, 3 days, April, 1834.....	3 75	
		12 50

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Monroe to Washington city, in December, 1832, 202 miles.....	\$20 20	
From Washington city, <i>via</i> New York, to Boston, Plattsburg, Buffalo, Detroit, and back to Washington, by way of Zanesville and Wheeling, (allowed by Secretary of War,) September, 1833, 2,459 miles.....	245 90	
Transportation from Washington to West Point and back, on court-martial duty, April, 1834, 560 miles.....		\$56 00
Per diem allowance, Adjutant General's office, from December 8, 1832, to September 30, 1834.....	371 25	447 50
	1, 615 47	1, 617 81
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. B. MAGRUDER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 96	808 80
For rent of quarters at Beaufort, North Carolina, from March, 1834.....		12 00
For rent of a room as quarters, 2d quarter 1834.....		36 00
For rent of a room as quarters, 3d quarter 1834.....		36 00
For per diem allowance as member of court-martial, 4 days, in December, 1832.....	5 00	
For transportation of baggage:		
From Fort McHenry to Annapolis and back, 66 miles, December, 1832, at 10 cents, on court-martial duty.....	6 60	
From Fort Crawford, <i>via</i> Galena, to St. Louis, November 26, 1833, 424 miles.....		42 40
From Fort McHenry to Beaufort, North Carolina, February 24, 1834, 420 miles, at 10 cents.....		42 10
From St. Louis to Fort McHenry, January 2, 1834, 859 miles.....		85 90
From Baltimore to New York, September, 1833, 187 miles, at 10 cents.....	18 70	
From Beaufort, North Carolina, to Newbern and back, May, 1834, 90 miles; to Newbern and back, in June, 90 miles: 180 miles, at 10 cents.....		18 00
	792 26	1, 081 20
SECOND LIEUTENANT GEORGE W. TURNER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 97	767 00
Commutation of quarters and fuel at Washington city, 18th September to 13th November, 1833.....		38 64
For transportation of baggage:		
From Natchez to New York, between June and November, 1832, 1,349 miles.....	134 90	
From New York to Fort Monroe, 427 miles, December, 1832.....	42 70	
From Charleston, South Carolina, to St. Augustine, 297 miles; thence to Fort King, 80 miles; thence to Charleston, 377 miles: 754 miles, August 4, 1833.....	75 40	
Medical services in 1833.....	93 00	
	1, 107 97	805 64
SECOND LIEUTENANT JACOB AMMEN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	764 87	906 20
Transportation from West Point to Castle Pinckney, February, 1833, 824 miles.....	82 40	
Transportation from New London to Newport, Rhode Island, and back, December, 1833, on court-martial duty, 100 miles.....	\$10 00	
Per diem, 5 days' travel.....	5 00	
Per diem as member of the court, 2 days.....	2 50	
		17 50
	847 27	923 70
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. W. BAILEY.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	921 50	795 23
Commutation received for mess-room and kitchen, and fuel for the same, at West Point, from 20th March to 13th June, 1834.....		9 32
Transportation from West Point to Fortress Monroe, in November, 1832, 482 miles; from Charleston, South Carolina, to Bellona arsenal, in April, 1833, 444 miles; from Bellona arsenal to Richmond and back, in 3d quarter 1833, four times, 112 miles: 1,038 miles, at 10 cents.....	103 80	
From Bellona arsenal to Richmond and back, twelve times, between October 21, 1833, and February, 1834, 336 miles.....		33 60
From Bellona arsenal to West Point, March 16, 1834, 417 miles.....		41 70
	1, 025 30	879 85

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept 30, 1834.
SECOND LIEUTENANT H. G. SILL.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing	\$761 96	\$767 00
For commutation of quarters and fuel:		
At Washington city, November 22, 1832, to January 4, 1833.....	40 00	
At Washington city, from May 22 to October 17, 1833.....	85 78	
At Washington city, from December 14 to March 31, 1834.....		100 25
At Washington city, from April 1 to July 15, 1834.....		71 76
Per diem in lieu of quarters, fuel, and transportation of baggage, on topo- graphical duty, in Florida, from January 29 to April 11, 1833, 73 days, at \$2.....	146 00	
Per diem in lieu of quarters, fuel, &c., on topographical duty, from October 26, 1833, to December 10, 1833, 46 days, at \$1.....	46 00	
From July 16 to September 30, 1834.....		77 00
For transportation of baggage:		
From Washington city to Mobile, between 4th and 29th January, 1833, 1,033 miles.....	103 30	
From Pensacola to Washington city, May, 1833, 1,050 miles, at 10 cents....	105 00	
From Washington city to Fort Delaware and back, December 4, 1833, 236 miles.....		23 60
From West Point to Provincetown, Massachusetts, 346 miles, 4th quarter 1832.....	34 60	
From Provincetown to Washington city, November, 1832, 516 miles.....	51 60	
From Washington to Delaware city, in July, 1834, 118 miles, at 9 cts.....		10 62
	1,374 16	1,050 23
SECOND LIEUTENANT GEORGE WATSON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing..	812 02	871 60
Commutation of quarters and fuel:		
At Washington city, April 1 to May 28, 1833.....	43 90	
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty, travelling 437 days, and as member 4 days, at Fort McHenry, February, 1833, at \$5.....	9 39	
For transportation of baggage:		
From West Point to Fort Washington, 300 miles, at 10 cents.....	30 00	
From Fort Armstrong to West Point, October, 1832, 1,531 miles, at 10 cts....	153 10	
From Fort Washington to Fort McHenry and back, on court-martial duty, February, 1833, 106 miles.....	10 60	
From Fort Washington to Fort McHenry and back, on court-martial duty, March, 1833, 106 miles.....	10 60	
From Fort Washington to Fort Johnston, N. C., September 5, 1833, 429 miles.....	42 90	
	1,112 49	871 60
SECOND LIEUTENANT WILLIAM H. PETTES.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	837 62	767 00
For rent of half a room at Beaufort, N. C., as quarters, for January, 1833....	6 00	
For rent of one room as A. C. S., February 1 to June 6, 1833, at \$12 per month.....	50 40	
For rent of half a room, for December, 1833.....		6 00
For transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Mitchel to Milledgeville, 132 miles, April 3, 1834.....		13 20
From Beaufort to Fort Johnston, Smithville, N. C., and back, May, 1833, 350 miles.....	35 00	
From West Point to Beaufort, North Carolina, December, 1832, 663 miles, at 10 cents.....	66 30	
	995 32	786 20
SECOND LIEUTENANT LORENZO SITGREAVES.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing..	761 96	783 73
For per diem on court-martial duty, allowed for travelling to court at Fort Johnston, June, 1833.....	34 37	
For per diem on court-martial duty, six days, in August, 1834.....		7 50
Do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....		7 50
For transportation of baggage:		
From Bellona arsenal to Fort Johnston, North Carolina, and back, 736 miles, on court-martial duty, in June, 1833.....	73 60	
From Fort Monroe to Smithville, on court-martial duty, August, 1834, 327 miles, at 7 cents.....		22 89
From West Point to Bellona arsenal, 417 miles, October, 1832.....	41 70	

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
From Fort Johnston to Fort Monroe, 324 miles, August, 1834, at 7 cents		\$22 68
	\$911 63	844 30
SECOND LIEUTENANT F. H. SMITH.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	192 59	811 66
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty, travelling, December, 1833, \$4 16; as member of court at Newport, Rhode Island, two days, \$2 50		6 66
For transportation of baggage:		
From New London to Newport, Rhode Island, and back, on court-martial duty, December 15, 1833, 160 miles		10 00
From West Point to Fort Trumbull, October, 1833, 185 miles		18 50
From New London to Fort McHenry, January, 1834, 319 miles		31 90
	192 50	878 72
SECOND LIEUTENANT D. B. HARRIS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	192 50	767 00
Transportation from West Point to Fort Monroe, in September, 1833, 482 miles, at 10 cents; from Fort Mitchell to West Point, in March, 1834, 1,050 miles; total, 1,532 miles	48 20	105 00
	240 70	872 00
SECOND LIEUTENANT E. A. CAPRON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	192 50	767 00
Transportation from West Point to Fort Washington, Nov'r, 1833, 299 miles		29 90
From Fort Washington to Fort Monroe, August, 1834, 187 miles		16 83
	192 50	813 73
SECOND LIEUTENANT R. G. FAIR.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	189 50	.....
SECOND LIEUTENANT W. H. SIDELL.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	192 50	.....
SECOND LIEUTENANT D. E. HALE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	192 50	836 80
Transportation from West Point to Beaufort, North Carolina, October, 1833, 663 miles; from Beaufort to Charleston, South Carolina, in August, 1834, 325 miles, at 9 cents: 988 miles		95 55
	192 50	932 35
SECOND LIEUTENANT THOMAS A. MORRIS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.		192 50
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel while on the Cumberland road, August 24 to September 30, 1834, 37 days, at 80 cents		29 60
For forage for one horse on Cumberland road, August 24 to September 30, 1834, 37 days		7 30
		229 40
SECOND LIEUTENANT R. T. P. ALLEN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.		192 50
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel at the city of Washington, Septem- ber 5 to 30, 1834		15 27
Transportation from West Point to the city of Washington, September, 1834, 280 miles, at 9 cents		25 20
		232 97
SECOND LIEUTENANT E. KIBBY.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.		192 50
Commutation for mess-room and kitchen, and fuel for the same time, at West Point, for July and August, 1834		6 33
		198 83

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept 30, 1834.
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. F. LEE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.....		\$192 50
SECOND LIEUTENANT C. B. CHALMERS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.....		192 50
SECOND LIEUTENANT L. A. B. WALBACH.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.....		192 50
For transportation of baggage from West Point to Annapolis, August, 1834, 272 miles, at 9 cents.....		24 48
		216 98
SECOND REGIMENT ARTILLERY.—COLONEL WILLIAM LINDSAY.		
Pay.....	\$900 00	900 00
Subsistence.....	465 60	522 00
Forage.....	368 00	368 00
Servants' pay.....	132 00	144 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 00
Paid for quarters rented at Athens, Alabama, from December 24, 1832, to May 31, 1834.....	333 29	288 00
Forage in kind for one horse, at Augusta, for August and September, 1834.....		26 53
Transportation: From Charleston, South Carolina, to St. Augustine and back, in October, 1832, 594 miles; from Charleston to Savannah, 118 miles; thence to Augusta arsenal, 128 miles, in November, 1832; from Augusta, Georgia, to Athens, Alabama, thence to Fort Jackson, and thence to New Or- leans, in January, 1833, 1,007 miles; from New Orleans to Fort Pike and Fort Wood, and thence, <i>via</i> New Orleans, to Athens, Alabama, in February, 1833, 512 miles: total, 2,355 miles, at 12 cents.....	282 60	
From Athens to Augusta arsenal, on court-martial duty, June, 1834, 357 miles.....	\$35 70	
Per diem, travelling allowance.....	11 00	
		46 70
Ditto, from Augusta to St. Augustine and back, on court-martial duty, in July, 1834, 630 miles.....	44 10	
Per diem, travelling, and per diem as member, 26 days.....	26 00	
		70 10
	2, 687 49	2, 571 33
LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAM M'CREA.		
Pay.....	60 00	
Subsistence.....	31 00	
Forage.....	24 00	
Servant's pay.....	10 00	
Servant's subsistence.....	12 40	
Servant's clothing.....	5 00	
	142 40	
LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. B. CRANE.		
Pay.....	720 00	720 00
Subsistence.....	504 00	365 00
Forage.....	288 00	288 00
Servants' pay.....	133 92	144 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel at New York, from February 9, 1833, to September 30, 1834.....	295 81	556 99
Transportation: From Fort Columbus to West Point and back, in December, 1832, 100 miles.....	\$10 00	
Per diem, travelling, ditto, on court-martial duty.....	3 33	
Per diem as member of the court, four days.....	4 00	
	17 33	

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army--Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
From New York to West Point and back, in February, 1833, 110 miles.....	\$11 00	
Per diem, travelling to the court.....	3 67	
Per diem as member of the court, 4 days.....	4 00	
	\$18 67	
From New York to Albany, 150 miles; thence to Utica, 96 miles; thence to Ithaca, 96 miles; thence to Rochester, 92 miles; thence to Buffalo, 85 miles; thence to Niagara, 40 miles; thence to New York, 454 miles; 1,013 miles.....	121 56	
From New York to Boston and back, August, 1833, 414 miles; from New York to Whitehall, 222 miles; thence to Burlington, 75 miles; thence to Plattsburg, 23 miles; thence to New York, 312 miles, in September, 1833: 632 miles.....	75 84	
From New York to Albany and back, in October, 1833, 300 miles; from New York to Washington city, 225 miles; thence to Fredericktown, Md., 45 miles; thence to Baltimore, 45 miles; thence to New York, 187 miles, in December, 1833; from New York to Albany and back, in May, 1834, 302 miles: total, 1,104 miles.....		\$132 48
	2, 381 13	2, 412 47
CAPTAIN AND BREVET MAJOR J. F. HEILEMAN.		
Pay.....	624 83	600 00
Subsistence.....	395 20	325 60
Forage.....	276 00	288 00
Servants' pay.....	118 89	144 00
Servants' subsistence.....	142 80	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	54 99	60 00
Paid for quarters rented at Sullivan's island, from December 24, 1832, to April 24, 1833.....	96 80	
Transportation from Charleston, S. C., to New York, in May, 1833, 769 miles, at 12 cents.....	92 28	
Transportation from New York to Mackinac and back, on court-martial duty, July, 1833, 2,100 miles.....	\$210 00	
Per diem allowance for travelling ditto.....	70 00	
Per diem as member of the court, 3 days.....	3 00	
	283 00	
Transportation from New York to Fort Monroe, in September, 1833, 427 miles.....	51 24	
Premium allowed on men enlisted at Charleston in October, November, and December, 1832.....	4 00	
	2, 140 03	1, 563 60
CAPTAIN F. S. BELTON.		
Pay.....	557 75	600 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	458 40
Forage.....		
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Paid for rent of quarters for him at New Orleans, from March 22 to May 15, 1833, at \$20 per month.....	29 03	
Transportation from Savannah to Darien, in January, 1833, 61 miles; from Darien to New Orleans, in March, 1833, 739 miles; from New Orleans to camp, (Cherokee Nation,) in May, 1833, 746 miles.....	169 38	
	1, 218 12	1, 233 40
CAPTAIN AND BREVET MAJOR R. A. ZANTZINGER.		
Pay.....	760 00	685 66
Subsistence.....	584 00	581 60
Forage.....	270 70	157 60
Servants' pay.....	133 91	111 40
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	112 80
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	46 41
Transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Wood to Fort Mitchell and back, on court-martial duty, November, 1832, 880 miles.....	88 00	
From Fort Wood to Fort Jackson and back, May, 1833, 190 miles.....	22 80	
From Fort Wood to New Orleans and back, twice, December, 1832, 80 miles.....	9 60	

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
From Fort Wood to Cantonment Cass and back, July, 1833, 124 miles.....	\$14 88	.....
	2, 089 89	\$1, 695 47
CAPTAIN AND BREVET MAJOR J. MOUNTFORT.		
Pay.....	652 26	575 47
Subsistence.....	584 00	524 00
Forage.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's pay.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's subsistence.....	30 00	30 00
Servant's clothing.....		
Per diem allowance, travelling on court-martial duty, 820 miles, July, 1832.....	\$34 17	
Per diem allowance as member of court-martial, two days, at \$1 25.....	2 50	
	36 67	.....
Transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Pike, Louisiana, to Fort Jesup, Louisiana, and back, on court- martial duty, 820 miles, July, 1832, at 10 cents.....	82 00	.....
Premium allowed on men enlisted at Fort Pike in October, November, and December, 1832, at \$10.....	10 00	.....
	1, 534 89	1, 274 47
CAPTAIN T. C. LEGATE.		
Pay.....	480 00	480 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Forage.....	64 00	72 00
Servant's pay.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's subsistence.....	30 00	30 00
Servant's clothing.....		
Paid for rent of quarters at Galena, from October 1, 1832, to September 30, 1834, at \$10 per month.....		120 00
Transportation from Galena to Pecatonica and back, in October, 1832, 220 miles; from Galena to Blue Mound and back, in December, 1832, 165 miles; from Galena to Plattsville, Mineral Point, Dodgeville, and back, 90 miles; from Galena to Gratt's river and back, 60 miles, in March, 1833; from Galena to St. Louis and back, in May, 1833, 664 miles; from Galena to Gratiot's Grove, Hamilton, Wisconsin, Mineral Point, Green Pines, and back to Galena, September 10, 1833, 225 miles; from Galena to Plattsville, Du Bayen's mines, and back, September 22, 1833, 84 miles; from Galena, by the mines, to Plattsville and back, 65 miles; to Dodge- ville, Mineral Point, Freterville's mines, and back, 108 miles; to McGoon's furnace, Gratiot Grove, Murphy's furnace, and back, 58 miles, between October 6 and 14, 1833, 211 miles; from Galena to St. Louis, 332 miles; from St. Louis to Washington city, 856 miles; thence to Albany, New York, and back to Washington city, 752 miles; October 16, 1833, to January 1, 1834, 1,940 miles, at 12 cents; from the city of Washington to Galena, August, 1833, 990 miles, at 9 cents; from Galena to Peca- tonica, Wisconsin, Fever River mines, and back to Galena, September, 1834, 279 miles; making 4,928 miles.....	180 96	372 33
Per diem of \$1 50, and double rations, allowed by the Secretary of War for services superintending the public lead mines at Galena, from October 1, 1832, to September 30, 1834.....	839 50	839 50
	2, 079 46	2, 278 83
CAPTAIN NEHEMIAH BADEN.		
Pay.....	780 00	559 00
Subsistence.....	584 00	459 20
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Commission, at 2½ per cent., on disbursements, made by him on account of repairs at Fort Jackson, to December 31, 1832.....	21 85	.....
Per diem, superintending the construction of levees at Fort Jackson, and workmen employed on the magazine, &c., from December 1, 1833, to March 5, 1834, 94 days, at 80 cents per day.....		75 20
Premium allowed on men enlisted at Fort Jackson in November, 1832, and February, 1833.....	6 00	.....
Transportation from Fort Jackson to New Orleans and back, April, 1834, 150 miles.....		18 00
	1, 561 81	1, 286 40

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
CAPTAIN G. S. DRANE.		
Pay	\$682 00	\$580 00
Subsistence	559 20	535 20
Servant's pay	66 97	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Forage in kind for one horse at St. Augustine, 4th quarter 1832, November and December, cost	28 90	.....
Transportation from Fort Pike to St. Augustine, in October, 1832, 763 miles	91 56	.....
Premium allowed on men enlisted at Fort Marion between October 1, 1832, and March 3, 1833	6 00	.....
	1, 537 63	1, 290 20
CAPTAIN GEORGE W. GARDINER.		
Pay	606 87	600 00
Subsistence	297 20	456 80
Servant's pay	66 97	61 93
Servant's subsistence	73 00	62 80
Servant's clothing	30 00	25 80
Per diem, as special judge advocate to general court-martial at Augusta arsenal in February, 1833, 4 days, at \$1 25 per day	5 00	.....
Premium allowed on men enlisted at Augusta, Georgia, in February, 1833	2 00	.....
	1, 081 04	1, 207 33
FIRST LIEUTENANT AND BREVET CAPTAIN C. S. MERCHANT.		
Pay	586 00	600 00
Subsistence	500 00	584 00
Servant's pay	66 96	71 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
For rent of quarters for him at Savannah:		
May 28 to July 31, 1834		25 34
May 18 to June 17, 1833	12 00	.....
June 18 to September 30, 1833, one room, at \$12 per month	41 20	.....
Ditto, one room as quarters at Savannah, October 10 to November 2, 1833, at \$12		12 77
Per diem allowance for travelling on court-martial duty, 4th quar- ter 1832	\$10 33	.....
Ditto, attending court-martial one day, 4th quarter	1 25	.....
Ditto, attending court-martial one day, February, 1834	1 25	.....
Ditto, travelling 5 days	6 25	.....
	11 58	.....
		7 50
For transportation of baggage:		
From Savannah to Augusta arsenal, Georgia, and back, on court-martial duty, in September, 1832, 248 miles	24 80	.....
From Savannah to Augusta arsenal and back, February, 1834, on court- martial duty, 246 miles		24 60
Premium allowed on men enlisted at Savannah, on November 1, 1832, and March 3, 1833	4 00	.....
	1, 349 80	1, 428 21
FIRST LIEUTENANT AND BREVET CAPTAIN CHARLES MELLON.		
Pay	380 00	560 00
Subsistence	473 20	261 80
Servant's pay	65 00	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
For rent of a room for his quarters at Kennebec arsenal, from November 9 to December 31, 1833		20 00
For transportation of baggage:		
From Augusta, Maine, to Fort Marion, April 29, 1834, 797 miles		79 70
	1, 021 20	1, 096 50
FIRST LIEUTENANT AND BREVET CAPTAIN ALLEN LOWD.		
Pay	688 81	.....
Subsistence	399 20	.....

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Servant's pay.....	\$66 92	.....
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	.....
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	.....
Transportation from Augusta arsenal to Charleston, South Carolina, and back, in January, 1833, 324 miles.....	32 40	.....
Premium allowed on men enlisted at Augusta, Georgia, in February, 1833..	4 00	.....
	1, 294 33	.....
FIRST LIEUTENANT AND BREVET CAPTAIN H. W. FITZHUGH.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	1, 180 96	\$1, 186 00
Paid for rent of rooms for his quarters, at Boston, from December 3, 1832, to September 30, 1834.....	138 45	288 00
	1, 319 41	1, 474 00
FIRST LIEUTENANT AND BREVET CAPTAIN J. S. ABEEL.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	1, 113 94	875 80
FIRST LIEUTENANT AND BREVET CAPTAIN R. L. ARMSTRONG.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	801 30	757 80
FIRST LIEUTENANT H. S. MALLORY.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	1, 156 37	1, 073 20
For rent of quarters at Sullivan's island, from 25th to 31st Decem- ber, 1832.....	\$4 80	.....
For rent of quarters at Sullivan's island, from January 1 to February 28, 1833.....	48 00	.....
For rent of quarters at Charleston, South Carolina, from November 18 to December 24, 1832.....	33 29	.....
For rent of quarters at Charleston, South Carolina, from March 1 to June 24, 1833.....	67 20	.....
For transportation of baggage:	153 29	.....
From Charleston, South Carolina, to Fort Moultrie and back, 5 miles, at different times, in 4th quarter 1832: in all, 182 miles, at 12 cts.	22 20	.....
From Charleston, South Carolina, to Fort Moultrie, at different times, 1st quarter 1833: in all, 140 miles, at 12 cents.....	16 80	.....
From Fort Moultrie to Charleston and back, in May and June, 1833, six times, 65 miles, at 12 cents.....	7 80	.....
	46 80	.....
From New York to Rome arsenal, November 25, 1833, 260 miles, at 10 cents.	.....	26 00
From Fort Moultrie to Charleston and back, 15 times, between July 14 and September 23, 1833, 155 miles, at 10 cents.....	15 50	.....
From Charleston, South Carolina, to New York, November 21, 1833, 769 miles.	.....	76 90
Premium on men enlisted at Charleston in December, 1832, and January, 1833.	4 00	.....
Captain Mallory has been allowed his actual expenses in going from the seat of government to Cincinnati and back, in July and August, 1834, while in charge of specie for Indian annuities; but they are so blended with the expenses of assistants, quarters, transportation, &c., as to prevent a separa- tion.		
He charges 52 days, at \$5 per day; but only \$3 has been allowed by the Secretary of War.....	.....	156 00
	1, 375 96	1, 332 10
FIRST LIEUTENANT W. WELLS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	933 56	868 60
For transportation of baggage:	.....	.....
From Boston to Fort Wood, Louisiana, January, 1833, 1,655 miles, at 10 cents.	165 50	.....
From Fort Wood to New Orleans and back, September 22, 1833, 40 miles, at 12 cents.....	4 80	.....
From Fort Wood to New Orleans and back, three trips, March 25 and July 7, 1833, 80 miles, and November 5, 1833, 40 miles.....	9 60	4 80
From Fort Wood to Cantonment Cass and back, August 15, 1833, 124 miles.	14 88	.....
Premium allowed on men enlisted at Boston in October and November, 1832.	50 00	.....
Allowed, as so much paid for quarters and fuel, at Boston, in October, No- vember, and December, 1832.....	68 66	.....
	1, 247 00	873 40

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
FIRST LIEUTENANT S. M'KENZIE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	\$913 48	\$947 97
Per diem allowance, travelling on court-martial duty 11 days, \$13 75; ditto, as member, 9 days, \$11 25, in September, 1834		25 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Morgan to Pensacola and back, 200 miles, at 7 cents, September, 1834, \$14; from Fort Morgan to Mobile and back, April 26, 1834, 64 miles, at 10 cents, \$6 40; from Fort Morgan to Mobile and back, June 18, 1834, 64 miles, at 9 cents, \$5 76		26 16
From Fort Moultrie to Clarksville, 310 miles; from Fort Armstrong to Nashville and back, in November, 1832, 516 miles: total, 826 miles, at 10 cents	82 60	
	996 08	999 13
FIRST LIEUTENANT JAMES GREEN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	958 80	956 00
Paid for rent of a room for his quarters as A. C. S. at Savannah, from May 18, 1833, to September 30, 1833, \$52 80; and from October 1 to October 31, 1833, and from May 28 to June 22, and for the month of August, 1834, \$34	52 80	34 00
Transportation from Charleston, South Carolina, to Augusta arsenal, 154 miles; thence to Oglethorpe barracks, 124 miles; thence to Fort Marion, 179 miles; thence back to Charleston, 297 miles, on court-martial duty: 754 miles	\$75 40	
Per diem allowance, travelling ditto	25 00	
Per diem as member of the court 13 days	16 25	
	116 65	
From Charleston, South Carolina, to St. Augustine and back, in December, 1832, 594 miles	59 40	
From Fort Oglethorpe to Augusta arsenal and back, in March, 1834, on court-martial duty, 246 miles	\$24 60	
Per diem allowance for travelling ditto	10 25	
Per diem, attending the court one day	1 25	
		36 10
From Fort Oglethorpe to St. Augustine, on court-martial duty, June, 1834, 179 miles, at 10 cents	17 90	
Per diem, three days' travelling	3 75	
Per diem as member of the court from June 26 to July 29, 34 days, at \$1 25	42 50	
		64 15
From St. Augustine-back to Savannah, returning from attending a court-martial in August, 1834, 179 miles, at 7 cents	18 53	
Per diem, travelling three days	3 75	
		22 28
From Savannah to Augusta arsenal, in Sept., 1834, 130 miles, at 9 cents		11 70
	1, 187 65	1, 124 23
FIRST LIEUTENANT A. C. FOWLER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	988 20	508 60
Paid for rent of quarters for him at Augusta arsenal for January and February, 1833	32 00	
Transportation from camp Arnistead to Charleston, South Carolina, and back, November, 1833, 800 miles		96 00
	1, 020 20	604 60
FIRST LIEUTENANT GEORGE W. WHISTLER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	821 96	207 50
Per diem allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel, and transportation of baggage on topographical duty, from May 1 to June 30, 1833, 61 days, at \$1	61 00	
From October 1 to December 31, 1832, 92 days, at \$1	92 00	
From January 1 to February 10, from February 12 to February 28, from March 2 to April 30, 1833, 118 days	118 00	
From May 1 to June 30, 1833, 61 days	61 00	
From July 1 to September 30, 1833, 92 days	92 00	
Transportation of baggage from New York to Boston and back, 414 miles, March, 1833	41 40	
	1, 287 36	207 50

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
FIRST LIEUTENANT W. C. DE HART.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	\$1, 302 00	\$1, 307 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel at New York, from October 1, 1832, to September 30, 1834.....	309 75	353 25
Per diem as recorder to a court of inquiry at Governor's island, from June 1 to June 11, 1833, and for 8 days subsequent to the rising of the court, 19 days	23 75	.....
Transportation from New York to Augusta arsenal and back, in March, 1834, on court-martial duty, 1,618 miles.....	\$161 80	.....
Per diem, travelling allowance ditto.....	25 00	.....
Per diem as judge advocate to the court 4 days, at \$9, and 4 days employed before and after, at \$4	13 00	.....
		198 80
	1, 655 50	1, 859 05
FIRST LIEUTENANT J. A. CHAMBERS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing..	830 61	928 15
Paid for quarters rented for him at Savannah, in 4th quarter 1832.....	16 40	.....
Transportation from Savannah to St. Augustine and back, 4th quarter 1832, on court-martial duty, 358 miles.....	\$35 80	.....
Per diem allowance for travelling on court-martial duty	14 91	.....
Per diem as member of the court 6 days	7 50	.....
Transportation: From Savannah to Fort Pike, Louisiana, in January, 1833, 669 miles.....	58 21	.....
From Fort Pike to Fort Clinch and back, August, 1833, on court- martial duty, 412 miles.....	66 90	.....
Per diem, travelling on court-martial duty, at \$1 25 each 30 miles..	\$41 20	.....
Per diem as a member of the court five days	17 16	.....
	6 25	.....
	64 61	.....
To the bay of St. Louis, from Fort Pike and back, in October, 1833, on court-martial duty, 86 miles.....	\$8 60	.....
Per diem allowance for travelling on court-martial duty	3 33	.....
Per diem, attending the court one day.....	1 25	.....
		13 18
	1, 036 13	941 33
FIRST LIEUTENANT J. A. DE LAGNELL.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	821 96	956 19
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel at Washington city, October 1, 1832, to January 12, 1833	83 62	.....
Transportation: From Washington city to Petite Coquille, in July, 1833, 1, 172 miles	117 20	.....
From Fort Pike to the bay of St. Louis and back, in September, 1833, on court-martial duty, 80 miles	\$8 00	.....
Per diem allowance for travelling on court-martial duty	3 35	.....
Per diem, attending the court 3 days	3 75	.....
	15 10	.....
From Fort Pike to bay of St. Louis and back, November, 1833, on court-martial duty, 80 miles	\$8 00	.....
Per diem allowance, travelling on court-martial duty	3 33	.....
Per diem, attending the court one day.....	1 25	.....
		12 58
From Fort Pike to Augusta, Georgia, May, 1834, 582 miles		58 20
Per diem, on duty in Ordnance office, from October 1, 1832, to January 12, 1833, and medicine in 1833, \$13 80	143 80	.....
	1, 181 68	1, 026 97
FIRST LIEUTENANT C. F. SMITH.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	1, 060 96	1, 066 00
For commutation for mess-room, kitchen, and fuel for the same, at West Point, for 1st quarter 1833.....	11 50	.....
At ditto, 2d quarter 1833.....	10 16	.....
At ditto, 3d quarter 1833	9 50	.....
At ditto, 4th quarter 1833	10 83	.....
At ditto, September 19, 1833, to June 5, 1834		31 00
At ditto, January 1 to August 28, 1834.....		27 39
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty: At West Point, as special judge advocate, February, 1833, 6 days	7 50	.....

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
At ditto, May, 1833, 4 days	\$5 00	
At ditto, April, 1834, 4 days		\$5 00
At ditto, October, 1832, 5 days	6 25	
At ditto, November, 1832, 7 days	8 75	
At ditto, November 3 to 10, 1834, 8 days		10 00
Premium allowed on man enlisted at West Point, in October, 1832.....	2 00	
	1, 132 45	1, 139 39

FIRST LIEUTENANT CONSTANTINE SMITH.

Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	821 97	937 16
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty for 6 days, travelling in July, 1833	5 12	
As member of court, in July, 1833, 4 days	5 00	
For travelling, in March, 1834		5 10
For travelling, in February, 1834		5 12
As member, in February, 1834, 14 days, at \$1 25		17 50
For travelling, in August, 1834, to court-martial, 6 days, at \$1 25 per day.....		7 50
For travelling, in August, 1834, from court-martial.....		7 50
For transportation of baggage:		
From Washington city to Fort Monroe, 202 miles, December, 1832	20 20	
From Charleston, South Carolina, to St. Augustine, 343 miles, February, 1833.	34 30	
From Fort Monroe to Washington city, 202 miles, December, 1832	20 20	
From St. Augustine to New York, 1,066 miles, December, 1832.....	106 60	
From St. Augustine to Charleston, South Carolina, May 2 to 5, 1833, 297 miles	29 70	
From Charleston, South Carolina, to St. Augustine and back, May 22 to June 5, 1833, 594 miles.....	59 40	
From Fort Moultrie to Savannah, on court-martial duty, 123 miles, July 28 to 30, 1833.....	12 30	
From Fort Moultrie to Charleston and back, being 10 miles, 25 times, between November 4 and December 30, 1833, 250 miles, at 10 cents		25 00
From Charleston to Fort Moultrie, short charged, in May, 1833, 5 miles	50	
From Charleston to Fort Moultrie, short charged, in June, 1833, 10 miles.....	1 00	
From Fort Moultrie to Fort King, via St. Augustine, and back, 918 miles, October 27, 1833, at 10 cents.....		91 80
From Savannah to Fort Moultrie, on court-martial duty, March, 1834, 123 miles.....		12 30
From Fort Moultrie to Charleston and back, 15 times, January 2 to April 3, 1834, 150 miles, at 12 cents		18 00
From Fort Moultrie to Savannah, on court-martial duty, February 11, 1834, 123 miles.....		12 30
From Fort Monroe to Smithville, North Carolina, on court-martial duty, August, 1834, 327 miles, at 7 cents.....		22 89
From Fort Johnson to Fort Monroe, 324 miles, on court-martial duty, August, 1834, at 7 cents.....		22 68
	1, 116 29	1, 183 85

FIRST LIEUTENANT F. L. DANCEY.

Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	756 00	845 10
Transportation from Washington city to St. Augustine, February, 1833, 841 miles; from St. Augustine to Fort Moultrie, in March, 1833, 297 miles; from Fort Moultrie to Fort Marion, in May, 1833, 284 miles: total, 1,422 miles	142 20	
Transportation from Calhoun, Tennessee, to Washington city, and pay as disbursing agent to Cherokees, from September 30 to December 31, 1832, 585 miles.....	241 50	
	1, 139 70	845 10

FIRST LIEUTENANT M. M. CLARK.

Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	1, 120 96	1, 171 00
Paid for rent of rooms for quarters for him as assistant quartermaster at Savannah, from April 28, 1833, to September 30, 1833, at \$24 per month.	122 40	
Paid for rent of rooms from October 1, 1833, to March 31, 1834		216 00
Transportation from Fort Jackson to Fort Mitchell and back, in December, 1832, 1,012 miles, on court-martial duty.....	\$101 20	
Per diem, travelling to court, 1,012 miles.....	33 66	
Per diem as member of the court twenty days	20 00	
		154 86

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Transportation from Fort Jackson to Augusta arsenal, February, 1833, 692 miles; from Augusta arsenal to Savannah, in April, 1833, 124 miles; from Savannah to Augusta and back, in November, 1833, 238 miles: 1,054 miles, at 12 cents.		\$126 48
	\$1, 243 36	1, 668 34
FIRST LIEUTENANT J. B. GRAYSON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	788 42	859 00
Transportation:		
From Washington city to Augusta arsenal, in June, 1833, 584 miles, at 10 cts.	58 40	.....
From Bay of St. Louis to Fort Wood, September, 1834, 90 miles, at 7 cents.		6 30
	846 82	865 30
SECOND LIEUTENANT H. W. MERCER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 93	767 00
For rent for quarters:		
At Savannah, in the fourth quarter 1832	\$16 40	
At Charleston harbor, February 14 to March 28, 1833.	17 41	
	33 81	
At Savannah, from February 26 to June 23, 1834		46 08
For commutation of quarters and fuel:		
At New York, from April 14 to June 30, 1833	\$51 87	
At New York, for July, August, and September, 1833	55 50	
	107 37	
At New York, fourth quarter 1833.		77 75
Per diem allowance, travelling on court-martial duty to St. Augustine, in fourth quarter 1832.	\$14 91	
Per diem allowance, attending court six days, fourth quarter 1832.	7 50	
	22 41	
Per diem allowance as special judge advocate, Savannah, 15 days, February, 1834		37 50
Per diem allowance as member of court, June 26 to July 29, 1834, 34 days, at \$1 25.		42 50
Per diem allowance, travelling on court-martial duty 3 days, in June, 1834 ..		3 75
Transportation of baggage:		
From Savannah to St. Augustine and back, 358 miles, in fourth quarter 1832, at 10 cents, on court-martial	\$35 80	
From Savannah to Augusta arsenal and back, 258 miles; from Savannah to Fort Moultrie, 123 miles, December, 1832: total, 381 miles, at 12 cents	45 72	
From Fort Moultrie to New York and back, 1,548 miles, January and February, 1833	185 76	
From Fort Moultrie to New York, 779 miles, April, 1833.	93 48	
	360 76	
From Savannah to St. Augustine, on court-martial, June, 1834, 179 miles.		17 90
	1, 286 28	992 48
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. D. LOCKE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 96	849 40
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel at Washington city, from October 1, 1832, to June 30, 1833, and part of July; and from August 1, 1833, to December 31, 1833	263 50	71 92
Transportation from Washington city to West Point and back, on court-martial duty, in July, 1833, 560 miles	\$56 00	
Per diem, travelling on court-martial duty	23 32	
Per diem, on the court seven days	8 75	
	78 07	
Transportation from Washington city to Frankford, Pennsylvania, and back, in November, 1832, 282 miles; same again in December, 1832, 282 miles; from Washington city to Fort Wood, January, 1834, 1,223 miles; from Fort Wood to New Orleans and back, April, 1834, 40 miles: 1,827 miles.	56 40	127 20
Per diem on duty in Ordnance office, from October 1, 1832, to December 31, 1833	432 50	115 00
	1, 602 43	1, 163 52
SECOND LIEUTENANT T. B. ADAMS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 92	767 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Transportation from Augusta, Georgia, to Baltimore, Maryland, February, 1833, 618 miles; from New York to Pittsburg, May, 1833, 388 miles; from arsenal at Pittsburg to the arsenal at St. Louis and back, between May 28 and July 3, 1834, 1,412 miles; 2,418 miles, at 10 cents	\$100 60	\$141 20
SECOND LIEUTENANT JOHN MACKAY.	862 52	908 20
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing ..	800 70	811 70
For rent of quarters in Philadelphia, November 8 to December 19, 1832, at 10 cents	\$13 87	
Commutation of quarters and fuel at Washington, District of Columbia, for October, 1832	17 62	
	31 49	
Rent of quarters at Savannah, August 22 to September 30, 1834		16 00
Per diem allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel, and transportation of baggage, on topographical duty:		
From October 1 to October 31, 1832, 31 days, at \$1	\$31 00	
From January 5 to March 31, 1833, 86 days	86 00	
From April 1 to May 31, 1833, 61 days	61 00	
From June 1 to September 30, 1833, 122 days	122 00	
	300 00	
From October 1 to December 31, 1833, 92 days	92 00	
For January, 1834	31 00	
		123 00
For transportation of baggage:		
From Winchester, Virginia, to Philadelphia, <i>via</i> Baltimore, November, 1832, 194 miles, at 10 cents	19 40	
From Philadelphia to Savannah, 798 miles; thence to Cockspur island, 14 miles, in February, 1833; total, 812 miles, at 10 cents	81 20	
	100 60	
From Savannah to New Orleans, 739 miles, March 18, 1834, at 10 cents	73 90	
From New Orleans to Augusta arsenal, 627 miles, April 8, 1834 ..	62 70	
From Augusta arsenal to Savannah, 123 miles, August 22, 1834, at 9 cents	11 07	
		147 67
	1,232 79	1,098 37
SECOND LIEUTENANT JOHN C. CASEY.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 96	767 00
Commutation paid him for mess-room and kitchen, and fuel for the same, at West Point, from January 1, 1833, to June 6, 1833, and from September 1 to December 31, 1833	19 12	13 23
Transportation from West Point to Fort Pike, January 25, 1834, 1,452 miles		145 20
Transportation from Fort Pike, <i>via</i> Pontchartrain, to Camp Cass and back, in 1834, 113 miles, at 9 cents		10 17
Transportation from Fort Pike to New Orleans, 36 miles; thence to bay of St. Louis, 71 miles, and back to Fort Pike, on court-martial duty, 142 miles, at 7 cents	\$9 94	
Per diem, six days' actual travelling, and sitting as a member of the court, June, 1834, at \$1 25	7 50	
		17 44
Transportation from Fort Pike to Fort Clinch and back, on court-martial duty, August, 1834, 428 miles	\$29 96	
Per diem, 12 days' actual travelling, and sitting on the court as a member	15 00	
		44 96
	781 49	998 00
SECOND LIEUTENANT WM. E. BASINGER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	881 96	891 61
Commutation for mess-room and kitchen, and fuel for the same, at West Point, January 1 to December 23, 1833	37 79	3 43
Transportation from West Point to New York, in December, 1833, 55 miles ..		5 50
	919 75	900 54

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
SECOND LIEUTENANT WALTER S. CHANDLER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	\$793 89	\$833 98
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel at Washington city, between January 27 and March 19, 1834.		29 65
Transportation from West Point to Camp Armistead, La., in November, 1832, 868 miles; from Camp Armistead to Nashville and back, in January, 1834, 144 miles; from Georgetown, D. C., to Baltimore, in September, 1833, 40 miles; 1,052 miles.	105 20	
Transportation from Fort Crawford to Washington city, in December, 1833, 1,060 miles.		106 00
Transportation from Georgetown, D. C., to West Point and back, on court-martial duty, February, 1834, 560 miles.	\$56 00	
Per diem allowance for travelling, ditto.	23 33	
Per diem as member of court eight days.	10 00	
		89 33
Transportation from Washington city to New York, in March, 1834, 225 miles, at 10 cents.		22 50
	899 09	1,081 46
SECOND LIEUTENANT WILLIAM N. PENDLETON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	845 16	64 50
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty:		
For travelling to court at Fort Columbus, March, 1833	\$0 83	
As member of court at Fort Columbus, 4 days, at \$1 25 per day.	5 00	
For travelling to court at Fort Columbus, 1833	1 00	
As special judge advocate, 12 days, at \$2 50, and say \$1 25	31 25	
For transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Hamilton to Fort Columbus and back, on court-martial duty, March, 1833, 20 miles	38 08	
	2 00	
From Fort Hamilton to Fort Columbus and back, on court-martial duty, March, 1833, 24 miles	2 40	
	887 64	64 50
SECOND LIEUTENANT THOMAS B. LINNARD.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	868 00	795 35
Transportation:		
From Watertown arsenal to Fort Wood, February, 1834, 1,615 miles		161 50
From Fort Clinch to Fort Mitchell and back, on court-martial duty, July, 1834, 706 miles, at 7 cents per mile.	\$49 42	
Per diem allowance, travelling ditto, 14 days	17 50	
Per diem, attending the court one day.	1 25	
		68 17
	868 00	1,025 02
SECOND LIEUTENANT R. H. K. WHITELEY.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	787 63	838 20
For rent of quarters:		
At Savannah, May 18 to October 30, 1833, at \$12 per month.	53 42	12 00
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty:		
At Augusta, July, 1833, travelling, \$10; as member 4 days, \$5	15 00	
Transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Monroe to Norfolk and back, 32 miles June, 1834, at 9 cents per mile		2 88
From Augusta arsenal to Savannah, December, 1832, 127 miles	12 70	
From Fort Montrie to Fort Oglethorpe, 123 miles, April, 1833	12 30	
From Savannah to Augusta and back, on court-martial duty, 248 miles, July, 1833	24 80	
From Savannah to Augusta arsenal and back, September, 1833, 248 miles	24 80	
From Savannah to Fort Monroe, 576 miles, January 10, 1834.		57 60
From Fort Monroe to Norfolk and back, 32 miles, in March and in April, 1834, two trips, 64 miles, at 10 cents per mile		6 40
	930 65	917 08
SECOND LIEUTENANT H. E. PRENTISS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	926 96	767 00
For commutation of mess-room, kitchen, and fuel for same, at West Point, from September 1 to October 30, 1833	3 16	3 17

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
From January 1 to June 15, 1833.....	\$20 08	
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty:		
Travelling 11 days, at \$1 25 per day	\$13 75	
As member 9 days.....	11 25	
For transportation of baggage:		\$25 00
From West Point to Camp Armistead, Tennessee, 866 miles, in June, 1834, at 10 cents		86 60
From Fort Morgan, Alabama, to Pensacola and back, on court-martial duty, 200 miles, at 7 cents.....		14 00
	951 20	895 77
SECOND LIEUTENANT R. H. PEYTON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	769 52	767 00
Commutation for mess-room and kitchen, and fuel for same:		
At West Point, from January 1 to June 24, 1834.....		21 03
At West Point, from January 1 to June 30, 1833	21 66	
At West Point, from September 1 to December 31, 1833		14 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From West Point to New York, 50 miles, June, 1833, at 10 cents	5 00	
From Fort Winnebago to West Point, September 2, 1833, 1,320 miles, at 10 cents	132 10	
	928 28	802 03
SECOND LIEUTENANT A. A. HUMPHREYS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	808 22	767 00
Transportation from Augusta arsenal to St. Augustine, in September, 1833, 304 miles.....	30 40	
	838 62	767 00
SECOND LIEUTENANT GEORGE W. WARD.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	760 00	767 00
For commutation of quarters and fuel:		
At Washington city, from December 14, 1832, to January 4, 1833.....	19 84	
At Washington city, from May 31 to June 19, 1833	11 72	
For rent of quarters:		
From July 31 to August 3, 4 days; from September 25 to 30, 1834, 6 days....		3 29
At Philadelphia, from August 19, 1833, to February 9, 1834	17 00	40 00
At Philadelphia, from March 11 to June 11, 1834		30 00
At Philadelphia, from June 11 to July 31, 1834		16 33
Per diem allowance, on topographical duty, in lieu of quarters and fuel and transportation of baggage, in Florida, from January 29 to April 23, 1833, 84 days, at \$2 per day.....	168 00	
From July 17 to August 9, (less 2 days' travelling,) 22 days, at \$1.....	22 00	
On frontier of Maine, 36 days.....		36 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Armstrong, Illinois, to West Point, 1,531 miles, October, 1832....	153 10	
From Philadelphia to frontier of Maine and back, 1,084 miles, 1834, at 9 cents		97 56
From West Point to city of Washington, December 14, 1832, 280 miles.....	28 00	
From Washington city to Mobile, 1,033 miles, January, 1833.....	103 30	
From Washington city to Philadelphia, 136 miles, June, 1833.....	13 00	
From Pensacola to Bright's, on Choctawhatchie river, 120 miles; thence to Mobile, 185 miles; thence by sea to New York, 1,800 miles; thence to Washington city, 225 miles; between April 16 and May 31, 1833: total, 2,330 miles.....	233 00	
From Philadelphia to Burlington, Vermont, 397 miles, June 22 to July 17, 1833	37 90	
From Burlington, Vermont, to Port Kent, 10 miles; thence to Plattsburg, 12 miles; thence to Philadelphia, 402 miles, between July 25 and August 19, 1833: 424 miles.....	42 40	
	1,609 86	990 18
SECOND LIEUTENANT R. P. SMITH.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, servant's clothing ...	788 77	767 00
For transportation of baggage from West Point to St. Augustine, 1,164 miles, January 31, 1833	116 40	
	905 17	767 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
SECOND LIEUTENANT P. ST. GEORGE COOKE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing..	\$809 92	\$502 60
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. C. VANCE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 96	767 00
For commutation of quarters and fuel, Cumberland-road, from January 1 to September 30, 1834, 273 days, at \$1		273 00
From 25th to 28th February, and from March 20 to April 30, 1833, 46 days.	46 00	
From May 1 to September 30, 1833, 153 days	153 00	
From October 1 to December 31, 1833, 92 days		92 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From Rock Island, Illinois, to Urbana, Ohio, 869 miles; thence to Uniontown, Pennsylvania, 254 miles, 4th quarter 1832, and 1st quarter 1833: total, 1,123 miles	112 30	
From Wheeling to Brownsville and back, August 2, 1834, 100 miles, at 9 cents		9 00
	1, 073 26	1, 141 00
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. E. BRACKETT.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	698 46	
Transportation from West Point to Augusta arsenal, November, 1832, 860 miles	86 00	
	784 46	
SECOND LIEUTENANT W. B. BURNETT.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 96	877 00
Commutation for mess-room and kitchen, and fuel for the same, at West Point, from March 1 to May 31, 1833, \$10 83; and from September 1 to December, 1833, \$14	24 83	
Commutation for the same at West Point, from January 1 to August 28, 1834		27 69
Transportation from West Point to Washington city, October, 1832, 280 miles; from Washington city to Fort Jackson, December, 1832, 1,278 miles; from Fort Jackson to New York, February, 1833, 1,503 miles; from thence to West Point, in February, 55 miles; from Buffalo to New York, in February, 1833, 435 miles; and from West Point to New York and back, September, 1833, 110 miles: total, 3,661 miles, at 10 cents.....	366 10	
	1, 152 89	904 69
SECOND LIEUTENANT T. F. J. WILKINSON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	757 96	846 00
For transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Wood to Fort Jackson, 95 miles, March, 1833.....	9 50	
From Fort Jackson to Madisonville, 112 miles, June, 1833.....	11 20	
From Cantonment Cass to Fort Jackson and back, from 21st to 28th August, 1833, 234 miles	23 40	
From Cantonment Cass to Jackson Springs and back, August, 1833, 50 miles ..	5 00	
From Fort Jackson to New Orleans and back, November 10, 1833, 150 miles ..		15 00
	807 06	861 00
SECOND LIEUTENANT EDMUND SCHRIVER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	192 50	832 48
Commutation of mess-room and kitchen, and fuel for the same, at West Point, for July and August, 1833	6 33	
Commutation of mess-room and kitchen, from March 15 to August 31, 1834 ..		18 41
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty, as special judge advocate, at West Point, 1st and 2d May, 1834.....		2 50
Transportation of baggage:		
From West Point to Cantonment Armistead, Tennessee, 862 miles, December 2, 1833.....		86 20
From Fort Mitchell to West Point, 1,050 miles, March, 1834		105 00
	198 83	1, 044 59

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
SECOND LIEUTENANT JOSIAH GARRET.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	\$192 50	\$96 25
SECOND LIEUTENANT H. LOUGHBOROUGH.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	192 50	.....
Commutation:		
For mess-room and kitchen, and fuel for the same, at West Point, from July 1 to August 31, 1834.....		6 33
In lieu of quarters, &c., while on duty on the Cumberland road, from 14th to 30th September, 1834, 17 days, at 80 cents		13 60
	192 50	19 93
SECOND LIEUTENANT HENRY WALLER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	64 50	64 50
SECOND LIEUTENANT JAMES DUNCAN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.		192 50
Commutation:		
At West Point, for mess-room and kitchen, and fuel for the same, for July and August, 1834.....		6 33
		198 83
SECOND LIEUTENANT W. T. STOCKTON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.		192 50
SECOND LIEUTENANT CURRAN POPE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.		192 50
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. E. HENDERSON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.		192 50
Per diem in lieu of quarters, &c., on topographical duty, from July 22 to September 30, 1834, 66 days, at \$1.....		66 00
Transportation from West Point to Washington city, in July, 1834, 280 miles; from Washington city to Provincetown, Massachusetts, in August, 1834, 516 miles: 796 miles		71 64
		330 14
THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.—COLONEL AND BREVET BRIG. GEN. W. K. ARMISTEAD.		
Pay	900 00	900 00
Subsistence		438 00
Forage	438 00	384 00
Servants' pay	133 92	144 00
Servants' subsistence	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing	60 00	60 00
Fuel and quarters procured and paid for at Upperville, Virginia, from October 1, 1832, to July 23, 1834	467 83	392 96
Transportation of baggage from Upperville, Virginia, to Fort Trumbull, 404 miles; thence to Fort Wolcott, 50 miles; thence to Fort Independence, 72 miles; thence to Fort Constitution, 62 miles; thence to Fort Preble, 51 miles; thence to Fort Sullivan, 236 miles; thence to Fort Monroe, 981 miles; thence to Upperville, 234 miles, between June 10 and July 23, 1833: 2,089 miles, at 12 cents	250 68	.....
Transportation of baggage from Upperville to Fort Monroe, July, 1834, 234 miles, at 9 cents		21 06
Medicines in 1833, \$14 and \$13 75.....	27 75	.....
	2,808 18	2,486 02
LIEUTENANT COLONEL AND BREVET COLONEL JAMES BANKHEAD.		
Pay	720 00	720 00
Subsistence	560 00	479 00
Forage	288 00	288 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Servants' pay	\$133 00	\$144 00
Servants' subsistence	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing	60 00	60 00
Refunded him for rent of quarters and fuel at Fredericksburg, Vir- ginia, from October 1, 1833, to May 31, 1834.....	\$264 00	
Rent of quarters, and for fuel at Newport, Rhode Island, from June 4 to September 30, 1834.....	96 67	
		360 67
Transportation of baggage from Pikesville arsenal to Columbia foundry and back, October, 1832, 96 miles; from Pikesville, Missouri, to Fort Moul- trie, South Carolina, December, 1832, 596 miles; from Charleston, South Carolina, to Washington city, 544 miles; thence to West Point, 280 miles; thence to Washington city, 280 miles, June 21, 1833; 1,795 miles, at 12 cents.....	215 40	
Transportation from Fredericksburg, Virginia, to Newport, Rhode Island, June 4, 1834, 459 miles.....		55 08
Per diem of \$1 50, in November, 1832, while travelling and inspecting and proving cannon, under regulations.....	\$10 80	
Medical attendance between October 1, 1832, and September 30, 1834.....	15 75	
	26 55	31 08
	2, 148 95	2, 283 83
MAJOR AND BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL A. S. BROOKS.		
Pay.....	720 00	600 00
Subsistence.....	685 00	316 80
Forage.....	288 00	288 00
Servants' pay.....	133 93	144 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 00
Rent of quarters for him, paid for at Medford, Massachusetts, from Novem- ber 1, 1833, to September 30, 1834.....		264 00
Transportation from Fort Niagara to Fort Independence, August, 1833, 472 miles.....	\$47 20	
Per diem, travelling ditto, on court-martial duty.....	15 73	
Per diem as member of the court, 17 days.....	17 00	
	73 93	
Transportation from Fort Independence to Fort Mackinac, 1,078 miles; thence to Fort Niagara, in July, 1833, 663 miles, on court-martial duty, at 10 cents.....	174 10	
Per diem, travelling ditto.....	58 03	
Per diem as member of the court, 3 days.....	3 00	
	236 13	
Per diem from Fort Independence to Portland and back, October 25, 1833, on court-martial duty, 226 miles.....	22 60	
Per diem, travelling allowance ditto.....	7 53	
Per diem as member of the court, 2 days.....	2 00	
		32 13
	2, 342 99	1, 850 93
CAPTAIN M. P. LOMAX.		
Pay.....	600 00	625 32
Subsistence.....	584 00	491 20
Forage.....	288 00	
Servants' pay.....	132 00	72 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	72 60
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	30 00
Paid for rent of quarters at Newport, Rhode Island, from September 19 to December 31, 1833, and from July 9 to September 30, 1834.....		97 83
Transportation from Newport, Rhode Island, to New London and back, on court-martial duty, in October, 1832, 98 miles.....	\$9 80	
Per diem, travelling allowance ditto.....	3 26	
Per diem as a member of the court, 2 days.....	2 00	
	15 06	
Transportation from Newport, Rhode Island, to Fort Independence and back, November, 1832, 140 miles.....	14 00	
Per diem, travelling ditto, on court-martial duty.....	4 76	
Per diem on court, 2 days.....	2 00	
	20 67	

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.		From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Transportation from Newport, Rhode Island, to Fort Independence and back, on court-martial duty, in May, 1833, 140 miles	\$14 00		
Per diem, travelling allowance	4 67		
Per diem as member of the court, one day	1 00	\$19 67	
Transportation from Newport, Rhode Island, to Portland, Maine, and back, in October, 1833, on court-martial duty, 364 miles	36 40		
Per diem, travelling allowance	15 16		
Per diem, attending the court, two days	2 50		\$54 06
Transportation from Newport, Rhode Island, to West Point, and thence to New York, in September, 1834, on court-martial duty, 450 miles, at 7 cents	31 50		
Per diem allowance, two days' travelling	2 50		
Per diem on court-martial at West Point, two days	2 50		36 50
CAPTAIN FELIX ANSART.		1, 865 40	1, 479 51
Pay		600 00	588 43
Subsistence		584 00	556 00
Servant's pay		66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence		73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing		30 00	30 00
Transportation of baggage from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to West Point, in May, 1833, court-martial duty, 642 miles	\$64 20		
Per diem, travelling the same	27 00		
Per diem as member of the court, three days	3 75	94 95	
Transportation from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to Portland, Maine, and back, on court-martial duty, October, 1833, 103 miles	10 30		
Allowance for travelling ditto	4 41		
Per diem as member of court, two days	2 50		17 21
Premium on man enlisted at Fort Constitution, October, 1832		2 00	
CAPTAIN JENEAS MACKAY.		1, 450 91	1, 336 64
Pay		720 00	720 00
Subsistence		292 00	292 00
Forage		192 00	192 00
Servant's pay		66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence		73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing		30 00	30 00
For rent of rooms at Philadelphia, May 22 to June 30, 1833, at \$10 per month	\$22 58		
Ditto, July and August, 1833	48 00		
Ditto, September, 1833	20 00	90 58	
Ditto, October 1, 1833, to June 30, 1834			220 00
Transportation of baggage from St. Louis, Missouri, to Fort Monroe, in October, 1832, 1,058 miles, at 12 cents	126 96		
From Fort Monroe, via Norfolk, Virginia, and back, November, 1832, 32 miles	3 84		
From Charleston, South Carolina, to Philadelphia, via Fort Monroe, April 21 to May 27, 1833, 796 miles, at 12 cents	95 52		
From Philadelphia to Newcastle, Delaware, and back, June 24, 1833, 66 miles, at 12 cents	7 92	234 24	
From Philadelphia to Billingsport and back, June 24, 1834, 32 miles			3 84
CAPTAIN W. L. M'CLINTOCK.		1, 698 78	1, 602 84
Pay		600 00	600 00
Subsistence		584 00	584 00
Servant's pay		66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence		73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing		30 00	30 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Per diem allowance, travelling on court-martial duty, June, 1833. \$4 16		
Ditto, as member of court-martial, June, 1833, one day..... 1 25		
	\$5 41	.....
For transportation of baggage from Portland, Maine, to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and back, on court-martial duty, 100 miles, June 11, 1833, at 10 cents	10 00	.....
Premium on men enlisted at Fort Preble, in October, 1832, and March, 1833. 6 00	6 00	.....
	1, 375 37	\$1, 359 00
CAPTAIN THOMAS CHILDS.		
Pay.....	600 00	590 74
Subsistence.....	584 00	561 60
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
	1, 353 96	1, 327 34
CAPTAIN C. M. THRUSTON.		
Pay.....	600 00	584 33
Subsistence.....	583 20	379 20
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty:		
Travelling, \$15 41, and as member, five days, at court at West Point, December, 1832, \$6 25	21 66	.....
Travelling, \$18 41, and as member, two days, at court at Portland, October, 1833, \$2 50	20 91	.....
Travelling, \$67 75, and as member, nine days, at court at Detroit, December, 1833, \$11 25		79 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Trumbull to West Point, December, 1832, 370 miles, on court-martial duty.....	37 00	.....
From Fort Trumbull to Portland, Maine, and back, on court-martial duty, October 26, 1833, 442 miles.....		44 20
From Fort Trumbull to Detroit and back, on court-martial duty, December 23, 1833, 1,626 miles.....		162 60
From New London to Fortress Monroe, December 23, 1833, 556 miles, at 12 cents		66 72
Premium on men enlisted at Fort Trumbull, in January, February, and March, 1833	6 00	.....
	1, 438 73	1, 491 05
CAPTAIN ELIJAH LYON.		
Pay.....	576 12	559 66
Subsistence.....	292 00	316 80
Servant's pay.....	63 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Transportation from Fortress Monroe to Beaufort and back, July, 1833, on court-martial duty, 456 miles..... \$45 60		
Per diem, travelling allowance..... 19 00		
Per diem as member of the court, six days..... 7 50		
	72 10	.....
Transportation from Fortress Monroe to St. Augustine, in July, 1834, on court-martial duty, 755 miles, at 10 cents	75 50	
Per diem, travelling allowance..... 32 50		
Per diem as member, July 2 to 29, 28 days..... 35 00		
	143 00	.....
Transportation back from St. Augustine, in August, to Fortress Monroe, 755 miles, at 7 cents..... 52 85		
Per diem allowed, travelling back, 21 days, in August, 1833..... 26 28		
	79 10	.....
	1, 329 28	1, 051 46
CAPTAIN U. S. FRASER.		
Pay.....	600 00	600 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	448 80

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Servant's pay	\$64 00	\$71 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Transportation from Fortress Monroe to Beaufort and back, on court-martial duty, in July, 1833, 456 miles	\$45 60	
Per diem allowance, travelling ditto	19 00	
Per diem as member, six days	7 50	
	72 10	
Transportation from Fort Monroe to West Point, and back to Old Point Comfort, in November, 1833:		
On court-martial duty, 929 miles	\$92 90	
Per diem allowance for travelling to	18 62	
Per diem, attending the court one day	2 50	
		114 02
	1, 131 10	1, 336 82
CAPTAIN T. W. LENDRUM.		
Pay	535 00	565 00
Subsistence	328 00	320 00
Servant's pay	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
	1, 032 96	1, 060 00
FIRST LIEUTENANT AND BREVET CAPTAIN J. R. VINTON.		
Pay	600 00	600 00
Subsistence	219 00	219 00
Servant's pay	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
For per diem allowance, employed on surveying duty, New London to Boston:		
From November 1 to December 31, 1832, 59 days, at \$1	59 00	
From January 1 to February 28, 1833, 59 days, at \$1	59 00	
Transportation of baggage:		
From New London to New York, December, 1832, 130 miles; from New York to Boston, 207 miles, December, 1832; from Boston to Providence and back, 80 miles, March 1833; 417 miles, at 10 cents.	41 70	
From Fort Preble to Fort Independence, thence to Fort Constitution, and back to Fort Preble, in April, 1833, 228 miles.	27 36	
From Boston to Norwich and back, by various routes, second quarter of 1833, 702 miles	70 20	
	1, 246 22	994 00
FIRST LIEUTENANT AND BREVET CAPTAIN R. B. LEE.		
Pay	360 00	360 00
Subsistence	402 40	292 00
Servant's pay	64 00	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Transportation from the arsenal at St. Louis to New York, in March, 1833, 1,043 miles	104 30	
	1, 033 70	827 00
FIRST LIEUTENANT AND BREVET CAPTAIN SAMUEL RINGGOLD.		
Pay	454 87	414 90
Subsistence	287 00	292 00
Servant's pay	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
For rent of quarters at Fort Moultrie, January 3 to April 19, 1833, at \$12	42 80	
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty:		
Travelling fourteen days, May, 1834	\$17 50	
As member one day, May, 1834	1 25	
		18 75
For transportation of baggage:		
From New York to Fort Monroe, in December, 1832, 427 miles, at 10 cents	42 70	
From Augusta, Ga., to Fort Monroe, February 15, 1834, 529 miles, at 10 cents		52 90

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
From Fort Monroe to Smithville, N. C., May, 1834, court-martial duty, 327 miles.....		\$32 70
From Fort Johnston to Fort Monroe, May, 1834, on court-martial duty, 324 miles.....		32 40
	\$997 33	1, 018 65
FIRST LIEUTENANT GEO. W. CORPREW.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing:—	614 43	
Transportation:		
From Chicago to Fort Monroe, in October, 1832, 913 miles; from Fort Monroe to Fort Constitution, in December, 1832, 696 miles: 1,609 miles.....	160 90	
From Fort Monroe to Annapolis and back, on court-martial duty, in December, 1832, 478 miles.....	\$47 80	
Per diem allowance, travelling on court-martial duty.....	19 82	
Per diem as member, 4 days.....	5 00	
	72 72	
	848 05	
FIRST LIEUTENANT W. S. NEWTON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing:—	891 73	1, 020 60
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty:		
Travelling to and from court at West Point, May, 1833.....	\$7 45	
As member of court, 3 days.....	3 75	
	11 20	
Travelling from court-martial at West Point, June, 1833.....	5 38	
Travelling to and from court-martial at West Point, November, 1833.....		15 41
As member of court-martial, 2 days.....		2 50
Transportation of baggage:		
From Baton Rouge to New Orleans and back, July, 1834, 234 miles, at 9 cents.....		21 06
From New London to West Point, on court-martial duty, May, 1833, 179 miles, at 10 cents.....	17 90	
From West Point to New York, 50 miles.....	5 00	
From New York to New London, June, 1833, 129 miles.....	12 90	
From Fort Trumbull to West Point, on court-martial duty, and back, 370 miles, November 15, 1833.....		37 00
From Fort Trumbull to Baton Rouge, 1,591 miles, January 26, 1834, at 10 cents.....		159 10
From Baton Rouge to New Orleans and back, 234 miles, March 7, 1834.....		23 40
From Baton Rouge to New Orleans and back, 234 miles April 15, March 10, June 24, 1834, 702 miles, at 10 cents.....		70 20
	944 11	1, 349 27
FIRST LIEUTENANT W. B. DAVIDSON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing:—	821 96	827 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel at Washington city, from October 1, 1832, to June 12, 1834.....	272 92	210 29
Per diem in Adjutant General's office, from October 1, 1833, to June 12, 1834.....	\$456 25	
Medicine, from January 1 to December 31, 1833.....	22 80	
	479 05	322 70
	1, 573 93	1, 359 99
FIRST LIEUTENANT D. H. VINTON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing:—	1, 081 94	878 80
For transportation of baggage:		
From Watervliet arsenal to Champlain arsenal, December, 1832, 112 miles.....	11 20	
From Vergennes to Washington city, 494 miles; from Washington to Albany, 376 miles, from December 11, 1833, to January 18, 1834: total, 870 miles.....		87 00
	1, 093 14	965 80
FIRST LIEUTENANT Z. J. D. KINSLEY.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing:—	1, 113 96	1, 119 00
Transportation from West Point to Washington city and back, in May, 1834, 560 miles.....		56 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Premium on men enlisted at West Point, between November 1, 1832, and February 28, 1833.....	\$12 00	.....
FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN L'ENGLE.	1, 125 96	\$1, 175 90
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	1, 092 96	1, 114 00
Transportation from St. Augustine to Alachua Court-House and back, in October, 1832, 144 miles; from St. Augustine to the party at work on Old King's road and back, in April, 1833, 40 miles; same, at different times in May and June, 1833, and to different parts of the road as the work progressed, 88 miles; from St. Augustine to Santa Fe river, on the Tallahassee road, and back, in February, 1833, 184 miles; from St. Augustine to Bull creek and back, in March, 1833, 138 miles; from St. Augustine, 22 miles, to the men at work on Old King's road and back, 6 times, in July, August, and September, 1833, 132 miles; from St. Augustine to Charleston, South Carolina, in December, 1833, 343 miles; total, 931 miles.....	70 56	41 61
Forage in kind for one horse at St. Augustine, from January 1, 1833, to August 31, 1833, and for October and November, 1833; and at Charleston, South Carolina, from January 1, 1834, to May 31, 1834, and for August and September, 1834.....	111 83	102 62
Paid for rented quarters at Charleston, South Carolina, from December 18, 1833, to January 31, 1834.....		35 16
FIRST LIEUTENANT A. BROCKENBROUGH.	1, 275 35	1, 292 94
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	650 43	.....
Transportation from Portsmouth to Eastport, and thence to Fort Constitution, in November, 1832, on court-martial duty, 577 miles.....	\$57 70	
Per diem allowance, travelling 557 miles.....	24 04	
Per diem as member of the court, 4 days.....	5 00	
	86 74	.....
FIRST LIEUTENANT HENRY GARNER.	737 17	.....
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	1, 060 93	1, 066 00
Reimbursed for payment of rented quarters and fuel allowed at Upperville, Virginia, from October 1, 1832, to July 23, 1834.....	250 00	174 50
Transportation from Upperville, Virginia, to Fort Monroe, in July and August, 1834, 234 miles.....		21 06
Medical attendance in 1833.....	7 55	.....
FIRST LIEUTENANT F. N. BARBARIN.	1, 318 68	1, 261 56
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	1, 108 96	933 72
Transportation from Newport, Rhode Island, to Detroit, in December, 1833, 894 miles, and from Detroit to Watertown arsenal, in December, 1833, 759 miles; 1,653 miles.....		165 30
Premium on man enlisted at Fort Wolcott, October, 1833.....	2 00	.....
FIRST LIEUTENANT MARTIN BURKE.	1, 110 96	1, 099 02
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	935 17	839 66
Transportation from Fort Monroe to Fort Niagara and back, on court-martial duty, in August, 1833, 1,220 miles.....	\$122 00	
Per diem, travelling the same.....	50 82	
Per diem as special judge advocate one day.....	1 25	
	174 07	.....
Transportation from Fort Monroe to Pittsburg, in November, 1833, 480 miles.....		48 00
FIRST LIEUTENANT R. D. A. WADE.	1, 109 24	887 66
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	1, 077 96	1, 018 40
Rent of quarters at Newport, Rhode Island, May 1 to September 30, 1834, one room.....		75 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Transportation of baggage from Pikesville arsenal to Newport, Rhode Island, December 20, 1833, 365 miles, at 10 cents per mile.....		\$36 50
FIRST LIEUTENANT CAMPBELL GRAHAM.	\$1, 077 96	1, 129 90
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	821 96	920 38
FIRST LIEUTENANT W. S. MAITLAND.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	820 93	827 00
Per diem in lieu of quarters and fuel, and transportation of baggage, on topo- graphical duty, July 13 to August 10, 1833, 28 days, at \$1.....	28 00	
Per diem as special judge advocate, court-martial at Fort Trumbull, three days, October, 1832, at \$1 25 per day.....	\$3 75	
One day, in May, 1833.....	1 25	
Per diem allowance, travelling on court-martial duty, May, 1833.....	8 33	
	13 33	
Per diem allowance, travelling on court-martial duty, December, 1833.....		33 87
Per diem allowance as member, nine days, court-martial duty, December, 1833.....		11 25
Per diem, travelling on court-martial duty, December, 1833.....		33 87
Per diem, travelling six days, in August, 1834.....		7 50
For transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Johnston to Fort Monroe, 324 miles, July, 1834.....		22 68
From Fort Trumbull to Fort Independence and back, on court-martial duty, 200 miles, in May, 1833, at 10 cents per mile.....	20 00	
From New London to Philadelphia, 218 miles, June 22 to 26, 1833, 10 cents per mile.....	21 80	
From Philadelphia to Burlington, Vermont, 379 miles, at 10 cents, July 12, 1833.....	37 90	
From Burlington, Vermont, to Port Kent, New York; thence to Plattsburg, July 25 to August, 1833; 22 miles is not allowed. \$2 20		
From Plattsburg to New London, court-martial, 298 miles, August 18, 1833.....	29 80	
	32 00	
From Detroit to New London, court-martial duty, December 20, 1833, 813 miles, at 10 cents per mile.....		81 30
From New London to Detroit, court-martial duty, December, 1833, 813 miles, at 10 cents per mile.....		81 30
From New London to Fort Monroe, January 17, 1834, 556 miles.....		55 60
From Fort Monroe to Smithville, on court-martial duty, August, 1834, 327 miles, at 7 cents per mile.....		22 89
	973 96	1, 177 26
FIRST LIEUTENANT GEORGE S. GREENE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	974 66	1, 001 60
Transportation from Eastport to Robertstown and back, in June, 1833, 34 miles.....	4 08	
	978 74	1, 001 60
FIRST LIEUTENANT R. P. PARROTT.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	1, 031 37	858 34
Commutation of quarters and fuel:		
At Washington city, June, July, August, 1834.....		52 87
At Washington city, April and May, 1834.....		45 62
At Washington city, February 5 to March 31, 1834.....		51 99
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty:		
As member, one day, at Portsmouth, September, 1833.....	1 25	
Travelling to and from court at Portsmouth, September, 1833.....	5 16	
Travelling to and from court at Portsmouth, October, 1833.....	9 29	
As member of court, two days, at Portsmouth.....	2 50	
Travelling, 42 miles, 1833, 4 days, on court-martial duty.....	5 00	
Travelling, \$7 50, and as member of court at West Point, September, 1834, \$12 50.....		20 00
For transportation of baggage:		
From Washington city to West Point and back, July 6, 1834, 560 miles, at 9 cents.....		50 40
From Fort Independence to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and back, on court- martial duty, September, 1833, 124 miles.....	12 40	
From Fort Independence to West Point, November 4, 1833, 265 miles, at 12 cents.....		31 80

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
From Boston to Portland, Maine; thence to Fort Independence, on court-martial duty, October 25, 1833, 223 miles, at 10 cents.....		\$22 30
From West Point to Fort Independence, November 16, 1833, 264 miles, at 12 cents.....		31 68
From Fort Monroe to Washington city, February 5, 1834, 202 miles, at 10 cents.....		20 20
From Washington city to West Point and back, on court-martial duty, 560 miles, September, 1834.....		39 20
Per diem, on duty in Ordnance office, between February 5, 1834, and September 30, 1834.....		246 25
Premium on man enlisted at Boston, December, 1832.....	\$2 00	
	1, 068 97	1, 470 65
FIRST LIEUTENANT J. W. HARRIS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	860 66	827 00
For transportation from Fort King to St. Augustine and back, in March, 1833, 282 miles; from Charleston, South Carolina, to Fort Monroe, in May, 1833, 468 miles; from Fort King to Mobile and back, in June, 1833, 1,110 miles, at 10 cents; from Fort Monroe to Fort Constitution, in August, 1833, 696 miles at 12 cents; 2,556 miles.....	269 52	
Transportation from Fort Monroe to Beaufort, North Carolina, and back, on court-martial duty, in July, 1833, 456 miles.....	\$45 60	
Per diem, travelling, ditto.....	19 00	
Per diem as member and special judge advocate, 8 days, at \$2 50.....	20 00	
	84 60	
Transportation from Fort Constitution, New Hampshire, to Calhoun, Tennessee, 1,081 miles, including pay as disbursing agent to Cherokees from the 17th August to the 30th September, 1833, one month and 15 days.....	198 60	
Transportation from the Cherokee agency, east, to Louisville, Kentucky, and back, 680 miles, for funds; and to Nashville and back, 330 miles, (subsistence while with the emigration;) from Waterloo to Cadron creek, 1,139 miles; from Fort Gibson to the Cherokee agency, 875 miles, including his pay as disbursing agent to Cherokees, from the 30th September, 1833, to the 30th September, 1834, 12 months.....		1, 128 12
	1, 413 38	1, 955 12
FIRST LIEUTENANT R. ANDERSON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	887 03	954 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From St. Louis to Pittsburg, in July, 1833, 619 miles; from Allegheny arsenal to St. Louis arsenal, in February, 1833, 665 miles; from St. Louis arsenal to Cincinnati and back, in August, 1833, 741 miles; from St. Louis arsenal to Fort Constitution, New Hampshire, in April, 1834, 1,312 miles; from Fort Constitution to Fort Sullivan and back, on court-martial duty, in July, 1834, 576 miles.....	\$40 32	
Per diem, travelling on court-martial duty, 11 days, at \$1 25....	13 75	
Per diem as member, 2 days.....	2 50	
	202 50	187 77
	1, 089 53	1, 142 14
FIRST LIEUTENANT N. B. BENNET.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	67 55	
SECOND LIEUTENANT WILLIAM BRYANT.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 96	859 52
Transportation from Fort Mitchell to Columbus, Georgia, and back, in May, 1834, 20 miles, at 12 cents; from Fort Mitchell to Montgomery, Alabama, and back, in third quarter 1834, 180 miles, at 9 cents.....		18 60
	761 66	878 12
SECOND LIEUTENANT EDWARD B. WHITE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 96	766 00
Commutation of quarters and fuel:		
At Washington city, September, 1834.....		17 62

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
At Washington city, September 18, 1832, to February 28, 1833.....	\$68 64	
At Washington city, March and April, 1833.....	56 00	
At Washington city, February and March, 1834.....		\$56 00
At Washington city, April and May, 1834.....		45 62
At Washington city, July, August, and September, 1834.....		52 75
Per diem allowance:		
In lieu of quarters and fuel, and transportation of baggage, on topographical duty, from 1st to 31st of May, 1833, at \$1.....	31 00	
From June 30 to September 30, 1833, 122 days, at \$1.....	122 00	
For 4th quarter 1833, 92 days.....		92 00
For January, 1834, 31 days.....		31 00
For transportation of baggage from St. Louis to New London, 1, 171 miles, in October, 1832.....	117 10	
	1, 156 70	1, 061 99
SECOND LIEUTENANT D. S. HERRING.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	772 62	974 40
Paid for rent of quarters for him at Newport, Rhode Island, July 10 to August 31, 1834.....		26 60
Transportation from Fort Monroe to Boston, in September, 1832, 634 miles; from Boston to Augusta arsenal, in January, 1833, 1,016 miles; from Augusta arsenal to Newport, Rhode Island, June, 1834, 983 miles.....	165 00	98 30
Premium on men enlisted at Boston, in October, November, and December, 1832.....	\$14 00	
Allowed as paid for quarters and fuel, same time.....	79 75	
	93 75	
	1, 031 37	1, 099 30
SECOND LIEUTENANT T. B. BROWN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	648 40	566 86
Transportation from St. Louis to Equality, 124 miles; thence to Shawneetown and back, twice, 64 miles; thence to Parkersburg, Virginia, 413 miles; thence by Cincinnati to Portsmouth, Ohio, 301 miles; thence to Point Pleasant and back, 148 miles; between 4th November, 1833, and 15th April, 1834: 1,050 miles.....		126 00
	648 40	692 86
SECOND LIEUTENANT JOHN CHILD.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	931 96	863 60
Paid for rent of quarters for him at the city of Washington, October 20 to November 4, 1832, \$8; and at Newport, Rhode Island, 1st to 16th October, 1834, \$7 50.....	8 00	7 50
Transportation from arsenal at Washington city, <i>via</i> Philadelphia, to Pittsburg and back, in November, 1832, 874 miles; from Washington arsenal to Georgetown and back, in November, 1832, 10 miles; to Alexandria and back, in January, 1833, 14 miles; to Georgetown and back, in January, 10 miles; to Alexandria and back, March 8, 14 miles; to Georgetown and back, in July, 10 miles; same, July 26, 10 miles; to Columbia foundry and back, twice, in April, 1833, 20 miles; from Washington to West Point foundry and back, in May, 1833, 570 miles; same again and back, July 3, 1833, 570 miles; from Washington arsenal to Bellona arsenal and back, 11th to 24th July, 1833, 274 miles; to Columbia foundry and back, 3 times, in August, 1833, 30 miles; to Pittsburg and back, in September, 1833, 450 miles; from Washington arsenal to Columbia foundry, 4 times, in December, 1832, 40 miles; from Washington city to Pittsburg and back, 1832, April 1833, 450 miles: 3,346 miles.....	334 60	
Transportation from Washington arsenal to the magazine at the Little Falls of the Potomac and back, in October, 1833, 25 miles; to Georgetown and back, in October, 1833, 10 miles; to Pittsburg and back, <i>via</i> Baltimore, December 23, 1833, 491 miles; to Alexandria and back, in December, 1833, 14 miles; to Newport, Rhode Island, in April, 1834, 405 miles; from Newport to West Point, August, 1834, 233 miles; from West Point to Newport, Rhode Island, in September, 1834, 225 miles: 1,423 miles.....		135 72
Transportation from Springfield to New York, in December, 1830, allowed and paid February, 1834, 274 miles.....		27 04
	1, 274 56	1, 034 22

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1,	
	1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
SECOND LIEUTENANT N. B. BUFORD.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	\$775 76	\$767 00
Commutation for mess-room, kitchen and fuel, at West Point, February 26 to January 12, 1834.		12 35
Transportation from Fort Sullivan to Robertstown and back, 163 miles, in October, 1832; from Eastport, Maine, to Cherrysfield and Calais and back, in December, 165 miles: 328 miles, at 10 cents.	32 80	
Transportation from Fort Sullivan to Boston, in February, 1834, 346 miles; from Boston to West Point, in February, 1834, 262 miles; from Phila- delphia to Easton, Pennsylvania, June, 1834, 54 miles; from Easton to Boston, in September, 1834, 278 miles: 948 miles.		91 22
Per diem as special judge advocate to a general court-martial, in November, 1832, 8 days, at \$1 25.	10 00	
Per diem as recorder to a court of inquiry, in June, 1834, 10 days.		12 50
	818 56	883 07
SECOND LIEUTENANT GEORGE FETTERMAN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	859 14	809 80
Per diem in lieu of quarters, &c., on topographical duty, from August 9 to September 30, 1834, 53 days.		53 00
Transportation:		
From New London to Newport, Rhode Island, and back, in June, 1833, 104 miles.	10 40	
From Fort Trumbull to West Point and back, in July, 1833, on court- martial duty, 370 miles.	\$37 00	
Per diem allowance for travelling, ditto.	15 00	
Per diem as member of the court, 7 days.	8 75	
	61 16	
Transportation from Fort Trumbull to West Point, in August, 1833, on court-martial duty, 370 miles.	37 41	
Per diem allowance for travelling, ditto.	15 41	
Per diem as member of the court, 2 days.	2 50	
	54 91	
Per diem allowance as special judge advocate to general court-martial at Fort Trumbull, September 8 to 11, 1833, 4 days.	5 00	
Transportation from Fort Monroe to Smithville, North Carolina, 327 miles; and from Fort Johnston, back to Fort Monroe, 324 miles, May, 1834, on court-martial duty: 651 miles.	\$65 10	
Per diem allowance, travelling, ditto, 14 days.	17 50	
Per diem attending on the court 1 day.	1 25	
		83 85
Transportation from Old Point Comfort to Detroit, July and August, 1834, 728 miles, at 9 cents.		65 52
	990 61	1,012 17
SECOND LIEUTENANT ALBERT E. CHURCH.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	784 51	920 75
Transportation from Boston to Eastport, Me., 346 miles, and back to Fort Independence, 349 miles, on court-martial duty, in October and November, 1832: 695 miles.	\$69 50	
Per diem, travelling, ditto.	28 95	
Per diem on the court at Fort Sullivan.	2 50	
	100 95	
Transportation from Fort Independence to West Point, October, 1833, 265 miles.		26 50
Per diem as special judge advocate to a general court-martial at West Point, February, 1834, 10 days, at \$1 25.		12 50
	885 46	959 75
SECOND LIEUTENANT ROBERT E. TEMPLE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	823 66	794 60
Commutation of quarters and fuel:		
At New York, for fourth quarter 1832.	69 56	
At New York, January 1 to April 30, 1833.	110 37	
At New York, September 1, 1833, to June 30, 1834, \$251 75.	18 50	233 25
At New York, July, August, and September, 1834.		55 50
Transportation of baggage:		
From Baton Rouge to New York, July 27 to August 26, 1833, 1,462 miles.	146 20	

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
From Fort Monroe to New York, December 12, 1833, 397 miles		\$39 70
SECOND LIEUTENANT GEORGE E. CHASE.	\$1, 168 29	1, 123 05
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	698 46	
Transportation from Fort Monroe to Fort Independence, in October, 1832, 637 miles; from Boston to Washington city, December, 1832, 432 miles; from thence to Fort Wood, in January, 1833, 1,223 miles; 2,292 miles, at 10 cents	229 20	
Per diem as judge advocate (special) to a general court-martial, October, 1832, 12 days	15 00	
	942 66	
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. A. SMITH.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 96	767 00
Commutation for mess-room, kitchen, and fuel for the same, at West Point, from August 15 to December 31, 1833	4 75	10 83
At West Point, from January to February 6, 1834, and from April 9 to June 28, 1834		13 56
	766 71	791 39
SECOND LIEUTENANT C. W. HACKLEY.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 96	
Commutation for mess-room, kitchen, and fuel for the same, at West Point, from January 1 to June 13, 1833, and for 10 days in July and 28 days in September, 1833	23 70	
Per diem as special judge advocate to a general court-martial at West Point, from July 11 to 18, 1833, 8 days, at \$1 25	10 00	
	795 66	
SECOND LIEUTENANT W. R. M'KEE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 93	767 00
Per diem allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel, and transportation of baggage, on Cumberland road east of Ohio river, April 9 to June 30, 1833, 83 days, at \$1 per day	83 00	
On Cumberland road, 3d quarter 1833, 92 days, at \$1	92 00	
Ditto, from October 1, 1833, to June 30, 1834, 273 days, at \$1		273 00
Ditto, from June 30 to September 30, 1834, 92 days		92 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From Portland, Maine, to Uniontown, Pennsylvania, 704 miles, April, 1833, at 10 cents	70 40	
	1, 007 33	1, 132 00
SECOND LIEUTENANT FRANCIS VINTON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	779 13	767 00
Per diem allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel, on topographical duty, at Boston, March 1 to April 7, 1833, 32 days at \$1	32 00	
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty, travelling 6 days, court at Fort Constitution, July, 1834		7 50
For transportation of baggage:		
From Boston to New York, April 9, 10, 1833, 208 miles	20 80	
From Fort Snelling to Prairie du Chien, June 19, 1834, 300 miles		30 00
From Portsmouth to Eastport, July, 1834, on court-martial duty, 287 miles, at 7 cents		20 09
From Fort Sullivan to Fort Constitution, on court-martial duty, July, 1834, 290 miles, at 7 cents		20 30
From New York to Portsmouth, September 9, 1833, 266 miles	26 60	
From Prairie du Chien to New York, June 29 to August 11, 1833, 1,285 miles.	128 50	
	987 03	844 89
SECOND LIEUTENANT BENJAMIN POOLE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 93	912 60
Rent of quarters at Philadelphia, May 19 to July 8, 1833, at \$10	16 45	
Per diem allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel, and transportation of baggage, on topographical duty, in January, February, and March, 1833, 90 days, at \$1 per day, on survey at Quincy	90 00	
In April, 1833, 30 days, at \$1, on survey at Weymouth	30 00	

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
From February 24 to June 12, 1834, 109 days, on topographical duty.....		\$109 00
In November, 1832, 27 days, and from December 2 to 31, 1832, 30 days: total, 57 days	\$57 00	
From June 13 to September 30, 1834, 53 days.....		53 00
From July 9 to 17, and from July 31 to November 15, 1833, 117 days.....	71 00	46 00
From November 16 to December, 1833, 46 days.....		46 00
From January 1 to February 23, 1834, on Lake Huron, 54 days.....		54 00
From May 1 to 6, 1833, 6 days	6 00	
Transportation of baggage:		
From Weymouth, Massachusetts, to New York, May 6 to 9, 1833, 216 miles, at 10 cents.....	21 60	
From New York to Washington city, May 14, 1833, 225 miles, at 10 cents..	22 50	
From Weymouth to Portland, Maine, and back, November, 1833, 244 miles..		24 04
From Washington to Detroit, <i>via</i> New York, July 31, 1833, 965 miles.....	96 50	
	1, 172 98	1, 245 00
SECOND LIEUTENANT EDWIN ROSE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 96	783 42
For per diem in lieu of quarters and fuel, and transportation of baggage, on engineer duty, August 7, 1834, to September 30, 1834, 53 days, at \$1....		53 00
For transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Monroe to Charleston, South Carolina, December, 1832, 458 miles.	45 80	
From Charleston, South Carolina, to New London, March, 1833, 898 miles...	89 80	
From New London to Fort Monroe, June 29, 1833, 556 miles	55 60	
From New London to Detroit, August 7, 1834, 875 miles, at 9 cents		78 75
	953 16	915 17
SECOND LIEUTENANT S. H. MILLER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 93	128 00
For transportation of baggage from New London to Fort Monroe, July, 1833, 556 miles.....	55 60	
	817 53	128 00
SECOND LIEUTENANT GEORGE H. TALCOTT.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 00	802 00
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty, travelling, \$5 83, and as member of court at Fort Independence, November, 1832, two days, \$2 50....	8 33	
For transportation of baggage:		
From Newport, Rhode Island, to Fort Independence and back, on court-mar- tial duty, 140 miles, November, 1833.....	14 00	
From Rock Island, Illinois, to Newport, Rhode Island, November, 1832, 1,659 miles	165 90	
From New York to Albany, 145 miles, May, 1833	14 50	
From Albany to New London, May 17, 1833, 138 miles	13 80	
From Fort Trumbull to Fort Independence, November, 1833, 104 miles.....		10 40
Allowed as paid for quarters and fuel at Albany, between May 15 and July 31, 1833.....	37 75	
	1, 015 28	812 40
SECOND LIEUTENANT E. D. KEYES.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 96	810 20
Commutation of quarters and fuel at New York, from October 29, 1833, to September 30, 1834.....		272 90
Transportation from West Point to Fort Monroe, in November, 1832, 482 miles, and from Fort Monroe to New York, in October, 1833, 397 miles..	48 20	39 70
	810 16	1, 122 80
SECOND LIEUTENANT WILLIAM WALL.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	893 18	933 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From West Point to Portsmouth, N. Hampshire, 313 miles, November, 1832.	31 30	
From Portsmouth to Boston and back, on court-martial duty, 118 miles, No- vember, 1832	11 80	
From Portsmouth to Fort Sullivan and back, on court-martial duty, 574 miles, November, 1833.....		57 40
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty:		
Travelling, \$4 92, and as member of court at Boston, November, 1832, \$5....	9 92	

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Travelling to and from court at Fort Sullivan, November, 1833, ten days, at \$1 25		\$12 50
Travelling, \$23 91, and as member of court at Fort Sullivan, November, 1833, \$5		28 91
	\$946 20	1, 031 81
SECOND LIEUTENANT JAMES H. SIMPSON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 96	778 30
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty, as member of court at Fort Constitution, four days, June, 1833.	5 00	
For travelling, ditto.	4 16	
Transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Preble to New York, 317 miles, August 20 and 24, 1833, at ten cents	31 70	
From Portland, Maine, to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and back, June 11, 1833, 100 miles.	10 00	
From Fort Crawford to Fort Wood, 1,566 miles, August 21 to September 21, 1834, at nine cents.		140 94
From West Point to Fort Preble, 375 miles, November, 1832	37 30	
Allowed as paid for quarters and fuel at Boston, from December 15, 1833, to January 9, 1834; and at Easton, Pennsylvania, between February 14 and June 30, 1834		83 05
	850 12	1, 002 29
SECOND LIEUTENANT H. K. YOAKUM.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	377 93	
SECOND LIEUTENANT R. W. LEE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	192 50	767 00
Transportation:		
From West Point to Fort Monroe, in September, 1833, 482 miles	48 20	
From Fort Monroe to Smithville, on court-martial duty, at Fort Johnston and back, August, 1834, 651 miles	\$45 57	
Per diem allowed, travelling ditto, 12 days.	15 00	
	240 70	827 57
SECOND LIEUTENANT R. R. MUDGE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	192 50	785 45
Transportation of baggage:		
From West Point to Eastport, Maine, June 16 to September 27, 1833, 648 miles, at 10 cents.	64 80	
	257 30	
	514 60	785 45
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. A. THOMAS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	192 50	777 73
For rent of quarters at Newport, Rhode Island, September, 1834.		15 00
For transportation of baggage from West Point to Newport, Rhode Island, October, 1833, 233 miles.	23 30	
	215 80	792 73
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. H. ALLEN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	192 50	767 00
Transportation of baggage from West Point to Fort Monroe, September, 1833, 482 miles.	48 20	
	240 70	767 00
SECOND LIEUTENANT C. A. FULLER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.		192 50
Transportation from West Point to Boston, in August, 1834; thence to New York, in September, 1834, 254 and 207 miles: 461 miles		41 49
		233 99

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
SECOND LIEUTENANT M. S. MILLER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing		\$192 50
FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.—COLONEL AND BV'T BRIGADIER GENERAL J. R. FENWICK.		
Pay	\$900 00	900 00
Subsistence	438 00	438 00
Forage	160 00	120 00
Servants' pay	133 86	144 00
Servants' subsistence	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing	60 00	60 00
Transportation from Baltimore to West Point and back, on court-martial duty, in December, 1832, 484 miles	\$48 40	
Per diem travelling allowance on court-martial duty	16 13	
Per diem as member of the court, five days	5 00	
	69 53	
Transportation from Baltimore to West Point and back, in June, 1833, 484 miles	58 08	
Forage in kind for one horse at Baltimore, October, 1832, cost	8 55	
Paid for quarters for him rented at Baltimore:		
From October 1, 1832, to June 30, 1833	270 00	
From October 10, 1833, to June 30, 1834		260 00
	2, 244 02	2, 068 00
LIEUTENANT COLONEL AND BREVET COLONEL A. EUSTIS.		
Pay	900 00	825 00
Subsistence	858 00	643 00
Forage	383 00	344 00
Servants' pay	133 80	144 00
Servants' subsistence	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing	60 00	60 00
Paid for rented quarters for him at Fort Hamilton, July 8 to Sept. 30, 1834		105 40
Transportation:		
From St. Louis to Fort Monroe, in October, 1832, 1,158 miles	126 96	
From Fort Monroe to West Point and back, on court-martial duty, December, 1832, 964 miles	\$96 40	
Per diem allowance, travelling, ditto	32 13	
Per diem on the court-martial, six days	6 00	
	134 53	
Transportation:		
From Fort Monroe to Washington city and back, November, 1833, 404 miles		48 48
From Fort Monroe to Washington city, 202 miles; thence to Fort Hamilton, New York, 237 miles, in July, 1834, 439 miles, at 9 cents		39 51
	2, 743 29	2, 355 39
MAJOR AND BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL A. C. W. FANNING.		
Pay	720 00	715 00
Subsistence	694 00	644 00
Forage	288 00	288 00
Servants' pay	133 92	144 00
Servants' subsistence	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing	60 00	60 00
Transportation from Augusta arsenal to St. Augustine and back, October, 1832, on court-martial duty, 754 miles	\$75 40	
Per diem allowance, travelling	25 13	
Per diem as the president of the court 17 days, to October 2, 1832	17 00	
	117 53	
Transportation:		
From Augusta to New York, in February, 1830, 805 miles, at 12 cents	96 60	
From New York to West Point and back, May, 1833, on court-martial duty, 100 miles	\$10 00	
Per diem allowance for travelling, ditto	3 33	
Per diem as member, three days	3 00	
	16 33	
Transportation from New York to Mackinac, 1,061 miles; thence to Fort Niagara, 663 miles; thence to New York, 454 miles, July and August, 1833; 2,178 miles	217 80	
Per diem, travelling on court-martial duty	72 59	

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept 30, 1834.
Per diem as member of a court-martial at Mackinac three days, and at Niagara 17 days.....	\$20 00	.....
Transportation from Fort Columbus to West Point and back, No- vember, 1833, 110 miles, on court-martial duty.....	\$11 00	.....
Per diem, travelling, \$3 66; ditto, as president of the court 2 days, \$2 5 66.....	16 66	.....
Transportation from New York to Fortress Monroe, in June, 1834, 427 miles, at 12 cents.....	.....	\$51 24
Extra pay, \$10 per month, for ordnance duty performed at Augusta arsenal, from October 1 to December 20, 1832, by order of the Secretary of War..	26 45	.....
	2, 525 88	2, 048 24
CAPTAIN AND BREVET MAJOR B. K. PIERCE.		
Pay.....	600 00	620 00
Subsistence.....	536 80	510 40
Forage.....	288 00	288 00
Servants' pay.....	131 92	144 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 00
For rent of rooms as quarters for him at Philadelphia, from October 1, 1832, to March 31, 1833, at \$8 50 each.....	102 00	.....
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty, as member, at Fort Columbus, April, 1834, four days.....	.....	4 00
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty, as member, at Fort Columbus, May, 1834, four days.....	.....	4 00
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty, as member, at Mackinac and Niagara, July and August, 1833, twenty days.....	20 00	.....
Travelling to and from ditto, ditto.....	73 39	.....
For commissions, disbursing at Fort Hamilton, 3d quarter 1834, on account of contingencies of fortifications, at 2½ per cent.....	.....	5 77
Ditto, ditto, 2d quarter 1834, at 2½ per cent.....	.....	26 57
For transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Hamilton to Fort Columbus and back, on court-martial duty, April 14, 1834, 24 miles, at 10 cents.....	.....	2 40
From Fort Hamilton to Washington city, 235 miles, in 1st quarter 1833, at 12 cents.....	28 20	.....
From Washington city to Fort Hamilton, via Fort Delaware, 247 miles, March, 1833; from Fort Hamilton to Fort Columbus and back, 20 miles, June, 1833.....	32 04	.....
From Fort Hamilton to Columbus and back, May, 1834, on court-martial duty, 24 miles, at 10 cents.....	.....	2 40
From Fort Hamilton to New York and back, three times, in April, May, and June, 1834, 72 miles.....	.....	7 20
From Fort Hamilton to Newcastle and back, 264 miles, October, 1832, at 12 cents.....	31 68	.....
From Fort Hamilton to Mackinac, on court-martial duty, 1,073 miles; thence to Fort Niagara, 663 miles; thence to Fort Hamilton, 466 miles, July and August, 1833: total, 2,202 miles, at 10 cents.....	220 20	.....
From Fort Hamilton to New York and back, 24 miles, three times, October, November, and December, 1833: 72 miles.....	.....	7 20
From Fort Hamilton to New York, three times, January, February, and March, 1834, 72 miles.....	.....	7 20
Premium on men enlisted at Fort Hamilton, in November and December, 1832.	4 00	.....
	2, 274 23	1, 835 14
CAPTAIN AND BREVET MAJOR M. M. PAYNE.		
Pay.....	652 00	600 00
Subsistence.....	584 00	565 60
Forage.....	288 00	288 00
Servants' pay.....	107 74	106 62
Servants' subsistence.....	119 40	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	49 11	44 35
For transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Gratiot to Mackinac and back, on court-martial duty, July 18, 1833, 500 miles, at 10 cents.....	50 00	.....
From Fort Gratiot to Detroit and back, August 13 to 15, 1833, 142 miles, at 12 cents.....	17 04	.....
From Fort Gratiot to Detroit and back, December 7, 1833, on court-martial duty, 142 miles, at 10 cents.....	.....	14 20
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty, for travelling to court at Mackinac, July, 1833.....	16 67	.....

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
As member of court at Mackinac, three days, at \$1 per day.....	\$3 00	.....
As member of court at Detroit, December, 1833, six days.....	.....	\$6 00
For travelling, ditto.....	.....	4 73
Premium on men enlisted at Fort Gratiot in December, 1832, and March, 1833.	6 00	.....
	1, 892 96	1, 775 50
CAPTAIN AND BREVET MAJOR JOHN ERVING.		
Pay.....	554 47	595 80
Subsistence.....	478 40	573 60
Forage.....	.....	.....
Servant's pay.....	73 61	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	81 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	33 15	30 00
Transportation:		
From Fort Severn to Fort McHenry and back, in June, 1833, on court-		
martial duty, 60 miles.....	\$6 00	
Per diem allowance, travelling, ditto.....	2 50	
Per diem as member, three days, at \$1 25.....	3 75	
	12 25	.....
From Fort Severn to Baltimore and back, in July, 1833, 60 miles.....	6 00	.....
	1, 238 88	1, 344 40
CAPTAIN LEVI WHITING.		
Pay.....	600 00	600 00
Subsistence.....	360 80	328 80
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Columbus to Fort Independence and back, on court-martial duty,		
422 miles.....	42 00	.....
From New York to West Point and back, on court-martial duty, 100 miles ..	10 00	.....
From Fort Hamilton to Fort Columbus, 20 miles, April 14, 1833; from same		
to same, April 21, 1833; 40 miles.....	4 80	.....
From Fort Columbus to Fort Trumbull and back, on court-martial duty,		
September, 1833, 129 miles.....	25 80	.....
From Fort Columbus to West Point and back, on court-martial duty, 110		
miles, February, 1834.....	.....	11 00
From Fort Columbus to West Point and back, June 28, 1834, 110 miles, at		
9 cents.....	.....	9 90
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty:		
Travelling, \$17 58; and as member of court at Fort Independence, 4 days, \$5.	22 58	.....
Travelling, \$4 17; and as member of court at West Point, 4 days, \$5.....	9 17	.....
Travelling, \$10 75; and as member of court at Fort Trumbull, 2 days, \$2 50.	13 25	.....
Travelling, \$4 58; and as member of court at West Point, 8 days, \$10.....	.....	14 58
	1, 258 56	1, 139 28
CAPTAIN J. L. GARDNER.		
Pay.....	600 00	600 00
Subsistence.....	314 40	292 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	66 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	66 80
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	27 50
Transportation from Fort Hamilton to Fort Columbus and back, on		
court-martial duty, October, 1832, 20 miles.....	\$2 40	
Per diem travelling allowed, ditto.....	83	
Per diem, attending the court, eight days.....	10 00	
	13 23	.....
Transportation from Fort Hamilton to West Point and back, on court-		
martial duty, February, 1833, 140 miles.....	16 00	
Per diem travelling allowed, ditto.....	5 82	
Per diem on the court, four days.....	5 00	
	26 82	.....
Transportation from Fort Monroe to New York, in June, 1833, and back,		
854 miles.....	102 48	.....
	1, 226 89	1, 052 30

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
CAPTAIN JOHN MONROE.		
Pay	\$600 00	\$561 49
Subsistence	316 80	292 00
Servant's pay	66 98	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
For transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Monroe to Annapolis and back, in December, 1832, 478 miles, at 10 cents, on court-martial duty	47 80	
From Fort Crawford to Fort Hamilton, September, 1834, 1,578 miles		142 02
From Fort Hamilton to Fort Columbus and back, from 1st to 11th June, 1833, 24 miles, at 12 cents	2 88	
From Fort Hamilton to West Point and back, on court-martial duty, 124 miles	12 40	
From Fort Hamilton to West Point and back, on court-martial duty, 124 miles, at 10 cents, from 8th to 10th August, 1833	12 40	
From Fort Hamilton to Detroit and back, on court-martial duty, December 26, 1833, 1,664 miles, at 10 cents		166 40
From Fort Hamilton to Columbus and back, January, 1834, on court-martial duty, 24 miles		2 40
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty, December, 1832	\$9 92	
For per diem allowance as member of court-martial, four days, December, 1832	5 00	
Ditto, travelling 124 miles to West Point, 30 miles at \$1 25	5 17	
For per diem allowance as member of court-martial, West Point, seven days	8 75	
Ditto, travelling 124 miles, to West Point, August, 1833	5 17	
For per diem allowance as member of court-martial, West Point, August, 1833	1 25	
Ditto, Detroit, December, 1833, nine days	11 25	
Ditto, travelling, Detroit	69 33	
Ditto, Fort Columbus, January 7, 1834	1 00	
Ditto, as member, Fort Columbus, 3 days	3 75	
Premium on men enlisted at different places in October, 1832	6 00	
	1, 294 10	1, 344 06
CAPTAIN JACOB SCHMUCK.		
Pay	480 00	480 00
Subsistence	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay	66 93	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 30	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
	941 93	947 00
CAPTAIN P. H. GALT.		
Pay	580 00	573 22
Subsistence	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Transportation from St. Louis to Fort Monroe, in November, 1832, 1,655 miles	126 60	
Per diem, attending on general court-martial at Augustine, July 2 to July 29, 1834, 28 days		35 00
Transportation from St. Augustine to Fort Monroe, on court-martial duty, in August, 1834, 755 miles	52 85	
Per diem, travelling, ditto	26 25	
Transportation from Fort Monroe to Fort Marion, on court-martial duty, in June and July, 1834, 755 miles	75 50	
Per diem, travelling, ditto, 26 days	32 50	
		108 00
	1, 168 56	1, 262 32
CAPTAIN J. M. WASHINGTON.		
Pay	522 40	600 00
Subsistence	365 60	292 00
Servant's pay	66 96	72 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Servant's subsistence.....	\$73 00	\$73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
For rent of quarters at Fort Moultrie, April 1 to April 25, 1833, at \$12 per month.....	10 00	.....
For transportation of baggage:		
From Vergennes, Vermont, to Fort Hamilton, New York, 299 miles, January 8 to January 20, 1833; from Brentsville to Charleston, South Carolina, 577 miles, March 20 to March 31, 1833: total, 876 miles, at 12 cents.....	105 12	.....
From Brentsville to Wilmington, North Carolina, and back, on court-martial duty, July, 1833, 902 miles.....	90 20	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty, travelling to and from court at Wilmington, North Carolina, July, 1833.....	37 56	.....
	1,300 84	1,667 00
FIRST LIEUTENANT HARVEY BROWN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	993 15	993 50
Transportation from Fort Gratiot to Fort Columbus, October, 1832, 822 miles.	94 64	.....
From New York to West Point and back, in February, 1833, on court-martial duty, 110 miles.....	\$11 00	.....
Per diem, travelling to the same.....	9 58	.....
	20 58	.....
Per diem as special judge advocate to a general court-martial at Fort Columbus, in November, 1833, 11 days.....	\$13 75	.....
Per diem as special judge advocate to a general court-martial at Fort Columbus, in April, 1834.....	13 75	.....
		27 50
	1,108 37	1,021 00
FIRST LIEUTENANT SAMUEL COOPER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	1,301 86	1,326 20
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel at Washington city, from October 1, 1832, to September 30, 1834.....	272 73	264 11
Transportation from Washington city to Fort Monroe, 202 miles; thence to Richmond, 99 miles; thence to Bellona arsenal, 15 miles; thence back to Washington city, 137 miles, August, 1833: 453 miles, at 12 cents.....	54 36	.....
Transportation from Washington city to Fort Monroe and back, in February, 1834, 404 miles, at 9 cents.....		36 36
Premium on men enlisted at Washington in November, 1832.....	\$2 00	.....
Per diem of \$2, as secretary to a military board at Washington, from October 1, 1832, to July 8, 1834.....	730 00	.....
Medicine, between July 26 and December 11, 1833.....	2 56	.....
	734 56	553 32
	2,263 51	2,179 99
FIRST LIEUTENANT CHARLES WARD.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	941 96	1,080 20
Transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Hamilton to Fort Columbus and back, on court-martial duty, 24 miles, July, 1833.....	2 40	.....
From Fort Hamilton to West Point and back, on court-martial duty, 124 miles, August, 1833.....	12 40	.....
From Fort Hamilton to Fort Columbus and back, on court-martial duty, 20 miles, October, 1832.....	2 00	.....
From Fort Hamilton to West Point, on court-martial duty, July 11 to 19, 1833, 124 miles.....	12 40	.....
From Fort Hamilton to Fort Columbus and back, June 3, 1833, 24 miles....	2 40	.....
From Fort Hamilton to Vergennes arsenal, November 17, 1833, 276 miles.....		27 60
From Fort Hamilton to Fort Columbus and back, October, 1833, 24 miles, on court-martial duty.....		2 40
From Fort Hamilton to Fort Columbus and back, November 5, 1833, on court-martial duty, 24 miles.....		2 40
From Fort Hamilton to Fort Columbus and back, January, 1833, on court-martial duty, 20 miles.....	2 00	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty:		
Travelling, \$1, and as member of court-martial at Fort Columbus, July, 1833, 12 days, \$15.....	16 00	.....
Travelling, \$5 17, and as member of court at West Point, August, 1833, one day, \$1 25.....	6 42	.....
Travelling, and as member of court at Fort Columbus, October, 8 days, at \$10, and January, 4 days, \$5.....	15 00	.....

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Travelling, \$5 17, and as member of court at West Point, July, 1833, 7 days, \$8 75.....	\$13 92	.....
Travelling, \$2, and as member of court at Fort Columbus, October and November, 1833, \$11 25.....		\$13 25
	1, 026 90	1, 125 85
FIRST LIEUTENANT H. A. THOMPSON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	1, 060 96	1, 066 00
For rent of quarters in 4th quarter 1832.....	36 00	.....
At Baltimore, 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters 1833.....	108 00	.....
At Baltimore, 4th quarter 1833, \$36; 1st quarter 1834, \$36; and July, 1834, \$12; and fuel from January 1, 1833, to September 30, 1834.....		84 00
Per diem in lieu of quarters, fuel, &c.:.....		
From October 2 to December 31, 1833, 91 days, at 80 cents.....	72 80	.....
From April 25 to June 14, 1834, 51 days, at 80 cents.....		40 80
Transportation of baggage:		
From Baltimore to Annapolis and back, on court-martial duty, February, 1833, 60 miles.....	6 00	.....
Ditto, December, 1832, 60 miles.....	6 00	.....
From Baltimore to Fort Monroe and back, on court-martial duty, April, 1833, 480 miles.....	48 00	.....
From Baltimore to Annapolis and back, May, 1833, 60 miles.....	6 00	.....
From Baltimore to West Point and back, on court-martial duty, August, 1833, 480 miles.....	48 00	.....
From Baltimore to Annapolis and back, August, 1833, 60 miles.....	6 00	.....
From Baltimore to Fort Monroe and back, on court-martial duty, August, 1833, 480 miles.....	48 00	.....
From Fort Monroe to Baltimore, November, 1833, 240 miles.....		24 00
From New York to Baltimore, June 3, 1834, 187 miles.....		18 70
From Washington city to Fort McHenry, on court-martial duty, January, 1834, 41 miles.....		4 10
From New York to Baltimore, March, 1834, 187 miles.....		18 70
From Baltimore to Fort Hamilton, New York, July 31, 1834, 199 miles, at 9 cents.....		17 91
From New York to Baltimore, July, 1834, 187 miles.....		16 83
From Fort Monroe to Baltimore, November, 1832, 240 miles, at 10 cents.....	24 00	.....
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty, as special judge advocate, at Fort Hamilton, September, 1834.....		11 25
Ditto, at Fort McHenry, February, 1833, four days.....	5 00	.....
Ditto, at Annapolis, February, 1833, four days.....	9 00	.....
For travelling to ditto.....	2 00	.....
For travelling, \$16, and as special judge advocate at Fortress Monroe, April, 1833, \$9.....	25 00	.....
As special judge advocate at Fort McHenry, 3d to 5th June, 1833.....	3 75	.....
For travelling, \$16 13, and as member and special judge advocate at West Point, August, 1833, \$3 25.....	19 38	.....
For travelling, \$16, and as witness at Fortress Monroe, August, 1833, \$1.....	17 00	.....
For travelling, court at Fort McHenry, January, 1834.....	1 33	.....
Premium on men enlisted at Baltimore, between October 1, 1832, and March 3, 1833.....	104 00	.....
Allowed as paid for an office at Baltimore, from January 1 to July 31, 1834.....		84 00
For commission on disbursements, 2½ per cent., on account of contingencies of fortifications at Fort McHenry, in 4th quarter 1833.....		114 30
Ditto, on account of ditto, 2d quarter 1834.....		6 87
	1, 656 22	1, 507 46
FIRST LIEUTENANT W. W. MORRIS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	833 76	966 98
For rent of quarters at Detroit, July 31 to August 15, 1832, \$12.....	6 00	.....
Per diem allowance:		
Travelling on court-martial duty, December, 1833.....	\$5 90	.....
As witness to ditto, two days.....	2 50	.....
For transportation of baggage:		8 40
From Fort Hamilton to Fort Moultrie, 784 miles, January, 1833, at 10 cents.....	\$78 40	.....
From Newcastle to Fort Hamilton, 132 miles, January, 1833, at 10 cents.....	13 20	.....
	91 60	.....

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
From Fort Gratiot to Detroit and back, on court-martial day, 142 miles, December 7, 1833, at 10 cents.....		\$14 20
FIRST LIEUTENANT S. B. DUSENBURY.	\$931 36	989 58
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	1, 131 42	1, 182 40
Paid for rent of his quarters at Baltimore, from October 1 to November 10, 1832, and from March 1 to April 20, 1833, and at Annapolis, Md., for July, August, and September, 1834.....	49 32	60 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel at Washington city, from April 21 to May 31, 1833, and at the Delaware breakwater from June 1 to November 30, 1833, and from May 17 to June 23, 1834.....	152 35	103 21
Transportation of baggage from Baltimore to Fort Severn and back, January, 1833, 60 miles, at 10 cents; from Baltimore to city of Washington, in April, 1833, 38 miles, at 10 cents; from Washington to Lewes, Delaware, via Philadelphia, in June, 1833, 259 miles, at 12 cents; from Lewes to Chester, Pennsylvania, in August, 1833, 108 miles; from Philadelphia to Baltimore and back, in November, 1833, 196 miles; from Philadelphia to Old Point Comfort, 338 miles; thence to Augusta arsenal, via Pittsburg, in December, 1833, 566 miles; from Warrington, Georgia, to Augusta, in April, 1834, 40 miles; from Augusta, via Fortress Monroe, to Washington city, in June, 1834, 693 miles; from Washington to Fort Washington and back, in May, and again in June, 1834, 60 miles; from Washington to Fort Severn, in July, 1834, 37 miles, at 12 cents; from Fort Severn to Baltimore and back, five times, in the third quarter of 1834, 300 miles, at 9 cents: 2,695 miles.....	53 84	258 52
Forage for one horse as assistant quartermaster at Fort Mitchell, from December 1, 1833, to April 15, 1834, cost.....		64 06
Per diem of \$1 25 from April 21 to May 31, 1833, while on bureau duty in office of quartermaster general.....	51 25	
FIRST LIEUTENANT E. C. ROSS.	1, 438 18	1, 668 19
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	941 96	912 41
FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN B. SCOTT.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	1, 088 29	964 39
For rent of quarters at Baltimore for May and June, 1834.....		24 00
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty: travelling in October, 1833, \$2 50; as member four days, \$5.....		7 50
For transportation of baggage from Fort Severn to Fort McHenry and back, on court-martial duty, October 26, 1833, 60 miles.....		6 00
FIRST LIEUTENANT HORACE BLISS.	1, 088 29	1, 001 89
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	855 22	827 00
Commutation for quarters and fuel on duty on the Cumberland road, March 26 to June 30, 1833, 97 days.....	97 00	
Commutation for quarters and fuel on duty on the Cumberland road, from the 1st January to 30th September, 1834, 273 days, at \$1.....		273 00
For transportation from Uniontown to West Alexandria, Pennsylvania, and back, in April, 1833, 106 miles; from Fort Gratiot to Baltimore, in May, 1833, 614 miles; from thence to Cumberland, May, 1833, 138 miles: 858 miles.....	85 80	
Transportation from Baltimore to Uniontown, January, 1834, 210 miles; from Cumberland to Stoddert's tavern, Allegany county, Maryland, February, 29 miles: 239 miles.....		23 90
FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN PICKELL.	1, 038 02	1, 133 90
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	841 00	827 00
Commutation of quarters and fuel on duty on Cumberland road, April 16 to November 30, 1833, 229 days, at \$1.....	168 00	61 00
Ditto, from December 1, 1833, to July 31, 1834, 243 days, at \$1.....		243 00
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty at Fort Moultrie, as special judge advocate, March, 1833, three days.....	3 75	

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
For transportation of baggage:		
From Washington to New York, 225 miles, April 12, 1833	\$22 50	
From Fort Moultrie to Uniontown, Pennsylvania, 737 miles; thence to Cumberland, Maryland, 61 miles, in April, 1833: 798 miles	79 80	
From Cumberland to Hagerstown and back, 132 miles; from Cumberland to Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and back, 144 miles, in May, 1834: 276 miles, at 10 cents		\$27 60
	1, 115 05	1, 158 60
FIRST LIEUTENANT ALFRED BECKLEY.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	877 16	932 80
Transportation from West Point to Detroit, in November, 1832, 693 miles; from Pittsburg to Fort Hamilton, in December, 1833, 400 miles: 1,093 miles	69 30	40 00
Transportation from Fort Hamilton to Fort Columbus and back, in April, and again in May, 1834, on court-martial duty, 48 miles	84 80	
Per diem attending the court, each time 4 days: 8 days, at \$1 25	10 00	14 80
	946 46	987 60
FIRST LIEUTENANT F. SEABLE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	821 96	886 64
For transportation of baggage:		
From Detroit to Fort Gratiot, court-martial duty, December 7, 1833, 71 miles		7 10
From Columbus to Detroit, ditto, December 5, 1833, 803 miles		80 20
From New York to Fort Mchenry and back, ditto, October 25, 1833, 380 miles		38 00
From Fort Gratiot to Governor's island, March 25, 1834, 874 miles		87 40
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty:		
For travelling, \$2 95, and as member of court at Detroit, 9 days, \$11 25		14 20
For travelling, \$15 83, and as member of court at Fort Mchenry, 4 days, \$5		20 83
	821 96	1, 134 57
FIRST LIEUTENANT GEORGE W. LONG.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	1, 005 93	827 00
Per diem in lieu of quarters, &c., while on topographical duty in the field, from October 1, 1832, to September 30, 1834, less 15 days; travelling, at 80 cents per day	292 00	280 00
Commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursements made by him while on topographical duty, surveys, &c., between October 1, 1832, and September 30, 1834	395 24	251 61
Transportation from Tallahassee to Apalachicola, 180 miles; thence to Columbus, 340 miles; thence to Tallahassee, 30 miles, 15 days, in December and January, 1834: 750 miles		75 00
	1, 693 17	1, 433 61
FIRST LIEUTENANT F. L. JONES.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	1, 113 96	931 85
Transportation from Baton Rouge to New Orleans and back, in December, 1832, 234 miles; same, in January, 1833, 234 miles; from Baton Rouge arsenal to Fort Jackson and Fort St. Philip, and returning, in March, 1833, 384 miles; from Baton Rouge to New Orleans and back, July 6, 1833, 234 miles; same, between July 20 and July 26, 1833, 234 miles; same, in November, 1833, 234 miles; same, in December, 1833, 234 miles; same, in February, 1834, 234 miles; same, in April, 1834, 234 miles; from Baton Rouge to Fort Monroe, in June and July, 1834, 1,214 miles	132 00	202 86
	1, 245 96	1, 134 71
FIRST LIEUTENANT W. P. BAINBRIDGE		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	752 00	872 16
Transportation:		
From Newcastle to Fort Monroe, in December, 1832, 305 miles	30 50	
From Fort Hamilton to Fort Columbus and back, on court-martial duty, in October, 1833, 24 miles	\$2 40	
Per diem, travelling four-fifths of one day, at \$1 25	1 00	
Per diem as member of the court, 8 days	10 00	13 40

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Transportation from Fort Hamilton to Fort Columbus, on court-martial duty, in November, 1833	\$2 40	
Per diem, travelling, \$1 25 for each thirty miles	1 00	
Per diem as a member, one day	1 25	\$4 65
Transportation on same duty, January, 1834.	2 40	
Per diem travelling allowance	1 00	
Per diem as member, three days	3 75	7 15
Transportation on same duty, twice, in April and May, 1834, 48 miles	4 80	
Per diem for eight days' attendance, at \$1 25	10 00	14 80
	\$782 50	912 16
FIRST LIEUTENANT H. A. WILSON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	893 26	827 00
For rent of quarters at Fort Gratiot, December 25 to January 29, 1833, at \$12 per month	13 54	
Transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Monroe to Fort Gratiot, 801 miles, November 12 to January 31, 1833, at 10 cents	80 10	
From Detroit to Fort Gratiot, 71 miles, February 2, 1833	7 10	
From Fort Gratiot to Troy, 716 miles; thence to Fort Hamilton, 168 miles, between February 6 and July 14, 1834: total, 884 miles		88 40
	994 00	915 40
FIRST LIEUTENANT R. C. SMEAD.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	905 56	827 00
For rent of quarters:		
One room at Oswego, April 18 to June 30, 1833, at \$10	26 33	
One room at Oswego, third quarter 1833	30 00	
One room at Oswego, fourth quarter 1833		30 00
Per diem in lieu of quarters, fuel, and transportation of baggage, at pier and mole:		
At Oswego, April 23 to June 30, 1833, 69 days, at 80 cents	55 20	
At Oswego, July 1 to September 30, 1833, 92 days	73 60	
At Oswego, October 1, 1833, to March 31, 1834, 182 days, at 80 cents, \$145 60; deducting amount paid for fuel and quarters between April 18 and September 30, 1833, \$62 16		83 44
At pier and mole at Oswego, 2d quarter 1834, 91 days, at 80 cents, \$72 80; deducting amount paid for fuel and quarters, \$39 83		32 97
At Mobile Point, 3d quarter 1834, 92 days, at 80 cents		73 60
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty:		
As special judge advocate at court-martial at Fort Columbus, January, 1833, four days, at \$2 25	10 00	
For travelling to and from ditto	83	
As special judge advocate at Fort Columbus, 4th quarter 1832, eight days ..	20 00	
For travelling ditto	83	
Commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursements:		
On account of pier and mole at Oswego, second quarter 1833	40 45	
Ditto, 3d quarter 1833	72 36	
Ditto, 4th quarter 1833		55 15
Ditto, 1st quarter 1834		21
Ditto, 2d quarter 1834		11 88
Pier at Mobile Point, 3d quarter 1834		123 21
For transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Hamilton to Fort Columbus and back, on court-martial duty, January, 1833, 20 miles	2 00	
From Fort Hamilton to Oswego, April, 1833, 327 miles	32 70	
From Oswego to Buffalo and back, July, 1833, 340 miles, at 10 cents	34 00	
From Fort Hamilton to Fort Columbus, on court-martial duty, 20 miles, 4th quarter 1832	2 00	
	1,305 86	1,237 46
SECOND LIEUTENANT W. F. HOPKINS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	881 96	889 66

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept 30, 1834.
Commutation for mess-room and kitchen, and fuel for the same, from January 1, 1833, to June 30, 1833, at West Point.....	\$21 66	.....
	903 62	\$889 66
SECOND LIEUTENANT W. A. THORNTON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	835 22	798 83
For rent of quarters:		
At Fort Moultrie, January 3 to April 9, 1833, at \$12 per month.....	38 40	.....
For transportation of baggage:		
From Richmond, <i>via</i> Norfolk, to Fort Monroe, November, 1832, 130 miles....	13 00	.....
From Fort Moultrie to Watervliet arsenal, 933 miles, in April, 1833.....	3 30	.....
From Watervliet arsenal to New York and back, May 25, 1834, 312 miles....	.....	31 20
	979 92	830 03
SECOND LIEUTENANT T. J. CHAM.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	940 96	947 00
Commutation for mess-room and kitchen, and fuel for the same, at West Point, from January 1 to June 30, 1833.....	21 66	.....
	962 62	947 00
SECOND LIEUTENANT M. C. EWING.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 96	767 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel at Washington city, October 1, 1832, to November 30, 1832, and from December 3, 1832, to April 30, 1833.....	185 62	.....
Per diem in lieu of quarters, &c., on topographical duty in May, 1833, 31 days; June 30, July 31, August 31 to September 30, 1833: 153 days, at \$1.....	153 00	.....
Per diem in lieu of quarters, &c., on topographical duty, from October 1, 1833, to September 30, 1834, 365 days, at \$1.....	.....	365 00
Transportation from Annapolis to the city of Washington, October, 1832, 37 miles.....	3 70	.....
	1, 104 28	1, 132 00
SECOND LIEUTENANT D. H. TUFTS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	958 97	952 00
For transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Gratiot to New York, May, 1833, 821 miles, court-martial duty....	82 10	.....
From New York to Fort Gratiot, June, 1833, 821 miles, court-martial duty....	82 10	.....
From Fort Gratiot to Detroit and back, July, 1833, 142 miles, court-martial duty.....	17 04	.....
From Fort Gratiot to Detroit and back, August, 1833, 142 miles, court-martial duty.....	17 04	.....
From Fort Gratiot to St. Louis arsenal, November 1, 1833, 663 miles.....	.....	66 50
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty, travelling to and from New York, \$68 41; as witness at Governor's island, three days, \$3 75, in June, 1833.....	72 16	.....
	1, 229 41	1, 018 50
SECOND LIEUTENANT C. O. COLLINS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	771 13	906 20
Paid for rented quarters for him at Fort Moultrie, from January 3 to April 19, 1833, at \$12 per month.....	42 80	.....
Transportation from Fort Hamilton to Fort Columbus and back, in June and July, 1833, on court-martial duty, 24 miles.....	\$2 40	.....
Per diem, travelling, ditto.....	1 00	.....
Per diem as member of the court, 16 days.....	20 00	.....
	23 40	.....
Transportation:		
From Fort Hamilton to West Point in October, and back in November, 1833, 132 miles.....	.....	13 20
From Fort Hamilton to Newport, Rhode Island, and back, in December, 1833, court-martial duty, 380 miles.....	\$38 00	.....
Per diem, travelling, 380 miles.....	15 83	.....
Per diem as member of the court, three days.....	3 75	.....
	.....	57 58
Transportation from Fort Hamilton to Fort Columbus and back, January, 1834, court-martial duty, 24 miles.....	2 40	.....

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Per diem travelling, ditto.....	\$1 00	
Per diem as special judge advocate three days, \$2 50; and one day after court, at \$1 25.....	8 75	\$12 15
	\$837 33	989 13
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. F. LANE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing. Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel at Washington city, from February 28 to June 11, 1834.....	761 96	1, 061 64
Transportation from Washington city to Fort Monroe and back, in April, 1833, court-martial duty, 404 miles.....		173 99
Per diem travelling allowance.....	\$40 40	
Per diem on the court, four days.....	16 83	
	5 00	
Transportation from Washington city to New York, in January and February, 1834, 450 miles.....	63 23	
Per diem as recorder to a court of inquiry at New York, 45 days, at \$1 25.....	45 00	
	56 25	
		101 00
Pay as disbursing agent, Ohio Indians, from September 30 to December 31, 1832, and for Choctaws from January 1 to September 30, 1833; transportation to Cincinnati for funds, October 31, 1832, 475 miles; transportation and subsistence with emigration, &c.....	1, 183 00	
Transportation from Seneca agency to Washington, 1,450 miles; transportation from Washington to Juzan's stand, 1,044 miles; pay as disbursing agent from September 30, 1833, to January 27, 1834; transportation and subsistence while engaged in collecting Indians, &c.; transportation from Choctaw agency to Washington, 964 miles.....		526 93
	2, 008 19	1, 863 81
SECOND LIEUTENANT JAMES BARNES.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing. Commutation for mess-room, kitchen, and fuel for the same, from November 14 to December 14, 1833.....	793 96	846 00
Transportation from Fort Monroe to West Point, in November, 1833, 482 miles.....		5 58
		48 20
	793 96	899 78
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. E. JOHNSTON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing..	761 96	784 00
Per diem in lieu of quarters, &c., while on topographical duty, from July 27 to September 30, 1834, 61 days, at \$1.....		61 00
Transportation from Fort Monroe to Annapolis and back, in December, 1832, on court-martial duty, 478 miles.....	\$47 80	
Per diem allowance, travelling, ditto.....	19 82	
Per diem attending court, 4 days.....	5 00	
	72 72	
Transportation from Fort Monroe to Smithville, in May, 1834, 651 miles.....	65 10	
Per diem travelling, ditto, on court-martial duty.....	17 50	
Per diem on the court, 3 days.....	3 75	
		53 65
Transportation from Fort Monroe to Bellona arsenal, in November, 1833, 228 miles; from Fort Monroe to Provincetown, Mass., in August 1834, 718 miles: 946 miles.....		87 42
	834 68	986 07
SECOND LIEUTENANT C. PETTIGRU.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing..	761 96	850 40
For transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Hamilton, N. Y., to Fort Monroe, Va., 437 miles; thence to Washington city, 202 miles, in February, 1833: total, 639 miles, at 10 cents..		63 90
From Fort Hamilton to Fort Independence and back, on court-martial duty, November, 1832, 440 miles.....	44 00	
From Fort Hamilton to Fort Columbus and back, on court-martial duty, October, 1832, 22 miles.....	2 20	
From Washington arsenal to Alexandria and back, 14 miles; from Washington arsenal to Columbia foundry and back, 10 miles; from thence to		

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Alexandria and back, 14 miles, June 13 to 22, 1834: total, 38 miles, at 10 cents		\$3 80
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty:		
For travelling, in November, 1832	\$18 32	
As member, ditto, 4 days, at \$1 25 per day	5 00	
As witness, in October, 1832, 3 days	3 75	
For travelling, ditto	91	
Premium on men enlisted at Fort Hamilton, in October, 1832	\$4 00	
Medicine supplied him between May 4 and August 10, 1833	15 12	
	19 12	
	855 26	918 10
SECOND LIEUTENANT F. E. HUNT.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing ..	761 96	767 00
Transportation from Fort Hamilton to Fort Columbus and back, in May, 1833, 20 miles	2 00	
	763 96	767 00
SECOND LIEUTENANT THOMAS J. LEE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing ..	761 93	808 60
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel at Washington city, from October 1 to December 27, 1832, and from November 15 to December 31, 1833 ..	70 00	42 00
Per diem in lieu of quarters, &c., while on topographical duty in the field in Florida, from February 10 to April 11, 1833, 61 days, at \$2; and at Provincetown, Massachusetts, from May 25 to October 23, 1833, 149 days, at \$1	348 00	23 00
Paid for rented quarters at Annapolis, Maryland, from January 3 to April 30, 1834		39 35
Transportation from Washington city to Mobile, in February, 1833, 1,033 miles; from Pensacola to Washington city, in May, 1834, 1,050 miles; from Washington city to Provincetown, Massachusetts, in June, 1833, 516 miles; from Provincetown to Boston and back, in July, 1833, 236 miles; from Provincetown to Washington city, in November, 1833, 516 miles: total, 3,351 miles	283 50	51 60
	1,463 43	964 55
SECOND LIEUTENANT S. H. DRUM.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing ..	761 97	767 00
Transportation from Fort Gratiot to Fort Columbus, in October, 1832, 823 miles; from Buffalo to Fort Columbus, in June, 1833, 450 miles: 1,273 miles	127 30	
Transportation from Fort Columbus to West Point and back, on court-martial duty, in November, 1833, 100 miles	\$10 00	
Per diem allowance, travelling	4 16	
Per diem as member of the court, two days	2 50	
		16 66
Transportation from Fort Hamilton, New York, to West Point and back, September, 1834, 137 miles, at 7 cents	9 38	
Per diem, two days' actual travelling	2 50	
Per diem as member of court, seven days	8 75	
		20 63
	889 26	804 29
SECOND LIEUTENANT JAMES ALLEN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing ..	761 96	638 00
Commutation for mess-room and kitchen, and fuel for the same, at West Point, from January 1 to May 31 and September 1 to October 26, 1833	24 30	
Transportation from West Point to Fort Moultrie, November, 1833, 829 miles; from Fort Moultrie to St. Augustine, in December, 1833, 604 miles: 1,433 miles	\$143 30	
From Fort Moultrie to Smithville and back, May, 1834, on court-martial duty, 648 miles	68 40	
Per diem, travelling same, 14 days	17 50	
Per diem, attending the court	1 25	
Transportation from Fort Moultrie to St. Augustine arsenal and back, March 15, 1834, on court-martial duty, 274 miles	27 40	

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Per diem, travelling same	\$6 25	
Per diem, attending the court, four days	5 00	
		\$269 10
	\$786 26	907 10
SECOND LIEUTENANT W. H. NORTON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing ..	761 96	
Commutation of mess-room, and fuel for same, at West Point, from September 6, 1832, to June 10, 1833	33 55	
For September, 1833	3 16	
Transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Gratiot to Detroit, on his way to West Point, in August, 1832, 71 miles	7 10	
	805 77	
SECOND LIEUTENANT S. C. RIDGELEY.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing ..	761 96	767 00
For commutation for mess-room and kitchen, and fuel for the same, at West Point, January 1 to June 15, 1833	20 08	
Ditto, at ditto, September 1 to December 31, 1833	3 50	10 50
Ditto, at ditto, January 1 to June 15, 1834		20 08
	785 54	797 58
SECOND LIEUTENANT W. H. EMORY.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing ..	774 80	767 00
Paid for rent of quarters at Charleston, South Carolina harbor, January 10 to April 10, 1833	18 00	
Transportation from Fort Severn to Fortress Monroe, November, 1832, 239 miles; from West Point to Baltimore, in Feb., 1833, 318 miles; 557 miles ..	55 70	
From Fort Hamilton to Fort Columbus, June and July, 1833, on court-martial duty, 24 miles	\$2 40	
Per diem, travelling to the court	1 00	
Per diem as member, June 21 to July 6, 16 days	20 00	
	23 40	
Transportation from Fort Hamilton to Fort Columbus and back, on court- martial duty, in October, 1833, November, 1833, and April and May, 1834, 96 miles		9 60
Per diem travelling allowance	\$2 00	
Per diem, attending on the court, 17 days	21 25	
		23 25
Transportation from Fort Hamilton to West Point and back, on court-martial duty, February, 1834, 134 miles	13 40	
Per diem allowance, travelling, ditto	5 58	
Per diem as member of the court, eight days	10 00	
		28 98
Transportation from Fort Hamilton to West Point and back, June, 1834, 134 miles, at nine cents		12 06
	871 90	840 89
SECOND LIEUTENANT R. S. EWELL.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing ..	761 96	767 00
Commutation paid him for mess-room, kitchen, and fuel for the same, at West Point, January 1 to June 8, 1833	\$19 35	
And from September, 1833	3 33	
	22 68	
Same, from October 1, 1833, to June 9, 1834		30 12
	784 64	797 12
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. N. MACOMB.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing ..	699 43	767 00
Commutation of quarters and fuel at New York, from November 3 to December 31, 1832	\$49 25	
Ditto, from 1st to 7th January, 1833	6 13	
For rent of room at Philadelphia, from January 9 to May 8, 1833, at \$10 per month	40 00	
	95 38	
For commutation of quarters and fuel at Washington, from Novem- ber 20 to December 31, 1833	37 33	

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
For commutation of quarters and fuel at Washington, from January 1 to April 31, 1834.....	\$112 00	
For commutation of quarters and fuel at New York, May and June, 1834.....	21 04	
For per diem allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel, on topographical duty, at Provincetown, from May 27 to October 25, 1833, 145 days, at \$1 per day.	\$120 00	\$170 37
For transportation of baggage:		25 00
From New York to Philadelphia, Jan. 8, 1833, 89 miles, at 10 cents.	\$8 90	
From Philadelphia to Provincetown, Massachusetts, from May to July, 1833, 380 miles.....	38 00	
From Provincetown to Boston and back, August 3, 1833, 236 miles.	23 60	
	70 50	
From Provincetown to Boston, 118 miles; thence to Washington, 432 miles: total, 550 miles, at 10 cents.....	55 00	
From Washington to New York, 225 miles; thence to Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, 129 miles, between May 1 and June 11, 1834: 354 miles, at 10 cents.....	35 40	
From Fort Trumbull to Boston, 100 miles; thence to Washington, 432 miles: total, 532 miles, September 24, 1834, at 9 cents....	47 88	
From New York to Boston, 207 miles, October 27, 1833.....	20 70	
		158 98
Medicines and attendance in 1833.....	4 92	
	990 23	1, 121 35
SECOND LIEUTENANT EDWARD DEAS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	765 65	773 87
Paid for rent of quarters for him at Detroit, from July 31 to August 15, 1833.	6 00	
Transportation from West Point to Fort Gratiot, November, 1832, 835 miles.	83 50	
Transportation from Fort Gratiot to Fort Hamilton, December, 1833, 833 miles.		830 00
Per diem as witness before a general court-martial at Detroit, from November 29 to December 3, 1833, five days.....		6 25
Transportation from Fort Hamilton to Fort Columbus and back, in April and May, 1834, on court-martial duty, 44 miles.....	\$4 40	
Per diem, travelling and attending eight days.....	10 00	
		14 40
	855 15	877 82
SECOND LIEUTENANT ALFRED BRUSH.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 96	767 00
SECOND LIEUTENANT TENCH TILGHMAN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	785 00	128 00
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. H. MILLER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	192 50	769 89
For transportation of baggage:		
From New London to Eastport, Maine, and back to Boston, on court-martial duty, November, 1832, 792 miles, at 10 cents.....	\$79 20	
From Boston to New London, 100 miles, court-martial duty, November, 1832, at 10 cents.....	10 00	
From New London to Newport, R. L., and back, June, 1833, 104 miles.	10 40	
	99 60	
From West Point to Fort Gratiot, November 30, 1833, 764 miles, at 10 cents.....		76 40
For mess-room, kitchen, and fuel, at West Point, in July and August, 1833.	6 33	
Per diem travelling allowance, on court-martial duty, November, 1832.	\$33 00	
Attending the court two days, November, 1832.....	2 50	
As member, and travelling on court-martial duty.....	4 16	
	39 66	
	338 09	846 29
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. L. DAVIS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	192 50	767 00
Transportation from West Point to Fort Monroe, September, 1833: 482 miles.	48 20	
Ditto, from Fort Mitchell to Augusta, Georgia, in April, 1834: 218 miles....		21 80
	240 70	788 80

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834
SECOND LIEUTENANT A. E. SHIRAS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	\$192 50	\$752 30
Transportation of baggage from West Point to Fort Monroe, September 28, 1833: 482 miles	48 20	.....
	240 70	752 30
SECOND LIEUTENANT HENRY DUPONT.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	192 50	542 75
Transportation from West Point to Fort Monroe, September, 1833: 482 miles.	48 20	.....
	240 70	542 75
SECOND LIEUTENANT R. H. ARCHER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	760 00	742 62
Transportation from West Point to Fort Jesup, in December, 1832: 1,595 miles.	159 50	.....
	919 50	742 62
SECOND LIEUTENANT W. G. FREEMAN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	.....	192 50
FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—COLONEL Z. TAYLOR.		
Pay.....	900 00	900 00
Subsistence.....	876 00	876 00
Forage.....	384 00	384 00
Servants' pay.....	133 68	144 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 00
	2,499 68	2,510 00
LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAM DAVENPORT.		
Pay.....	720 00	.....
Subsistence.....	511 00	.....
Forage.....	288 00	.....
Servants' pay.....	133 94	.....
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	.....
Servant's clothing.....	60 00	.....
	1,858 94	.....
MAJOR JOHN BLISS.		
Pay.....	600 00	600 00
Subsistence.....	390 40	584 00
Forage.....	288 00	288 00
Servants' pay.....	133 92	144 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 00
Transportation from Fort Armstrong to Fort Snelling, August, 1833, 450 miles, at 12 cents.....	54 00	.....
	1,672 32	1,822 00
CAPTAIN GUSTAVUS LOOMIS.		
Pay.....	520 00	490 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay.....	66 93	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Commutation in lieu of fuel and quarters at New York, February 17 to March 29, 1833.....	37 95	.....
Transportation from Washington city to West Point and back, on court-martial duty, February, 1833, 335 miles.....	\$33 50	.....
Per diem travelling allowance.....	13 96	.....
Per diem as member, four days.....	5 00	.....
	52 46	.....
Transportation from Fort Armstrong, Illinois, to New York, June, 1833, 1,403 miles; from Jefferson Barracks to St Louis and back, three times,		

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
in May, 1833, 60 miles; from New York to Montpelier, Vermont, 299 miles; thence to Plattsburg and back to Montpelier, 126 miles; thence to Plattsburg, 63 miles; thence to Pottsdam and back, 180 miles, between June 19 and August 24, 1833, 668 miles; from New York to Plattsburg, in November, 1833, 313 miles; from Plattsburg to Burlington, Vermont, and back, five times, between December 2, 1833, and March 4, 1834, 250 miles; from Burlington to Plattsburg, October 2, 1833, 25 miles; and from Plattsburg to Burlington and back, October 5, 50 miles; same, October 18, 50 miles; same, October 31, 50 miles; and same, November 6, 1833, 50 miles, 225 miles; same, twice in March, 1834, 100 miles; from New York to Fort Crawford, August, 1834, 1,285 miles; 4,304 miles.....	\$255 72	\$260 76
Allowed as paid for quarters and fuel while recruiting at Plattsburg and Burlington between July 1, 1833, and April 30, 1834.....	33 00	92 02
	1, 361 06	1, 309 78
CAPTAIN T. F. SMITH.		
Pay.....	574 00	580 00
Subsistence.....	434 40	292 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 73	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
For transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Armstrong to Prairie du Chien and back, 400 miles, on court-martial duty, at 10 cents, in April, 1833.....	40 00	.....
From Prairie du Chien to Fort Armstrong, November, 1832, 200 miles, at 12 cents.....	24 00	.....
For per diem, travelling on court-martial duty, April, 1833.....	16 66	.....
	1, 259 12	1, 047 00
CAPTAIN E. A. HITCHCOCK.		
Pay.....	480 00	536 33
Subsistence.....	505 60	292 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Transportation from West Point to the city of Washington and back, November, 1832, 560 miles; from West Point to Boston, in June, 1833, 261 miles; from Boston to Springfield, Greenfield, and back to Boston, in August, 1833, 211 miles; from Boston to Concord and back, in August, 1833, 126 miles; and from New York to Boston, in September, 1833, 207 miles; 1,365 miles.....	163 80	.....
Allowed as paid for quarters and fuel while recruiting at Boston, from 7th July to 15th October, 1833.....	29 55	7 64
	1, 348 91	1, 010 97
CAPTAIN W. R. JOUETT.		
Pay.....	523 34	580 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Transportation from Fort Crawford to Mineral Point and back, October, 1833, 120 miles.....		14 40
	985 30	1, 061 40
CAPTAIN THOMAS BARKER.		
Pay.....	566 00	480 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay.....	20 00	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	20 80	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	8 50	30 00
Transportation from Fort Crawford to Lexington, Kentucky, in July, 1833, 734 miles.....	88 08	.....
Allowed as paid for quarters and fuel while recruiting at Lexington, 1st August to 21st September, 1833; at Chillicothe, from 15th October, 1833, to 30th June, 1834; and at Zanesville, 1st July to 30th September, 1834..	18 25	149 34
	1, 013 63	1, 096 34

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept 30, 1834.
CAPTAIN S. SHANNON.		
Pay.....	\$720 00	\$720 00
Subsistence.....	339 20	292 00
Forage.....	192 00	192 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
For rent of quarters:		
Two rooms at New Orleans, 1st January to 30th April, 1833, at \$30.....	120 00	
Two rooms at Pensacola, 3d quarter 1833.....	72 00	
Two rooms at Pensacola, 1st October to 15th November, 1833.....		30 83
Two rooms at Mount Vernon, 26th November to 31st December, 1833.....		20 56
Two rooms at Mount Vernon, 1st quarter 1834.....		50 00
Two rooms at Chattahoochee, 2d quarter 1834.....		50 00
Two rooms at Pensacola, 3d quarter 1834.....		60 00
Commission of 2½ per cent. on disbursements on account of improvements of navigation of certain rivers in Florida and Michigan, in 4th quarter 1833 and 1st quarter 1834.....		78 32
On account of same, 2d quarter 1834.....		27 39
On account of same, 3d quarter 1834.....		13 10
For transportation of baggage:		
From New Orleans to Pensacola, 490 miles, March, 1833.....	58 80	
From New Orleans to St. Augustine, in May, 1833, 779 miles.....	93 48	
From St. Augustine to Tallahassee, 11th to 17th June, 1833, 292 miles.....	35 04	
From Pensacola to Mobile and back, August 17, 1833, 150 miles.....	18 00	
From Tallahassee to Pensacola, 242 miles, 23d to 30th June, 1833; from Pen- sacola to Tallahassee, 242 miles, 16th to 27th September, 1833.....	58 08	
From Pensacola to Mobile and back, 150 miles, November 11, 12, and 13; from Pensacola to Mount Vernon, Florida, 197 miles, 16th to 23d Novem- ber, 1833; total, 347 miles.....		41 64
From Mount Vernon to Cedar Bluffs, on the Chattahoochee river, to Mobile, and back to the Bluffs and Mount Vernon, April 29, 1834, 570 miles.....		68 40
From Mount Vernon to Little river, and thence to Ocklockony river and back, February 25, 1834, 72 miles; from Mount Vernon to Oakly Hills and back, February 16, 1834, 96 miles; from Mount Vernon to Ock- lockony river, March 29, 36 miles: total, 204 miles, at 12 cents.....		24 48
From Oakly Hills to Cedar Bluffs, thence to Pensacola and back, July 15, 1834, 330 miles, at 9 cents.....		29 70
From Pensacola to Cedar Bluffs and back, August 20, 1834, 240 miles, at 9 cents.....		21 60
From Chattahoochee to Ocklockony river and back, May 17, 1834, 74 miles; from Chattahoochee to Ocklockony river, thence to Tallahassee and back, June 30, 1834, 88 miles.....		19 44
From Chattahoochee to Pensacola, July 23, 1834, 200 miles, at 9 cents.....		18 00
From Chattahoochee to Oakly Hills, July 1, 1834, and back, 88 miles.....		7 92
From Pensacola to Baird's island, in Escambia river, and back, 66 miles, on 5th, 6th, and 7th August, 1834.....		5 94
From Tallahassee to St. Augustine, 253 miles; thence to Pensacola, 495 miles; from Bright's Post Office to Cedar Bluffs and back, 32 miles, Sep- tember 28 to October 25, 1833, 780 miles.....		93 60
From Mount Vernon to Chattahoochee river and back, January 31, 1834, 182 miles.....		21 84
	1, 876 56	2, 061 76
CAPTAIN S. M'REE.		
Pay.....	590 00	480 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay.....	59 32	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	65 20	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	25 67	30 00
Allowed as paid for quarters and fuel at St. Louis, from April 15 to Septem- ber 30, 1834.....		66 25
	1, 032 19	1, 013 25
CAPTAIN WILLIAM DAY.		
Pay.....	491 61	600 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Servant's clothing	\$30 00	\$30 00
Transportation from Philadelphia to Fort Snelling, between October 8, 1832, and July 24, 1833, 1,663 miles	199 56	.....
Premium allowed on enlisted men in October, 1832, at Philadelphia	2 00	.....
Transportation from Washington to Calhoun, 587 miles; from thence to Nashville and back, 300 miles, including pay as disbursing agent to Cherokees, from November 27, 1832, to May 31, 1833.	462 83	.....
	1, 617 96	1, 067 00
CAPTAIN T. P. GWYNNE.		
Pay	502 60	566 66
Subsistence	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay	56 89	47 60
Servant's subsistence	53 60	48 20
Servant's clothing	21 81	19 79
Per diem for extra services, acting as assistant quartermaster at Fort Craw- ford, from October 1 to 19, 1832, 18 days, at 80 cents.	14 40	.....
	941 30	974 25
CAPTAIN JEFFERSON VAIL.		
Pay	505 48	604 94
Subsistence	484 80	282 40
Servant's pay	76 97	68 10
Servant's subsistence	73 00	69 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	28 80
For transportation of baggage from Fort Crawford to Mineral Point and back, October 17, 1833, 120 miles .....	.....	14 40
	1, 160 25	1, 067 64
FIRST LIEUTENANT W. M. BOYCE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing. .	826 96	887 00
Transportation from Philadelphia to Williamsport, Pa., 154 miles; from Elmira, N. Y., to Philadelphia, in November, 1832, 288 miles; from Philadelphia to Fort Crawford, in September, 1833, 1,200 miles: 1,528 miles	152 80	.....
Transportation from Fort Crawford to New York, 1,285 miles; thence to Philadelphia, 89 miles, April and May, 1834: 1,374 miles .....	.....	137 40
Per diem on topographical duty, 75 days, to November 8, 1832.	75 00	.....
Paid for rent of rooms for his quarters at Philadelphia, from November 14, 1832, to July 14, 1833.	80 00	.....
Allowed as paid for quarters and fuel at Philadelphia, Easton, and Boston, between May 14 and September 30, 1834 .....	.....	44 75
	1, 134 76	1, 069 15
FIRST LIEUTENANT J. J. ABERCROMBIE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing. .	1, 055 96	849 90
Transportation from Fort Snelling to Fort Armstrong, in August, 1833, 500 miles; from Fort Crawford to Fort Armstrong, in June, 1833, 200 miles. .	70 00	.....
Transportation from Rock Island, Illinois, to the city of Washington, March, 1834, 1,214 miles, at 10 cents; and from Washington city to Fort Arm- strong, in August, 1834, 1,156 miles, at 9 cents. ....	.....	225 44
Premium allowed on men enlisted at Fort Crawford, in October and Decem- ber, 1832.	6 00	.....
	1, 131 96	1, 075 34
FIRST LIEUTENANT A. S. MILLER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing. .	870 76	827 00
Rent of a room for his quarters:		
At Memphis, second quarter 1833	24 00	.....
At Memphis, third quarter 1833	24 00	.....
At Memphis, fourth quarter 1833, and first and second quarters 1834 .....	.....	90 00
At Memphis, third quarter 1834 .....	.....	30 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Armstrong to Memphis, 615 miles, January, 1833, at 10 cents.	61 10	.....
	979 86	947 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept 30, 1834.
FIRST LIEUTENANT J. W. KINGSBURY.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	\$988 96	\$994 00
Paid for quarters rented by him at St. Louis, from May 1, 1833, to September 30, 1834.	47 00	135 00
Per diem as special judge advocate to a general court-martial at Fort Crawford, in February, 1833: 6 days on the court, and 4 days before and after its session, 10 days, at \$1 25.	12 50	
Transportation from Fort Crawford to St. Louis and Jefferson Barracks, in May and September, 1833, and March, May, and June, 1834, 6 times, 120 miles; from St. Louis to Camp Des Moines and back, in September, 1834, 360 miles.	49 32	44 40
	1, 097 78	1, 173 40
FIRST LIEUTENANT W. L. HARRIS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	1, 006 24	1, 058 20
FIRST LIEUTENANT ELECTUS BACKUS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	1, 180 97	1, 186 00
Payment for quarters rented for him at Detroit, fourth quarter 1832 to third quarter 1833, and from January 1 to April 30, and June 1 to August 31, 1834.	108 00	81 00
Transportation:		
From Detroit to Houlton, Maine, 1,111 miles; thence, <i>via</i> Fort Niagara, back to Detroit, 1,166 miles, May to July, 1833: 2,277 miles.	273 24	
From Detroit to Mackinac and back, July and August, 1833, on court-martial duty, 64 miles.	\$64 40	
Per diem travelling allowance, ditto.	29 46	
Per diem as special judge advocate, 8 days.	10 00	
	103 86	
Transportation from Mackinac to Fort Brady and back, and to Green Bay and back, in July and August, 1833, 536 miles.	64 32	
Transportation from Detroit to Fort Gratiot and back, in October, 1833, 142 miles.	\$14 20	
Per diem, travelling the same, on court-martial duty.	3 70	
Per diem as member of the court, 4 days.	5 00	
		22 90
Transportation from Detroit to Chicago and back, in September, 1833, 600 miles.	72 00	
Per diem as special judge advocate to a general court-martial at Detroit, in December, 1833, 12 days.		15 00
Transportation from Detroit, <i>via</i> Sackett's Harbor, to Hancock barracks, in June, 1834, 1,221 miles.		146 52
Transportation from Houlton, Maine, to Detroit, in July, 1834, 1,134 miles; from Fort Howard to Detroit, in July, 1834, 1,022 miles; from Detroit to Fort Gratiot and back, July, 1834, 142 miles; from Detroit to Chicago and back, September, 1834, 600 miles: 2,898 miles, at 9 cents.		260 82
	1, 802 39	1, 715 24
FIRST LIEUTENANT OSBURN CROSS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	900 60	827 00
Transportation from Fort Armstrong to Galena and back, July, 1833, 200 miles.	20 00	
Transportation from Fort Armstrong to New Orleans, in October, 1833, 1,104 miles, at 10 cents; from New Orleans, <i>via</i> Pascagoula, to Pensacola, 230 miles; from Pensacola to Pascagoula, 125 miles, third quarter 1834: 355 miles, at 9 cents.		142 35
Allowed as paid for quarters and fuel at New Orleans, from January 1 to May 31, 1834.		96 25
	920 60	1, 065 60
FIRST LIEUTENANT GEORGE W. GAREY.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	875 30	768 60
Per diem as extra pay for services on extra duty, barracks at Fort Crawford, from October 1, 1832, to April 23, 1833, 205 days, at 80 cents.	164 00	
Per diem as member of a general court-martial at Fort Crawford, April, 1833, 10 days, at \$1 25.	12 50	

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Transportation from Fort Crawford to Fort Snelling, in June, 1833, 270 miles.	\$27 00	.....
	1, 078 80	\$768 60
FIRST LIEUTENANT T. B. W. STOCKTON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	1, 145 52	1, 186 00
For transportation of baggage from Washington city to Fort Crawford, 1,060 miles, October, 1832, at 12 cents.	127 20	.....
	1, 272 72	1, 186 00
FIRST LIEUTENANT J. H. LAMOTTE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	775 27	857 00
Transportation from New York to Buffalo, 435 miles; thence to Rochester, 130 miles, and back in October, 1832, 565 miles; from Buffalo to Montezuma, in May, 1833, 157 miles; from Fort Niagara to Buffalo, in March, 1833, 37 miles; same, in April, and again in May, 1833, 111 miles; from Rochester to Ithaca, in June, 1833, 96 miles; from Ithaca to Fort Ni- agara and back, 364 miles, on court-martial duty, in August, 1833; from Rochester to Ithaca, in October, 1833, 96 miles; from Ithaca to Fort Niagara and back, on court-martial duty, November, 1833, 362 miles; from New York to Fort Crawford, in June, 1834, 1,288 miles; 3,039 miles.	129 30	174 60
Transportation from Utica to Ithaca, in March, 1834, 96 miles; from Ithaca to New York, <i>via</i> Utica, in August, 1834, 342 miles; 438 miles		43 80
Per diem allowance, travelling 364 miles, on court-martial duty, Au- gust, 1833.	\$15 00	
Per diem, attending the court one day	1 25	
	16 25	.....
Per diem allowance, travelling on court-martial duty, November, 1833, 362 miles.	15 00	
Per diem, attending the court one day	1 25	
		16 25
Premium on men enlisted at Buffalo between October 1, 1832, and March 3, 1833, \$52; and allowed as paid for quarters and fuel at Buffalo and Ithaca between October 1, 1832, and April 15, 1834, \$209 88.	222 50	99 38
	1, 143 32	1, 191 03
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. K. GREENOUGH.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	972 16	867 60
Transportation from Fort Crawford to Mineral Point and back, in October, 1833, 120 miles		12 00
Premium allowed on men enlisted at Fort Snelling, in October, 1832, and January, 1833.	6 00	.....
	978 16	879 60
SECOND LIEUTENANT E. G. MITCHELL.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	884 71	770 00
Transportation of baggage: From Fort Armstrong to Maysville, Kentucky, 517 miles, July 27, 1833, at 10 cents.	51 70	.....
Premium on enlisted men at Fort Armstrong, in December, 1832, \$2; and allowed as paid for quarters and fuel between May 27, 1833, and Septem- ber 30, 1834, while recruiting at Maysville, Marietta, and Wheeling, \$177 52.	42 00	137 52
	978 41	907 52
SECOND LIEUTENANT G. R. B. GARDINIER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	791 60	704 76
Paid for rent of his quarters at Galena as acting assistant commissary of subsistence, from October 1 to December 15, 1832.	12 50	.....
Per diem allowance on extra duty in the quartermaster's department at Fort Crawford, from March 24 to April 23, and from May 1 to May 14, 1833, 45 days, at 80 cents.	36 00	.....
Transportation from Galena to Fort Crawford, in December, 1832, 80 miles; from Fort Crawford to Dubuque mines and back, in February, 1833, 150 miles: total, 230 miles.	23 00	.....
	863 10	704 76

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowance s.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
SECOND LIEUTENANT SIDNEY BURBANK.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	\$779 82	\$767 00
Allowed as paid for quarters and fuel whilst recruiting at Louisville, between April 1, 1833, and September 30, 1834.....	64 00	156 75
	843 82	923 75
SECOND LIEUTENANT SETH EASTMAN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	886 79	787 49
Per diem in lieu of quarters, &c., on topographical duty, October 1 to Dec- ember 3, 1832, 64 days	64 00	.....
Commutation for mess-room, kitchen, and fuel for the same, at West Point, January 22 to June 10, 1833, and for September, 1833, to June 7, 1834..	20 33	29 87
Ditto, in lieu of quarters and fuel, from Dec. 14, 1832, to January 11, 1833..	26 00	.....
Transportation from New London to Washington city, December, 1832, 354 miles; from Washington city to West Point, in January, 1833, 280 miles: 634 miles.....	63 40	.....
	1,060 52	817 36
SECOND LIEUTENANT E. R. WILLIAMS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	760 82	953 02
Transportation of baggage:		
From Prairie du Chien to Fort Armstrong, June, 1833, 200 miles.....	20 00	.....
From Fort Armstrong to Mineral Point and back, November, 1833, 304 miles	.....	30 40
	780 82	983 42
SECOND LIEUTENANT LLOYD J. BEALL.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	875 00	1,006 00
Transportation from Fort Armstrong to Fort Crawford, December, 1832, 190 miles	19 00	.....
Per diem as special judge advocate to a general court-martial at Fort Craw- ford, September and October, 1833, 30 days, at \$1 25	37 50	.....
	931 50	1,006 00
SECOND LIEUTENANT GEORGE WILSON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	743 50	826 31
For transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Crawford to Fort Armstrong, February 9, 1834, 200 miles, at 10 cts. ....	.....	20 00
From Fort Armstrong to Fort Crawford, August, 1834, 180 miles, at 9 cents.....	.....	16 20
	743 50	862 51
SECOND LIEUTENANT E. A. OGDEN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	735 36	840 88
For transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Armstrong to Fort Crawford, June 13 to 16, 1833, 180 miles, at 10 cents.....	18 00	.....
From Mobile to New Orleans, 170 miles; thence to Washington city, 1,203 miles, April 21 to May 9, 1834: total, 1,373 miles, at 10 cents.....	.....	137 30
For per diem allowance for disbursing on account of forts, &c., at Mobile Point, 4th quarter 1832 and 1st quarter 1833, 182 days, at \$2.....	364 00	.....
For disbursing, &c., in 2d quarter 1833, forts at Mobile Point, 91 days, at \$2.	182 00	.....
For disbursing, &c., in 3d and 4th quarters 1833, forts at Mobile Point, 184 days, at \$2.....	184 00	184 00
For disbursing, &c., April, 1833, forts at Mobile Point, 20 days, at \$2.....	.....	40 00
For disbursing, &c., on account of harbor of Mobile and Pascagoula river, 1st quarter 1834, 90 days, at \$2 per day.....	.....	180 00
For commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel, and transportation of baggage, on duty on Cumberland road, July 15 to September 30, 1834, 78 days, at \$1 per day .....	.....	78 00
Commutation of forage for one horse, July 26 to September 30, 1834, at \$6 per month.....	.....	13 16
Commutation of forage for one horse, August 4 to September 30, 1834, at \$6 per month .....	.....	11 42
For allowance made him to refund payments he had made for purchase of fuel for himself, from January, 1832, to March 31, 1834.....	.....	156 18
	1,483 36	1,640 94

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
SECOND LIEUTENANT E. F. COVINGTON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	\$793 64	.....
Transportation from Lexington Ferry to Fort Crawford, September, 1833, 160 miles	16 00	.....
	809 64	.....
SECOND LIEUTENANT INGHAM WOOD.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing	792 66	\$835 63
SECOND LIEUTENANT T. M. HILL.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	701 10	714 10
Transportation from West Point to Fort Crawford, November, 1832, 1,340 miles	134 00	.....
	835 10	714 10
SECOND LIEUTENANT W. H. STORER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	788 18	723 30
Transportation of baggage:		
From West Point to Fort Crawford, November 12, 1832, 1,340 miles, at 10 cts.	134 00	.....
From Fort Snelling to Fort Crawford, February 8, 1834, 300 miles, at 10 cts.	.....	30 00
	922 18	753 30
SECOND LIEUTENANT JOHN BEACH.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	774 00	774 58
Transportation to Fort Crawford from West Point, November, 1832, 1,340 miles; from Fort Crawford to Fort Armstrong, in November, 1832, 186 miles; same again in December, 1832, 186 miles; 1,712 miles.	171 20	.....
	945 20	774 58
SECOND LIEUTENANT G. D. DIMON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	192 50	645 10
Transportation from West Point to Fort Crawford, in October, 1833, 1,340 miles	.....	134 00
	192 50	779 10
SECOND LIEUTENANT G. H. PEGRAM.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	192 50	730 35
Transportation of baggage from West Point to Fort Crawford, in October, 1833, 1,340 miles	.....	134 00
	192 50	864 35
SECOND LIEUTENANT JOEL RIGGS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	211 21	.....
SECOND LIEUTENANT JAMES M'CLURE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	129 00	839 26
Transportation of baggage from West Point to Fort Crawford, October, 5, 1833, 1,340 miles, at 10 cents	.....	134 00
	129 00	973 26
SECOND LIEUTENANT W. H. PRICE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	.....	192 50
SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—COLONEL AND BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL HUGH BRADY.		
Pay	1,248 00	1,248 00
Subsistence	1,651 20	1,680 00
Forage	480 00	480 00
Servants' pay	198 00	216 00
Servants' subsistence	219 00	219 00
Servants' clothing	90 00	90 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Paid for rooms rented for his quarters at Detroit, October 1, 1832, to September 30, 1834, at \$36 per month	\$432 00	\$432 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From Detroit to Houlton, Maine, <i>via</i> Fort Niagara, and back, May 8 to July 3, 1833, 2,272 miles, at \$273 04; from Mackinac to Fort Brady, thence to Green Bay, and back to Mackinac, July and August, 1833, 336 miles, at 12 cents, \$64 32; from Detroit to Mackinac and back, on court-martial duty, 664 miles, at 10 cents, \$64 40.		
Per diem, travelling, at \$1 per 30 miles, \$24 46.		
Transportation:		
From Detroit, <i>via</i> Sackett's Harbor, to Houlton, Maine, June, 1834, 1,221 miles, at 12 cents; from Houlton to Detroit, July 5, 1834, 1,134 miles, at 9 cents; from Detroit, <i>via</i> Mackinac, to Green Bay, and back to Detroit, July 21, 1834, 1,022 miles, at 9 cents; from Detroit to Fort Gratiot and back, July 27, 1834, 142 miles; from Detroit to Chicago and back, September 1, 1834, 600 miles.	426 22 72 00	416 40
From Detroit to Chicago and back, October, 1833, 600 miles	72 00	
	4,816 42	4,781 40
LEUTENANT COLONEL ALEXANDER CUMMINGS.		
Pay	720 00	720 00
Subsistence	683 00	574 00
Forage	288 00	288 00
Servants' pay.....	133 92	144 00
Servants' subsistence	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 00
Transportation:		
From Fort Niagara to Rochester, thence to Utica, and back to Fort Niagara, in March, 1833, 464 miles	55 68	
From Fort Niagara to Detroit and back, in August, 1833, on court-martial duty, 714 miles	\$71 40	
Per diem allowed for travelling, ditto.....	23 75	
	95 15	
From Detroit to Fort Niagara, October, 1833, 367 miles		44 04
From Fort Niagara to Madison barracks, in May, 1834, 205 miles.....		24 60
	2,181 75	1,990 64
MAJOR A. R. THOMPSON.		
Pay	600 00	600 00
Subsistence	474 40	379 20
Forage	288 00	288 00
Servants' pay	127 17	144 00
Servants' subsistence	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing	60 00	60 00
	1,695 57	1,617 20
CAPTAIN AND BREVET MAJOR N. S. CLARK.		
Pay	600 00	600 00
Subsistence	584 00	584 00
Forage	288 00	288 00
Servants' pay	133 94	144 00
Servants' subsistence	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing	60 00	60 00
Per diem allowance whilst on extra duty on the military road from Hancock barracks, in October, 1832, 19 days, at 80 cents	15 20	
	1,837 14	1,822 00
CAPTAIN AND BREVET MAJOR W. V. COBBS.		
Pay	593 22	630 00
Subsistence	362 40	584 00
Forage		72 00
Servant's pay	66 96	90 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	91 40
Servant's clothing	30 00	37 59
Transportation from Detroit to Mackinac, in October, 1832, 319 miles.....	38 28	
	1,163 86	1,504 90

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
CAPTAIN AND BREVET MAJOR WILLIAM HOFFMAN.		
Pay	\$584 83	\$614 83
Subsistence	329 60	408 40
Forage		32 00
Servant's pay	66 96	90 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	91 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	37 50
	1, 084 39	1, 273 75
CAPTAIN G. DEARBORN.		
Pay	600 00	594 51
Subsistence	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Per diem on extra duty on military road from Hancock barracks, in October, 1832, 2½ days, at 80 cents	2 00	
Transportation from Hancock barracks to Portland, Maine, and back, in November, 1832, on court-martial duty, 472 miles	\$47 20	
Per diem allowance, travelling, on court-martial duty	19 66	
Per diem as member of the court, two days	2 50	
	69 36	
	1, 133 32	1, 061 51
CAPTAIN T. STANFORD.		
Pay	580 00	540 00
Subsistence	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Transportation of baggage from Hancock barracks to Portland, Maine, and back, October 31, 1833, 472 miles	56 64	
From Hancock barracks to New York, April 20, 1834, 533 miles, at 12 cents		66 36
For commutation of quarters and fuel at New York, April 24 to July 31, 1834		76 23
Premium on men enlisted at Hartford in February and March, 1833	10 00	
	1, 108 60	1, 149 59
CAPTAIN OWEN RANSOM.		
Pay	480 00	510 00
Subsistence	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay	66 94	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From Hartford, Connecticut, to Windsor, Vermont, February 8, 1833, 140 miles; thence to Rutland, February 13, 1833, 43 miles; thence to Mid- dlebury, 33 miles: total, 216 miles, at 12 cents	25 92	
From Albany to Middlebury, April 29, 1833, 106 miles	12 72	
From Burlington, Vermont, to Plattsburg, New York, and back, June 27, 1833, 46 miles	5 52	
From same to same, September 20, 1833, 46 miles	5 52	
From New York to Schenectady, 166 miles; from Lockport to Buffalo, 30 miles, in October, 1833; from Dubuque, Upper Mississippi, to Frederick- town, Maryland, 963 miles, November to December 21, 1833: 1,159 miles, at 12 cents		139 08
From Albany to New York, October 5, 1833, 150 miles		18 00
From Fredericktown, Maryland, to New York, December 27, 1833, 232 miles		27 84
From New York to Boston, December 30, 1833, 207 miles		24 84
From Detroit to Fort Gratiot, June 22, 1834, 71 miles, at 12 cents		8 52
From Boston, Massachusetts, to New York, 207 miles; thence to Albany, 151 miles; thence to Chicago, and thence to Detroit, 300 miles, June 19, 1834: 658 miles		78 96
Premium allowed on men enlisted at Hartford, between November 1, 1832, and March 3, 1833, \$62; and allowed as paid for quarters and fuel be- tween October 1, 1832, and May 8, 1834, at Hartford, Middlebury, Bur- lington, and Boston, \$270 06	199 41	132 65
	1, 191 03	1, 406 89

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
CAPTAIN B. A. BOYNTON.		
Pay.....	\$550 00	\$590 00
Subsistence.....	267 20	292 00
Servant's pay.....	61 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	66 80	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	27 50	30 00
Per diem on extra duty on the military road from Hancock barracks, in October, 1832, 19 days, at 80 cents.....	6 80	.....
	980 26	1, 057 00
CAPTAIN S. JOHNSON.		
Pay.....	600 00	570 00
Subsistence.....	308 80	292 00
Servant's pay.....	64 00	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Transportation from Fort Brady to Fort Mackinac and back, July, 1833, 180 miles.....	\$18 00	.....
Per diem, travelling ditto, court-martial duty.....	7 00	.....
Per diem as witness before the court, three days.....	3 75	.....
	29 25	.....
	1, 102 05	1, 037 00
CAPTAIN JOHN CLITZ.		
Pay.....	550 00	520 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	314 40
Forage.....	112 00	.....
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Transportation:		
From New York to Utica, in September, 1833, 240 miles.....	28 80	.....
From Utica to Fort Niagara and back, in August, 1833, court- martial duty, 454 miles.....	\$45 40	.....
Per diem, travelling 454 miles, to ditto.....	18 75	.....
Per diem one day, attending court.....	1 25	.....
	65 40	.....
Transportation from Utica to New York and back, in October, 1833, on court-martial duty, 482 miles.....	48 20	.....
Per diem, travelling the same.....	20 00	.....
Per diem as witness before the court, one day.....	1 25	.....
	69 45	.....
Transportation:		
From Detroit to Fort Niagara, in November, 1832, 367 miles.....	44 04	.....
From New York to Utica, in March, 1834, 241 miles; from Utica to New York, in April, 1834, 247 miles; total, 488 miles.....	.....	58 56
From Fort Mackinac to Fort Howard and back, July, 1834, 380 miles, at 7 cents.....	\$26 60	.....
Per diem, three days' actual travel to general court-martial.....	3 75	.....
Per diem as a witness before the court, two days.....	2 50	.....
	.....	32 85
Transportation from Fort Niagara to Utica, April, 1833, 210 miles.....	25 20	.....
Premium allowed on men enlisted at Niagara between October 1, 1832, and March 3, 1833.....	20 00	.....
Allowed as paid for quarters and fuel at Utica, recruiting, from May 25, 1833, to April 30, 1834.....	102 25	.....
	67 25	105 00
	1, 421 10	1, 205 81
CAPTAIN E. K. BARNUM.		
Pay.....	537 33	600 00
Subsistence.....	328 00	310 40
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Transportation from Jonesborough, Massachusetts, to Utica, New York, in November, 1832, 130 miles; from Fort Niagara to Utica, <i>via</i> Lewistown, January, 1833, 216 miles; from Fort Niagara to Utica, in February, 216	.....	.....

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept 30, 1834
miles, at 10 cents; from Niagara to Utica and back, in March, 420 miles, at 12 cents; ditto to Buffalo and back, in April and May, 1833, four times, 296 miles; 1,278 miles.....	\$142 12	.....
Premium on men enlisted at Utica between December 1, 1832, and March 3, 1833.....	\$70 00	.....
Paid for quarters and fuel between November 24, 1832, and March 20, 1833.....	69 70	.....
	139 70	.....
	1, 317 11	\$1, 085 40
FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN BRADLEY.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	21 94	827 00
Transportation from Fort Niagara to Madison barracks, in November, 1832, 320 miles; same, in January, 1833, 320 miles; from Sackett's Harbor to Watertown and back, in November and December, 1832, and January, February, March, April, and May, 1833, 23 times, 20 miles each, 460 miles; from Sackett's Harbor to Syracuse, <i>via</i> Watertown, and back, in March, and again in April, 1833, 270 miles; from Sackett's Harbor to Syracuse, <i>via</i> Oswego, and back, in June, 1833, 184 miles; from Sackett's Harbor to Ogdensburg and back, in April, and again in May, 1833, 280 miles; from Sackett's Harbor to Oswego and back, in April, 110 miles; from Fort Niagara to Rochester, <i>via</i> Buffalo, and back, in May, 1833, 223 miles; from Fort Niagara to Sackett's Harbor, in May, 314 miles; from Sackett's Harbor to Pulaski and back, in June, 58 miles; from Buffalo to Sackett's Harbor, <i>via</i> Fort Niagara, in July, 1833, 351 miles; from Sackett's Harbor to Syracuse and back, in August, 1833, 130 miles; from Sackett's Harbor to Watertown and back, in August and September, 1833, four times, 80 miles; from Sackett's Harbor to Oswego and back, in September, 1833, 110 miles; total, 3,210 miles.....	321 00	.....
From Sackett's Harbor to Fort Niagara and back, August, 1833, 628 miles.....	\$62 80	.....
Per diem, travelling, ditto, on court-martial duty, four days.....	5 00	.....
Per diem, attending the court as witness.....	1 25	.....
	69 05	.....
Commission, 2½ per cent., on his disbursements as acting assistant quartermaster at Sackett's Harbor, in the 2d and 3d quarters of 1833.....	26 07	.....
Same on his disbursements as ditto, in the 4th quarter of 1833, and 1st and 2d quarters of 1834.....		17 36
Transportation from Madison barracks to Fort Niagara and back, December, 1833, 628 miles.....	\$62 80	.....
Per diem on court-martial duty, 12 days.....	15 00	.....
Per diem, attending the court as witness.....	1 00	.....
		79 05
Transportation:		
From Rochester to Sackett's Harbor, 224 miles; thence to Watertown and back, twice, 40 miles; from Sackett's Harbor to Ogdensburg and back, <i>via</i> French Mills, 95 miles, in October and November, 1833; from Madison barracks to Syracuse and back, 130 miles; from Sackett's Harbor to Watertown and back, four times, in January, February, and March, 1834, 60 miles; in all, 550 miles.....		55 00
Premium on men enlisted at Sackett's Harbor between October 1, 1832, and March 3, 1833.....	\$104 00	.....
Fuel paid for between November 1, 1832, and April 30, 1834....	39 12	.....
	125 25	17 87
	1, 363 31	996 28
FIRST LIEUTENANT S. L. RUSSELL.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	988 00	994 00
FIRST LIEUTENANT CARLOS A. WAITE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	1, 180 93	1, 155 60
For rent of quarters:		
At Chester, Pennsylvania, July 1 to September 30, 1834, at \$24 per month.....		72 00
At Detroit, October 17 to November 15, 1832.....	22 45	.....
For commutation of quarters:		
At Philadelphia, on duty connected with Delaware breakwater, November 26 to December 31, 1832, at \$24 per month.....	27 20	.....
For commutation of quarters and fuel:		
At Philadelphia and Chester, 1st quarter, 2d quarter, and 3d quarter 1833....	297 37	.....

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
At Chester, Pennsylvania, October 1, 1833, to January 3, 1834		\$109 00
At Washington city, January 6 to March 31, 1834		122 05
At Washington city, April 1 to April 20, 1834		28 66
At Chester, Pennsylvania, April 23 to June 30, 1834		67 90
Per diem allowance for disbursements on account of Delaware breakwater:		
From June 1 to September 30, 1833, 122 days, at \$2	\$244 00	
From October 1, 1833, to June 30, 1834, 273 days, at \$2		546 00
From December 10, 1832, to May 31, 1833, 173 days, at \$2, allowed by the Secretary of War	346 00	
Transportation of baggage:		
From Detroit to Philadelphia, 601 miles, November, 1832, at 12 cents	72 12	
From Philadelphia to Chester, Wilmington, Quarryville, and back, at differ- ent times, in March, April, and May, 1833, 238 miles, at 12 cents	28 56	
From Chester, Pennsylvania, to Washington city, 121 miles, January, 1834		14 52
From Washington city to Chester, Pennsylvania, 121 miles, April, 1834		14 52
From Chester to Philadelphia and back, 30 miles, seven times, June 25 to November 21, 1833, 210 miles	25 20	
From Chester to Philadelphia, by water, 34 miles, four times, July 8 to December 11, 1833, 136 miles		16 32
Paid and allowed for medical attendance at Philadelphia, from March 6 to June 1, 1833, and from June 8 to September 30, 1833	44 39	
	2,288 17	2,146 57
FIRST LIEUTENANT J. S. GALLAGHER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	1,088 09	1,066 00
Transportation from St. Louis to Detroit, in October, 1832, 619 miles; from Fort Mackinac to Fort Niagara, in May, 1833, 662 miles; from Fort Niagara to Buffalo and back, in June, 1833, 72 miles; from Fort Niagara to New York and back, 3d quarter 1833, 948 miles; 2,361 miles	236 10	
Per diem as special judge advocate to a general court-martial at Fort Niagara, in July, 1833, thirty-three days, at \$1 25	41 25	
Transportation from Fort Niagara to Portland, Maine, and back, on court- martial duty, October and November, 1833, 1,389 miles		138 90
Per diem, travelling, &c., 28 days	\$28 00	
Per diem as member and as special judge advocate, seven days, at \$1 25	8 75	
		36 75
Transportation from Fort Niagara to York, Upper Canada, and back, in De- cember, 1833, 78 miles; from Fort Niagara to Madison barracks, in May, 1834, 205 miles; 283 miles, at ten cents		28 80
Per diem as special judge advocate to a general court-martial at Fort Niagara, in May, 1834, five days		6 25
	1,365 44	1,276 70
FIRST LIEUTENANT THOMPSON MORRIS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	\$51 96	947 00
FIRST LIEUTENANT J. J. B. KINGSBURY.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	1,040 33	994 00
Per diem as witness before a court-martial at Fort Mackinac, in July, 1833, three days	\$3 75	
Per diem, travelling from Fort Brady to Fort Mackinac, 180 miles	7 50	
	11 25	
	1,051 58	994 00
FIRST LIEUTENANT J. R. SMITH.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	917 19	994 00
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty at Fort Brady, as special judge advocate, August 22 to August 28, 1834, seven days		8 75
Transportation of baggage from Detroit to Mackinac, 321 miles, November, 1832	32 10	
	949 29	1,002 75
FIRST LIEUTENANT HANNIBAL PAY.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	841 96	887 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Transportation from Fort Dearborn to Boston, in June, 1833, 1,045 miles; thence to Hancock barracks, in June, 346 miles: 1,391 miles	\$139 10	.....
Per diem as special judge advocate of general court-martial at Hancock barracks, in February, 1834, seven days; same again in March, 1834, seven days; fourteen days, at \$1 25		\$17 50
	981 06	904 50
FIRST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM BLOODGOOD.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	834 05	876 67
Per diem on extra duty on the military road from Hancock barracks, in October, 1832, 2½ days, at 80 cents	2 00	.....
Transportation:		
From Hancock barracks to Albany, in June, 1833, 526 miles; from Albany to Fort Niagara, in July, 1833, 304 miles: 830 miles	83 00	.....
From Fort Niagara to Detroit, November, 1833, on court-martial duty, 407 miles	\$40 70	
Per diem for travelling, ditto	16 95	
Transportation from Detroit to Fort Niagara, December 17, 1833, on court-martial duty, 407 miles	40 70	
Per diem, travelling, ditto	16 95	
Per diem as member of the court, 9 days	11 25	
		126 55
Transportation from Fort Niagara to Albany, 306 miles; from Albany to Utica, 96 miles, in March and April, 1834: 402 miles		40 20
Paid for quarters and fuel at Albany, in April, and at Utica, May 1 to September 30, 1834		81 62
	919 05	1, 125 04
FIRST LIEUTENANT S. P. HEINTZELMAN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	796 28	857 00
Paid for quarters rented at Philadelphia, from October 1, 1832, to July 8, 1833	92 62	.....
Per diem in lieu of quarters, &c., on topographical duty, from July 9 to July 17, 1833, and July 31, 1833, to February 28, 1834, except the 8th and 10th November, 1833, and for March, 1834, and 21 days in April, 1834, 272 days, at \$1	133 00	139 00
Transportation from Philadelphia, <i>via</i> New York, to Detroit, in July, 1833, 829 miles; from Detroit to Fort Gratiot and back, in November, 1833, and from Detroit to Fort Brady, in June, 1834, 356 miles: total, 1,327 miles	82 90	49 80
	1, 104 80	1, 045 80
SECOND LIEUTENANT A. B. EATON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	846 26	934 00
Transportation:		
From Fort Niagara to Rochester, in October, 1832, 85 miles; from Lewiston to Rochester, in February, 1833, 78 miles; from Rochester to Ithaca, in April, 1833, 96 miles; thence to Fort Niagara, in May, 1833, 182 miles; from Fort Niagara to Buffalo and back, in May, 1833, 74 miles; the same, in June, 74 miles; from Fort Niagara to Rochester and back, in June, 1833, 172 miles; from Rochester to Fort Niagara, 86 miles; and from Lewiston and back to Rochester, in March, 1833, 78 miles, at 10 cents; from Fort Niagara to Rochester and back, in July, 1833, 172 miles, at 12 cents; from Fort Niagara to Buffalo and back, in August, 1833, 74 miles, at 12 cents: total, 1,171 miles	122 02	.....
Transportation from Fort Niagara to Rochester, and thence to Lewiston, in October, 1833, 163 miles; from Fort Niagara to Buffalo and back, in November, 1833, 74 miles; same, in February, 1834, 74 miles; from Fort Niagara to Lockport and back, in March, 1834, 54 miles; from Fort Niagara to Buffalo and back, in April, 1834, 74 miles; same, in May, 1834, 74 miles; from Fort Niagara to Fort Gratiot, in June, 1834, 413 miles: total, 926 miles, at 12 cents		111 12
	968 28	1, 045 12
SECOND LIEUTENANT SILAS CASEY.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	771 94	782 17
Transportation from Providence, Rhode Island, to New Bedford, Massachusetts, February, 1833, 34 miles; and from New York to Fort Niagara, in April, 1833, 451 miles: total, 485 miles	48 50	.....

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Premium on men enlisted at New Bedford, January and February, 1833, \$8; and paid for quarters and fuel at Providence and New Bedford, from October 1 to March 31, 1833, \$153	\$161 00	.....
	981 44	\$782 17
SECOND LIEUTENANT A. R. HEITZEL.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing. Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel whilst on duty on the Cumberland road, from July 26 to September 30, 1834, 67 days, at \$1	761 96	770 60
Extra pay on duty, superintending military road from Hancock barracks to the boundary line of New Brunswick, in October, 1832, 27 days, at 80 cents	21 60	67 00
Extra pay on duty, superintending the construction and repairs of quarters at Hancock barracks, from February 12 to April 29, 1833, 52 days, at 80 cents	41 60	.....
Per diem as special judge advocate to a general court-martial, in February, 1833, 3 days	3 75	.....
Commission of 2½ per cent. on his disbursements in the quartermaster's department, in the 4th quarter 1832, and 1st and 2d quarters 1833.	50 87	.....
Transportation from New York to Rochester, in August, 1833, 370 miles; and from Niagara to Rochester, in August, 1833, 85 miles: total, 455 miles	45 50	.....
Transportation from Rochester to Fort Niagara, on court-martial duty, October, 1833, 170 miles	\$17 00	.....
Per diem allowance, travelling	8 75	.....
Per diem as member of court, 2 days	2 50	.....
		28 25
Transportation from Utica to Rochester, in March, 1834, 142 miles		14 20
Transportation from Hancock barracks to Uniontown, Pennsylvania, 979 miles; thence to Brownsville, Pennsylvania, 12 miles; thence to Stoddard's, 44 miles; thence to Uniontown and back, 64 miles, in July and August, 1834: 1,099 miles		98 91
Allowed as paid for quarters and fuel at Philadelphia and Rochester, between June 10, 1833, and May 31, 1834	43 87	106 77
	969 15	1,085 73
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. W. PENROSE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing. For per diem allowance, on court-martial duty, as witness at Fort Brady, 3 days, 3d quarter 1833	833 11	801 60
For travelling, ditto, 6 days	\$3 75	.....
	7 50	.....
	11 25	.....
	844 36	801 60
SECOND LIEUTENANT E. R. LONG.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing. Per diem as special judge advocate to a general court-martial at Fort Dearborn, April 9 to 12, 1833, 4 days	761 96	767 00
Per diem for attending a court-martial at Mackinac, as witness, in July, 1833, 3 days	5 00	.....
Transportation from Fort Brady to Fort Mackinac and back, as witness, 180 miles	3 75	.....
Premium on men enlisted at Fort Dearborn	7 50	.....
	2 00	.....
	780 21	767 00
SECOND LIEUTENANT JAMES M. HILL.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing. Transportation from Hancock barracks to Provincetown, Massachusetts, and back, in November, 1832, 34 miles	761 97	767 00
Per diem as special judge advocate to a general court-martial, in September, 1833, 3 days	3 40	.....
Per diem on extra duty, superintending the erection of Hancock barracks, from May 1 to November 11, 1833, 165 days, at 80 cents	3 75	.....
Compensation for disbursing in the quartermaster's department at Hancock barracks, from November 11, 1833, to September 30, 1834, at \$10 per month	105 60	26 40
		106 67

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Per diem, superintending the erection of a public storehouse at Hancock barracks, July 1 to August 30, 1834, 58 days, at 80 cents		\$46 40
	\$974 72	946 47
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. H. LEAVENWORTH.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	820 13	830 92
Transportation from Detroit to Fort Niagara, in October, 1832, 264 miles; thence to Sackett's Harbor, via Kingston, Upper Canada, in November, 1832, 216 miles; from Fort Niagara to Mackinac, in June, 1833, 661 miles: total, 1,241 miles.....	124 10	.....
	944 23	830 92
SECOND LIEUTENANT GEORGE W. PATTEN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	752 59	772 30
Transportation of baggage from Mackinac to Hancock barracks, July, 1833, 1,486 miles	148 60	.....
Premium on man enlisted at Mackinac in January, 1833	2 00	.....
	903 19	772 30
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. M. CLENDENNIN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 93	767 00
Transportation from Detroit to Philadelphia, in December, 1832, 601 miles...	60 10	.....
	822 03	767 00
SECOND LIEUTENANT E. G. EASTMAN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	893 56	884 98
Per diem on extra duty on military road from Hancock barracks, in October, 1832, 8½ days, at 80 cents	6 80	.....
Per diem as special judge advocate to general court-martial at Hancock barracks, in November, 1832, 6 days; same, in May, 1833, 5 days: 11 days, at \$1 25.....	13 75	.....
Transportation from Houlton to Boston, in April, 1833, 346 miles, in August and September, 1833; from Boston to Concord and back, 128 miles, in September, 1833: 474 miles.....	47 40	.....
	961 51	884 98
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. G. HARVEY.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	285 39	.....
SECOND LIEUTENANT JACOB BROWN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 94	807 31
Transportation from Rock Island to Brownsville, New York, November, 1832, 1,593 miles; from Fort Niagara to Brownsville, February, 1833, 314 miles; from Brownsville to Fort Niagara, August, 1833, 314 miles: 2,221 miles.....	222 10	.....
His services between 19th February and 15th July, 1833, as assistant to E. Kirby, in paying the militia of Illinois and Michigan, at \$1 25 per diem, including his transportation same period.....	602 25	.....
	1,586 29	807 31
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. V. BOMFORD.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 96	767 00
Transportation from Washington city to New York, in October, 1832, 225 miles	22 50	.....
Same, from Washington city to Fort Niagara, in June, 1834, 847 miles		84 70
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel at Washington, 1st January to 23d April, 1834.....		105 46
	784 46	957 16
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. R. D. BURNETT.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	192 50	767 00
Transportation: From West Point to Detroit, in July and September, 1833, 693 miles.....	69 30	.....

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
From Detroit to Fort Brady, in November, 1833, 356 miles.		\$35 60
SECOND LIEUTENANT H. W. WESSELLS.	\$261 80	802 60
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	192 50	767 00
For transportation of baggage from West Point to Hancock barracks, Sep- tember 28, 1833, 608 miles	60 80	.....
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. W. ANDERSON.	253 30	767 00
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	192 50	777 00
Transportation from West Point to Hancock barracks, September, 1833, 608 miles.	60 80	.....
SECOND LIEUTENANT T. H. JOHNS.	253 30	777 00
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	192 50	783 86
Transportation from West Point to Fort Niagara, October, 1833, 427 miles.		42 70
SECOND LIEUTENANT R. S. SMITH.	192 50	826 56
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.		192 50
Commutation of quarters and fuel:		
At Washington city, July 19 to August 31, 1834.		24 38
At Washington city, September, 1834.		47 62
For transportation of baggage:		
From West Point to Washington city, 280 miles, July 21, 1834, at 9 cents per mile		25 20
		259 70
THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—COLONEL AND BREVET BRIG'ER GENERAL H. LEAVENWORTH.		
Pay.	900 00	863 47
Subsistence	876 00	772 80
Forage.	192 00	285 26
Servants' pay	133 92	147 80
Servants' subsistence	146 00	149 60
Servants' clothing	60 00	61 58
Transportation:		
From Fort Jesup to Opelousas, 140 miles; thence to Washington city, 1,326 miles, between December 18, 1833, and January 27, 1834; from Wash- ington city to Natchitoches, March 19, 1834: 2,794 miles, at 12 cents.		335 28
Forage in kind for two horses at Fort Jesup, from October 1, 1832, to Sep- tember 30, 1833.	283 63	.....
Ditto, at Natchitoches, from January 1, 1824, to April 30, 1834.		118 41
Ditto, in grain at Fort Gibson, from May 1 to June 15, 1834, 22½ bushels corn.		22 50
COLONEL J. B. MANY.	2,591 55	2,756 70
Pay.	720 00	765 00
Subsistence	365 00	511 80
Forage.	264 00	288 00
Servants' pay	133 86	144 00
Servants' subsistence	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing	60 00	60 00
For forage for two horses at Fort Gibson, 3d quarter 1833, 45½ bushels of corn, at 42 cents, and 2,576 pounds of hay.	19 11	.....
LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. H. VOSE.	1,707 97	1,914 80
Pay.	720 00	720 00
Subsistence	730 00	609 00
Forage.	264 00	248 00
Servants' pay	133 93	144 00
Servants' subsistence	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing	60 00	60 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Towson to Fort Jesup, May 17, 1834, 325 miles		\$39 00
For forage for one horse for May and two horses for June, 1834, 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels corn, at \$1 06; 1,274 pounds hay, at \$1 62 $\frac{1}{2}$		45 09
For one horse, November, 1832, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels corn, 420 pounds hay	\$7 95	
For one horse, May, 1833, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels corn	7 50	
For one horse, July, 1833, 434 pounds hay, and 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels corn, at \$1 25	9 69	
For one horse, March, 1834, 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels corn		7 75
For one horse, April, 1834, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels corn, at \$1 25, and 420 pounds hay ..	9 37	
	2, 088 84	2, 018 84
MAJOR JOHN FOWLE.		
Pay	600 00	600 00
Subsistence	540 80	572 00
Forage	275 60	288 00
Servants' pay	133 93	144 00
Servants' subsistence	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing	60 00	60 00
Transportation:		
From Alexandria, D. C., to the foot of Lake George, St. Mary's river, M. T., in October, 1832, 874 miles; from Chicago to West Point, July, 1833, 1,055 miles; 1,929 miles, at 12 cents	231 48	
	1, 987 81	1, 810 00
CAPTAIN AND BREVET MAJOR JOHN GARLAND.		
Pay	480 00	480 00
Subsistence	584 00	484 00
Forage		
Servant's pay	66 93	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel at Washington city, from October 1, 1832, to September 30, 1834	273 73	273 10
Transportation:		
From Washington city to New York and back, in November, 1832, 450 miles; from Washington to Philadelphia and back, in January, 1833, 272 miles; from Washington to Philadelphia and back, in April, 1833, 272 miles; total, 994 miles, at 12 cents	119 28	
From Washington to New York and back, November, 1833, 450 miles; from Washington to New York and back, in June, 1834, 450 miles, at 12 cents; from Washington to Philadelphia and back, September, 1834, 272 miles, at nine cents: total, 1,172 miles		132 48
Per diem of \$4 50, allowed by Secretary of War, for 104 days, from May 30 to September 10, 1833, while conducting Black Hawk and party from Fort Monroe to their nation, \$468; his stage fare, travelling expenses, &c., going on, being included with those of the party, cannot be separated; per diem in charge of clothing bureau, October 1, 1832, to September 30, 1834, \$456 25	924 25	456 25
	2, 551 19	2, 000 83
CAPTAIN AND BREVET MAJOR J. S. NELSON.		
Pay	600 00	613 54
Subsistence	292 00	392 80
Forage		72 00
Servant's pay	65 00	90 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	103 60
Servant's clothing	30 00	37 50
For transportation of baggage from Fort Towson to Fort Jesup, in August, 1834, 325 miles, at 9 cents		29 25
	1, 060 00	1, 338 69
CAPTAIN S. H. WEBB.		
Pay	440 00	
Subsistence	268 00	
Servant's pay	60 96	
Servant's subsistence	67 00	
Servant's clothing	27 50	

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Premium on recruits enlisted at New York between October 1, 1832, and February 28, 1833, \$148; paid for quarters and fuel same time, \$105 87.	\$253 87	.....
CAPTAIN AND BREVET MAJOR W. G. BELKNAP.	1, 117 33	.....
Pay.....	600 00	\$587 66
Subsistence.....	584 00	468 80
Forage.....		56 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	86 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	87 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	35 83
Transportation from New York to Fort Jesup, in June, 1834, 1,578 miles.....		189 36
Commutation for fuel and quarters at New York, April 1 to 29, 1834.....		31 89
Premium allowed on men enlisted at New York between October 1, 1832, and March 3, 1833.....	258 00	.....
CAPTAIN JOHN B. CLARK.	1, 611 96	1, 542 54
Pay.....	583 33	.....
Subsistence.....	292 00	.....
Servant's pay.....	67 97	.....
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	.....
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	.....
Transportation from Little Rock to Fort Towson, December, 1832, 243 miles.....	29 16	.....
CAPTAIN ANDREW LEWIS.—(Commanding company.)	1, 075 46	.....
Pay.....	600 00	600 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	402 40
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
CAPTAIN T. J. HARRISON.	1, 061 96	1, 177 40
Pay.....	600 00	600 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	302 40
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
CAPTAIN JAMES DEAN.	1, 061 96	1, 077 40
Pay.....	600 00	600 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
CAPTAIN H. H. LORING.	1, 061 96	1, 067 00
Pay.....	600 00	550 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay.....	39 00	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	42 80	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	17 50	30 00
Transportation from Fort Jesup to Natchitoches and back, October 1833, 50 miles.....		5 00
CAPTAIN BENJAMIN WALKER.	991 30	1, 022 00
Pay.....	465 16	600 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Servant's clothing.....	\$30 00	\$30 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From New York to Fort Jesup, 1,540 miles, December, 1832, at 10 cents....	154 00	.....
Per diem allowance, superintending, extra duty, men opening road from Natchitoches to Fort Towson, in April, 1834, 11 days		8 80
	1, 081 12	1, 075 80
CAPTAIN L. N. MORRIS.		
Pay.....	509 98	482 66
Subsistence.....	246 60	322 20
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	20 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Jesup to Natchitoches and back, in October and November, 1832, 100 miles, at 12 cents.....	12 00	.....
From Fort Jesup to Natchitoches and back, twice, in January, 1833, 100 miles, at 12 cents.....	12 00	.....
From Fort Jesup to Alexandria, La., and back, in December, 1832, 214 miles..	25 68	.....
From Fort Jesup to Natchitoches and back, in December, 1832, 50 miles....	6 00	.....
From Fort Jesup to Natchitoches and back, in April, 50 miles.....	6 00	.....
From Fort Gratiot to Albany, 671 miles, July, 1833.....	80 52	.....
From New York to Albany and back, on court-martial duty, October 20 and 26, 1833, 300 miles	30 00	.....
From New York to Albany, October 13 and 14, 1833, 150 miles.....	15 00	.....
From New York to Albany and back, 302 miles, March, 1834; from Albany to New York, February 26, 1834, 151 miles; total, 453 miles, at 12 cents.....		54 36
From New York to Albany, April 10, 1834, 151 miles, at 12 cents, (now a captain).....		18 12
Per diem allowance, travelling on court-martial duty, October, 1833... \$12 50		
Per diem allowance as member of court-martial, 3 days	3 75	
	16 25	.....
Paid for quarters and fuel at Albany between August 1, 1833, and Sep- tember 30, 1834	30 25	218 50
	1, 160 24	1, 270 84
FIRST LIEUTENANT OTIS WHEELER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing..	940 00	840 00
FIRST LIEUTENANT H. BAINBRIDGE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing..	941 96	931 70
Transportation from Camp Boygess to Fort Towson and back, in June, 1834, 50 miles.....		4 50
	941 96	936 20
FIRST LIEUTENANT GEORGE WRIGHT.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing..	964 96	970 00
For forage for one horse at Fort Jesup, 4th quarter 1832, 1st quarter 1833, 2d quarter 1833, 3,822 pounds fodder, 68½ bushels corn	127 36	.....
Ditto, fourth quarter 1833, and first, second, and third quarters 1834, 5,110 pounds fodder, 91 bushels corn		166 67
Premium allowed on men enlisted at Fort Towson in December, 1832, and January and February, 1833	10 00	.....
	1, 102 32	1, 136 67
FIRST LIEUTENANT J. W. COTTON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing..	821 96	919 41
FIRST LIEUTENANT E. B. ALEXANDER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing..	988 96	1, 060 57
Forage in kind for one horse as assistant quartermaster, for May, 1834, 7¾ bushels corn, and 43 pounds hay.....		9 69
	988 96	1, 070 26

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
FIRST LIEUTENANT E. B. BIRDALL.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	\$821 00	\$827 00
FIRST LIEUTENANT N. S. HARRIS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	953 16	857 00
Paid him commutation for mess-room, kitchen, and fuel for the same, January 1, 1833, to August 31, 1833; and from 15th to 31st December, 1833, at West Point	28 00	1 91
Per diem as special judge advocate to a general court-martial, August 9, 1833, West Point, one day	1 25	
Paid for quarters rented at Philadelphia, for January, 1834, and to May 13, 1834		14 19
Transportation from Washington city to Philadelphia, in December, 1833, 136 miles; from Philadelphia to New York, in February, 1834, 89 miles; from Natchitoches to New York, in April, 1834, 1,512 miles; from Fort Monroe to Philadelphia, April 28, 1834, 273 miles; from Philadelphia to Port Deposit, 60 miles; thence to Lancaster and back, 68 miles, in May, 1834; from Port Deposit to Lancaster, 34 miles; thence to Middletown, Pennsylvania, and back, 52 miles, in June, 1834; 2,224 miles	222 40	
Paid for quarters and fuel at Port Deposit, from May 20 to September 30, 1834		49 58
	1, 204 81	922 68
FIRST LIEUTENANT J. BONNELL.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	821 96	825 85
FIRST LIEUTENANT W. R. MONTGOMERY.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	766 96	827 00
Transportation of baggage from Washington city to Fort Monroe and back, on court-martial duty, in April, 1833, 404 miles	40 40	
For per diem allowance, travelling on court-martial duty, April, 1833	16 83	
Ditto, as member of court-martial four days, April, 1833	5 00	
Transportation from Washington to Choctaw agency and back, 2,712 miles; subsistence while accompanying the emigration, in 4th quarter 1832, including pay as disbursing agent, from September 30, 1832, to September 30, 1833, twelve months, at \$61	1, 383 67	
Transportation from Washington to Logansport, 1,027 miles; undercharge for transportation in 3d quarter's account, including pay as disbursing agent to Pottawatomies, from September 30 to November 30, 1833, 3,236 miles; from St. Louis, via Washington city, to Fort Jesup, 2,209 miles		347 50
	2, 212 86	1, 174 50
FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN ARCHER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 93	406 00
Commutation for fuel and quarters at New York, from 20th to 24th February, 1834	85 56	
Transportation:		
From New York to Port Deposit, 149 miles; thence to Harrisburg, 70 miles; November, 1833: total, 219 miles	21 90	
From Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, to York, Pennsylvania, in January, 1834, 24 miles; from York, via Lancaster, to Philadelphia, February 17, 1834, 84 miles; total, 108 miles	10 80	
		38 26
Paid for quarters and fuel at Port Deposit, Harrisburg, and York, between July 1, 1833, and February 15, 1834	34 30	55 95
	796 23	500 21
FIRST LIEUTENANT R. W. COLCOCK.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 96	773 80
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel, on duty on the Cumberland road, from December 9, 1833, to February 12, 1834, 65 days; and for August and September, 1834, 61 days: 126 days, at \$1		126 00
Per diem as recorder to a court of inquiry, in January, 1833, three days	3 75	
Per diem as special judge advocate to a general court-martial at Fort Jesup, in August, 1833, six days	7 50	
Transportation:		
From Fort Jesup to Vicksburg and back, in February, 1833, 640 miles	64 00	

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
From Natchitoches to Uniontown, Pennsylvania, December, 1833, 1,219 miles.		\$121 90
From Uniontown to West Point, in February, 1834, 453 miles.		45 30
	\$837 21	1, 067 00
FIRST LIEUTENANT E. B. BABBIT.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	856 10	959 00
Transportation:		
From Fort Jesup to Natchitoches and back, in April, 1833, 50 miles.	5 00	.....
From same and back, in October, 1833, 50 miles, at 10 cents; same as assistant commissary of subsistence, twice, in February and April, 1834, 100 miles, at 12 cents.		17 00
	861 10	976 00
FIRST LIEUTENANT C. L. C. MINOR.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	1, 021 06	63 60
For forage for one horse, at Fort Towson, in second quarter, 1833, 22¾ bushels of corn, at \$1.	22 75	.....
For forage for one horse, at Fort Towson, for July, 1833, 1,488 pounds of hay and 23 bushels of corn, at \$1 25.	28 75	.....
	1, 072 56	63 60
FIRST LIEUTENANT N. C. M'CRAE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	847 86	784 09
Per diem as special judge advocate to a court-martial, at Fort Jesup, July, 1834, 9 days.		11 25
	847 86	795 34
FIRST LIEUTENANT A. G. BALDWIN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	759 00	723 10
FIRST LIEUTENANT JEFFERSON VAN HORNE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 00	767 00
Premium on man enlisted at Fort Towson, October, 1832.	2 00	.....
Transportation:		
From Fort Towson to Vicksburg, 410 miles; actual subsistence from October to December, 1832; transportation same period, ditto, from Fort Towson to Nashville, 637 miles; thence to Washington city, 714 miles; from Fort Gibson to Seneca and back, 190 miles; pay as disbursing agent to Choctaws, from October 11, 1832, to March 31, 1833; and to Senecas, &c., April 1 to September 30, 1833, 11 months and 21 days, at \$61.	992 04	.....
From Washington city to Seneca agency, 1,454 miles; from Carinole Depot to Creek Nation, 100 miles, including pay as disbursing agent to September 30, 1834.		887 40
	1, 755 04	1, 654 40
FIRST LIEUTENANT W. S. STILWELL—(<i>Resigned March 31, 1833.</i>)		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	439 50	.....
FIRST LIEUTENANT THOMAS CUTTS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	719 70	793 00
Per diem on extra duty, superintending workmen on public building at Fort Jesup, from November 1, 1832, to September 30, 1833, 317 days, at 80 cents.	253 60	.....
Ditto, from October 1, 1833, to March 31, 1834, 170 days.		136 00
Ditto, in September, 1834, 22 days, at 80 cents.		17 60
	973 30	946 60
FIRST LIEUTENANT SAMUEL K. COBB.—(<i>Paid to Dec. 31, 1833; deceased Jan. 11, 1831.</i>)		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 96	192 50
Transportation from Fort Towson to Fort Gibson and back, January, 1833, 435 miles.	43 50	.....
	805 46	192 50

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
FIRST LIEUTENANT A. G. BLANCHARD.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	\$761 96	\$772 42
Commutation for quarters and fuel at New York, from April 26 to May 8, 1833.	9 44	8 90
Ditto, February 18 to February 25, 1834.		8 80
Per diem on extra duty, opening road to Fort Towson, in April, 1834, 11 days, at 80 cents		8 80
Transportation from Philadelphia to New York, in April, 1833, and again in August, 1833, 178 miles.	17 80	
Transportation from Baton Rouge to Philadelphia, in July and August, 1833, 1,373 miles; and from New York to Easton, Pennsylvania, August, 1833, 72 miles; 1,445 miles.	414 50	7 20
Ditto, from New York to Easton, Pennsylvania, January, 1834, 72 miles		
	933 70	797 32
FIRST LIEUTENANT JAMES H. TAYLOR.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 96	825 13
Commutation of mess-room, kitchen, and fuel for the same, at West Point, 1st and 2d quarters 1833, \$21 66; 3d and 4th quarters 1833, \$20 33; say	31 66	10 33
Ditto, at ditto, January 1 to March 18, 1834.		9 96
Transportation of baggage:		
From West Point to Newburg, three miles beyond, and back, November, 1832.	2 20	
From West Point to Coeman's Landing and back, September 30, 1833, 182 miles	18 20	5 50
From West Point to Fort Wood, New York, 55 miles, March, 1834.		3 00
From 15 miles below Fort Smith, Arkansas Territory, and back, May, 1834, 30 miles, at 10 cents.		
	814 02	853 92
FIRST LIEUTENANT S. B. LEGATE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 96	844 83
FIRST LIEUTENANT W. O. KELLO.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 00	725 27
Transportation:		
From West Point to Fort Jesup, in May, 1833, 1,595 miles; and from Fort Jesup to Fort Towson, in July, 1834, 325 miles	159 50	29 25
	920 50	754 52
FIRST LIEUTENANT H. SWARTWOUT.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	629 70	767 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From West Point to Fort Jesup, 1,595 miles, December, 1832.	159 50	67 20
From Fort Jesup to Fort Gibson, 560 miles, May, 1834, at 12 cents.		50 40
From Fort Gibson to Fort Jesup, 560 miles, 3d quarter of 1834, at 9 cents.		
For forage:		
One horse at Fort Jesup, March 21 to 31, 1834, 140 pounds of hay, \$1 62½;		10 66
2½ bushels of corn, at \$1 06¼.		10 00
One horse, May 1 to June 10, 1834, 10 bushels of corn, \$1; no hay.		
One horse, part of July, 1834, 4¼ bushels of corn, at \$3 60; 294 pounds of hay, at 1½ cent, \$4 41.		7 01
	789 20	912 27
FIRST LIEUTENANT B. E. DUBOSE.—(Appointed July 1, 1833; dropped October 10, 1833.)		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	192 50	
FIRST LIEUTENANT J. F. COOPER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.		192 50
Per diem in lieu of quarters, &c., on topographical duty, from August 1 to September 18, 1834, 37 days, at \$1.		37 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Paid for rent of quarters for him at Philadelphia, September 23, 1834.....		\$2 66
Transportation from West Point to Philadelphia, 144 miles; thence to fork of Kennebec river, and back to Philadelphia, in August and September, 1834, 1,084 miles; total, 1,224 miles, at 9 cents.....		100 16
		332 32
FIRST LIEUTENANT G. P. FIELD.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.....		192 50
FIRST LIEUTENANT C. H. FRY.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.....		192 50
SECOND LIEUTENANT T. O. BARNWELL.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.....		192 50
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. L. CORBURN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.....		192 50
SECOND LIEUTENANT P. N. BARBOUR.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.....		192 50
FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—COLONEL AND BVT. BRIGADIER GENERAL D. L. CLINCH.		
Pay.....	\$900 00	900 00
Subsistence.....	438 00	438 00
Forage.....	336 00	192 00
Servants' pay.....	133 93	144 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 00
Paid for rent of quarters for him at Mobile, from July 8 to September 30, 1833.....	138 71	
Paid for ditto, October 1, 1833, to September 30, 1834.....		600 00
Forage in kind for two horses, from July 1, 1833, to June 30, 1834.....	106 47	221 48
	2,259 11	2,701 48
LIEUTENANT COLONEL D. E. TWIGGS.		
Pay.....	720 00	720 00
Subsistence.....	587 00	717 00
Forage.....	288 00	288 00
Servants' pay.....	133 09	144 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 00
For rent of quarters:		
At Augusta arsenal, January and February, 1833.....	20 00	
At Shildsborough, June 1 to November 17, 1833, for summer season.....	114 00	
At Bay of St. Louis, Mississippi, for summer of 1834, rent of a house.....		200 00
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty, travelling, \$57 50; sitting on court-martial 12 days, paid in October, 1832, \$12.....	69 50	
Transportation of baggage:		
From Washington city to Augusta arsenal, 583 miles; thence to Savannah, 122 miles; thence to St. Augustine, 179 miles; thence to Washington city, on court-martial duty, paid October, 1832: total, 1,725 miles, at 10 cents.....	172 50	
From Augusta to New Orleans, May, 1833, 623 miles, at 12 cents.....	74 76	
From Washington city to Augusta arsenal, December, 1832, 580 miles, at 12 cts.	69 60	
From New Orleans to Fort Mitchell, December 13, 1833, 432 miles.....		51 84
From Fort Mitchell to New Orleans, March 13, 1834, 433 miles.....		51 96
	2,454 45	2,378 80
MAJOR AND BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL W. S. FOSTER.		
Pay.....	636 44	600 00
Subsistence.....	526 40	292 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Forage	\$288 00	\$288 00
Servants' pay	133 92	144 00
Servants' subsistence	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing	60 00	60 00
Transportation:		
From Baton Rouge to Newport, Kentucky, in June, 1833, 1,353 miles	162 36	.....
From Newport, Kentucky, to Louisville, Kentucky, and back, October, 1833, on court-martial duty, 222 miles	\$26 64	
Per diem, travelling, ditto	7 40	
Per diem as member of court of inquiry, eight days	8 00	
Allowed for wood purchased at Newport, Kentucky, in November and December, 1833		42 04
		7 50
	1,953 12	1,579 54
CAPTAIN AND BREVET MAJOR J. S. M'INTOSH.		
Pay	662 26	686 22
Subsistence	443 00	388 40
Forage	49 82	103 64
Servants' pay	104 28	115 73
Servants' subsistence	111 00	117 80
Servants' clothing	45 56	49 88
Transportation of baggage:		
From Pensacola to Fort Mitchell, 283 miles; thence to Mobile, 254 miles, in October and November, 1832: 537 miles, at ten cents, on court-martial duty	53 70	.....
From Fort Mitchell to Camp Armistead, March 4, 1834, 280 miles, at 12 cents Per diem allowance, travelling on court-martial duty, October and November, 1832	\$22 50	33 60
Per diem allowance for 20 days as member of court-martial, October and November, 1832	25 00	
	47 50	.....
For forage:		
Two horses at Fort Mitchell, March 25 to June 30, 1833, 2,716 pounds of fod- der, at two cents	54 32	.....
48½ bushels of corn, at \$1	48 50	.....
Two horses at Fort Mitchell, third and fourth quarters 1833, 5,148 pounds of fodder, at two cents	\$102 96	
92 bushels of corn, at \$1	92 00	
	97 48	97 48
Two horses at Fort Mitchell, January and February, 1834, 29½ bushels of corn, at \$1	29 50	
1,652 pounds of fodder, at \$1 50	24 78	
		54 28
Two horses at Camp Armistead, second quarter 1834, 2,548 pounds of fodder, at \$1	25 48	
45½ bushels of corn, at \$1	45 50	
		70 98
One horse at Camp Armistead, July and August, 1834, 868 pounds of hay, at \$1 25	10 85	
23¼ bushels of oats, at 50 cents	11 38	
		22 23
One horse at Fort Armstrong, September, 1834, 420 pounds of fodder, at 75 cents	3 15	
11½ bushels of oats, at 50 cents	5 37	
		8 52
	1,717 42	1,748 76
CAPTAIN AND BREVET MAJOR J. M. GLASSELL.		
Pay	644 00	703 66
Subsistence	576 80	578 40
Forage		248 79
Servant's pay	66 96	134 20
Servant's subsistence	73 00	136 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	55 91
Per diem on extra duty, superintending the erection of barracks at Key West, from October 1, 1832, to March 31, 1833, 157 days, at 80 cents ..	125 60	.....
	1,516 36	1,856 96

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
CAPTAIN AND BREVET MAJOR F. L. DADE.		
Pay	\$480 00	\$480 00
Subsistence	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Transportation :		
From Fort Monroe to the city of Washington, in December, 1832, 202 miles; from New York to Albany, in October, 1832, 145 miles; from Washing- ton city to Albany, in November, 1832, 376 miles: 723 miles, at 12 cts. .	86 76	.....
From New York to Albany, in February, 1833, 145 miles; from New York to Albany, twice, in April, 1833, 290 miles; from Albany to Baltimore, in May, 1833, 332 miles; from Baltimore to Fredericksburg, Virginia, 94 miles; thence to Orange Court-House, 36 miles; thence to Culpeper Court-House, 20 miles; thence to Orange Court-House, 20 miles; thence to Fredericksburg, 36 miles, July, 1833: 973 miles, at 12 cents.	116 76	.....
Transportation from Albany to New York and back, January, 1833, court-martial duty, 290 miles.	\$29 00	
Per diem allowance, travelling on court-martial duty.	12 09	
Per diem as witness before the court, one day.	1 25	
	42 34	.....
Premium allowed on men enlisted at Albany between October 1, 1832, and March 3, 1833, \$92; and allowed as paid for quarters and fuel at Albany, Baltimore, and Fredericksburg, between October 1, 1832, and March 31, 1834, \$295 29.	282 79	104 50
	1, 470 61	1, 051 50
CAPTAIN AND BREVET MAJOR PHILIP WAGER.		
Pay	550 00	540 00
Subsistence	354 40	292 00
Forage	24 00	.....
Servant's pay	82 00	72 00
Servant's subsistence	91 40	73 00
Servant's clothing	37 50	30 00
Rent of quarters at New Orleans, from March 12 to March 27, 1834, at \$20 per month		11 61
Transportation of baggage from New Orleans to New York, 1,428 miles; thence to Philadelphia, 89 miles, between March 30 and May 20, 1834: total, 1,517 miles.		182 04
Allowed as paid for quarters and fuel, recruiting at Philadelphia, from June 1 to September 30, 1834.		51 00
	1, 139 30	1, 251 65
CAPTAIN HENRY WILSON.		
Pay	577 50	600 00
Subsistence	394 40	332 80
Servant's pay	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Transportation of baggage :		
From Jefferson Barracks to St. Louis and back, 20 miles, October, 1832.	2 40	.....
From Baton Rouge to Fort Jesup and back, July, 1833, on court-martial duty, 524 miles.	52 40	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty:		
Travelling, \$21 83; and as member of court at Fort Jesup, January, 1833, 13 days, \$16 25.	38 08	.....
	1, 234 74	1, 107 80
CAPTAIN R. M. SANDS.		
Pay	600 00	600 00
Subsistence	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Rent of quarters at Baton Rouge, July 23 to August 16, 1834.		8 33
For transportation of baggage from Baton Rouge to Pensacola and back, on court-martial duty, September, 1833, 700 miles	70 00	.....
From New Orleans to Baton Rouge, 117 miles, January 1, 1834.		14 04

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Per diem on court-martial duty at Pensacola, as member, five days, at \$1 25 per day	\$6 25	.....
Travelling to and from court, September, 1833, \$1 25 for every 36 miles.....	29 16	.....
	1, 167 37	\$1, 089 37
CAPTAIN WILLIAM LEAR.		
Pay.....	570 00	480 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Transportation from Baton Rouge to Frankfort, June, 1833, 1,446 miles; from Frankfort to Newport, Kentucky, in November, 1833, 99 miles: 1,545 miles	173 52	11 88
Allowed as paid for quarters and fuel, recruiting at Frankfort, Newport, and Cincinnati, between July 21, 1833, and September 30, 1834.....	22 33	160 39
	1, 227 81	1, 119 27
CAPTAIN GEORGE W. ALLEN.		
Pay.....	600 00	525 80
Subsistence.....	436 00	292 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Paid for hired quarters at Shieldsborough, from June 1 to November 7, 1833; same at New Orleans, from November 26 to December 16, 1833; and at Bay of St. Louis, from June 1 to September 30, 1834.....	30 00	101 08
Premium on men enlisted at New Orleans between October 1, 1832, and February 28, 1833	6 00	.....
	1, 241 96	1, 093 88
CAPTAIN JOHN PAGE.		
Pay.....	480 00	Acc't not in.
Subsistence.....	292 00	.....
Servant's pay.....	66 93	.....
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	.....
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	.....
Transportation: From Fort Mitchell, Alabama, to Choctaw agency, 297 miles; for transporta- tion and subsistence while with the Choctaw emigration from Fort Smith to Nashville, 714 miles; from thence to Washington, 714 miles, including his pay as disbursing agent from September 30, 1832, to Sep- tember 30, 1833, at \$61 per month	1, 216 50	.....
Ditto and subsistence with Choctaw emigration, from August 1 to December 31, 1833 .....	.....	.....
Ditto from Washington city to Choctaw agency, 964 miles; from Fort Tow- son to Washington city, 1,338 miles, including pay as disbursing agent to Choctaws from September 30, 1833, to March 31, 1834, and to Creeks from April 1 to September 30, 1834, 12 months, at \$61 .....	.....	1, 256 20
	2, 158 43	1, 256 20
CAPTAIN WILLIAM M. GRAHAM.		
Pay.....	660 00	840 00
Subsistence.....	584 00	584 00
Servant's pay.....	65 00	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
	1, 412 00	1, 599 00
FIRST LIEUTENANT A. W. THORNTON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing..	983 00	947 40
For forage of one horse at Pensacola, 4th quarter, 1832, 1,964 lbs. hay, at \$1 31; 19 bushels oats, at \$1.....	32 93	.....
	1, 015 93	947 40

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
FIRST LIEUTENANT W. MARTIN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	\$1,012 93	\$846 80
Rent of quarters at Mobile, July 20 to September 30, 1833, at \$17 per month.	40 03	.....
Ditto, for October, 1833.	.....	17 00
For transportation of baggage:		
From Baton Rouge to Mobile, February, 1833, 287 miles, at 10 cents.	28 70	.....
From Fort Mobile to Mobile city, 80 miles, July 20, 1833; from thence to Baton Rouge, November 13, 1833, 287 miles: total, 367 miles, at 10 cents, 836 70.	8 00	28 70
From St. Louis to Memphis, April 9 to 14, 1834, 543 miles, at 10 cents.	.....	54 30
For forage:		
At Fort Morgan, Alabama, in 2d quarter 1833, 1,274 lbs. hay, at \$1 50; 22 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels corn, at \$1 50.	53 23	.....
One horse at Mobile, 3d quarter 1833, 1,288 lbs. hay, 23 bushels corn.	42 32	.....
Premium on man enlisted at Baton Rouge in January, 1833.	2 00	.....
	1,187 21	946 80
FIRST LIEUTENANT P. MORRISON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	1,003 96	1,051 00
For rent of quarters at New Orleans, 2d quarter 1833.	\$60 00	.....
Ditto, July 1 to December 9, 1833.	105 80	.....
	165 80	.....
Ditto, December 10, 1833, to May 20, 1834, at \$20 per month.	.....	106 45
For transportation of baggage from New Orleans to Bay of St. Louis and back, on court-martial duty, 3d quarter 1834, 140 miles, at 7 cents.	.....	9 80
Per diem allowance, travelling, 4 days, court-martial duty, 3d quarter 1834, \$5; ditto, as member of ditto, 1 day, 3d quarter 1834, \$1 25.	.....	6 25
	1,169 76	1,173 50
FIRST LIEUTENANT G. A. M'CALL.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	1,301 96	1,307 00
For rent of rooms at Memphis, Tennessee, October 1 to December 31, 1832, at \$8.	\$24 00	.....
Ditto, ditto, January 1 to March 4, 1833.	17 00	.....
	41 00	.....
Ditto, ditto, 1st and 2d quarters 1834.	.....	60 00
Ditto, ditto, 3d quarter 1834.	.....	30 00
	1,342 96	1,397 00
FIRST LIEUTENANT LORENZO THOMAS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	821 96	861 40
For commutation of quarters and fuel:		
At Washington city, September, 1834.	.....	17 02
At Washington city, June 15 to 25, 1833, and July 4 to September 30, 1833.	57 80	.....
At Washington city, 4th quarter 1833.	.....	73 62
At Washington city, 1st quarter 1834.	.....	84 00
At Washington city, 2d quarter 1834.	.....	73 62
At Washington city, July and August, 1834.	.....	35 25
Transportation of baggage:		
From Philadelphia to New York and back, in October, 1832, court-martial duty, 178 miles, at 10 cents.	17 80	.....
From New York to Philadelphia, 89 miles, December 9 and 10, 1832.	8 90	.....
From Washington city to Fort Columbus, court-martial duty, June, 1833, 225 miles.	22 50	.....
From New York to Philadelphia, January 8, 1833, 89 miles.	8 90	.....
From New York to Philadelphia, March, 1833, 89 miles.	8 90	.....
From New York to Philadelphia, April, 1833, 89 miles.	8 90	.....
From Philadelphia to Washington city, June, 1833, 136 miles.	13 60	.....
From New York to Philadelphia, June 6, 1833, 89 miles.	8 90	.....
From New York to Washington city, court-martial duty, July 3, 1833, 225 miles.	22 50	.....
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty:		
Travelling, \$7 41, and as witness to court at Philadelphia, October, 1832, \$2 50.	9 91	.....
Travelling, court at Fort Columbus, June, 1833.	9 38	.....
Travelling, court at Fort Columbus, July, 1833.	9 37	.....
As member of court at Fort Columbus, July, 1833, three days.	3 75	.....

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Premium on men enlisted at Philadelphia between October 1, 1832, and March 3, 1833, \$122; and amount omitted as paid for quarters and fuel, from October 10, 1832, to June 12, 1833, \$170 83; per diem on duty in Adjutant General's office, from June 14, 1833, to September 30, 1834, \$130.	\$422 83	\$456 25
	1, 455 90	1, 601 76
FIRST LIEUTENANT R. D. C. COLLINS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	1, 180 96	1, 186 00
Paid for rooms rented for him as his quarters at Little Rock, from October 1, 1832, to December, 1833	176 00	18 00
Transportation from Little Rock to Jackson, Arkansas Territory, 126 miles; from Current river to Little Rock, 155 miles, in March, 1833; from Little Rock to Cantonment Gibson and back, in April, 1833, 430 miles; from Little Rock to Washington, Arkansas Territory, and back, in May, 1833, 240 miles; and same, in July, 1833, 240 miles; from Little Rock to Current river and back, in August, 310 miles; from Little Rock to Washington, Arkansas Ter., and back, in Sept., 1833, 240 miles; 1,741 miles.	208 92	
Transportation from Little Rock to Fouché de Thomas and back, in October, 1833, 276 miles; from Little Rock to Fulton and back, in November, 1833, 268 miles; from Little Rock to Fort Gibson, 108 miles; thence to Louisville, Kentucky, 720 miles; thence to Cincinnati and back, 250 miles; thence to Bethlehem, Indiana, and back, 50 miles; thence to the mouth of White river and back, 1,088 miles; thence to Cincinnati and back, 250 miles; thence to Fort Gibson, 720 miles, between January 12 and June 2, 1834: 3,730 miles, at 12 cents		447 60
	1, 565 88	1, 651 60
FIRST LIEUTENANT ELIAS PHILLIPS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	941 96	947 00
Transportation of baggage from Fort Mitchell to Fort Clinch and back, September 2, 1833, 596 miles, on court-martial duty	59 60	
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty, for travelling to court at Fort Clinch, 596 miles, at \$1 25 per 30 miles	25 00	
As member and judge advocate, three days, at \$2 50	7 50	
	1, 044 06	947 00
FIRST LIEUTENANT GOUVERNEUR MORRIS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	947 36	952 40
Transportation of baggage:		
From Baton Rouge to New Orleans and back, 234 miles, at 12 cents, Dec., 1832.	28 08	
From Baton Rouge to New Orleans and back, 234 miles, July, 1834, at 9 cents.		21 06
From Baton Rouge to New Orleans and back, 234 miles, March, 1833, at 12 cents.	28 08	
From Baton Rouge to New Orleans and back, 234 miles, May, 1833, at 12 cents.	28 08	
From Baton Rouge to New Orleans and back, 234 miles, June, 1833, at 12 cents.	28 08	
From Baton Rouge to New Orleans and back, 234 miles, Mar. 6, 1834, at 12 cents.		28 08
From Baton Rouge to New Orleans and back, 234 miles, June 5, 1834, at 12 cents.		28 08
	1, 059 68	1, 029 62
FIRST LIEUTENANT F. D. NEWCOMB.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	1, 180 96	1, 186 00
For rent of quarters at Key West, 4th quarter 1832	60 00	
For rent of quarters at Baton Rouge, 3d quarter 1834		75 00
For rent of quarters at Key West, 1st quarter 1833	66 67	
For rent of quarters at Baton Rouge, April 10 to May 20, 1833	25 58	
Transportation of baggage:		
From New London to Newport, R. I., and back, 104 miles, Oct., 1832, at 10 cents.	10 40	
From Baton Rouge to New Orleans and back, 234 miles, July, 1834, at 9 cents.		21 06
From Baton Rouge to Natchez and back, 192 miles, August, 1834, at 9 cents.		17 28
From Baton Rouge to Natchez and back, 192 miles, Sept., 1834, at 9 cents.		17 28
From Baton Rouge to New Orleans and back, 234 miles, Nov. 10, 1833; again, Dec. 2, 1833; and again, Dec. 31, 1833; total, 702 miles, at 12 cents.		84 24
From New Orleans to Baton Rouge, 117 miles, June 4, 1833, at 12 cents.	14 04	
From Baton Rouge to Bayou Force and back, 86 miles, July 14, 1834; from Baton Rouge to New Orleans, via Donaldsonville and the Bayou de la Fourche, 209 miles; from New Orleans back to Baton Rouge, January 29, 1834, 117 miles: total, 412 miles, at 12 cents		49 44

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
From Baton Rouge to New Orleans and back, March 2, 1834, 234 miles; ditto, April 20, 1834, 234 miles; ditto, May 29 and June 20, 1834, 468 miles..		\$112 32
	\$1, 357 65	1, 562 62
FIRST LIEUTENANT TIMOTHY PAIGE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	824 19	1, 278 80
Rent of a room, as quarters, at Shieldsborough, July 7 to November 7, 1833, \$15 per month.....	33 00	27 00
For transportation of baggage:		
From Bay of St. Louis to New Orleans and back, October, 1833, 140 miles..		14 00
From ditto to Pensacola and back, on court-martial duty, August 30, 1833, 380 miles, at 10 cents	38 00	
From New Orleans to Bay of St. Louis, July 6 to 8, 1833, 70 miles.....	7 00	
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty, for travelling to court at Pensacola, August, 1833.....	\$15 83	
As member and special judge advocate, five days, at \$2 50.....	12 50	
	28 33	
Premium on men enlisted at New Orleans between October 1, 1832, and March 3, 1833.....	136 00	
And paid for quarters and fuel, from October 1, 1832, to July 8, 1833. 283 40		
	419 40	
	1, 349 92	1, 319 80
SECOND LIEUTENANT R. S. ALSTON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	841 93	791 33
Premium on men enlisted at Fort Mitchell and Augusta between October 1, 1832, and February 28, 1833	8 00	
	849 93	791 33
SECOND LIEUTENANT WASHINGTON HOOD.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 96	767 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel at Washington city, from October 1, 1832, to April 30, 1833.....	185 62	
Ditto, at Washington city, from March 1 to September 30, 1834.....		143 11
Per diem allowance in lieu of quarters, &c., while on topographical duty, from May 1, 1833, to September 30, 153 days, at \$1	153 00	
Ditto, from October 1, 1833, to January 31, 1834, 151 days, at \$1		151 00
Ditto, as extra pay on duty in the Topographical bureau, from March 11, 1834, to September 30, 1834, 203 days, at \$1 25		253 75
For transportation of baggage from Washington city to Baltimore and back, December, 1832, 76 miles	7 60	
	1, 108 18	1, 314 86
SECOND LIEUTENANT W. H. HARFORD.—(<i>Resigned September 15, 1833.</i>)		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	730 21	
Transportation from New Orleans to Fort Mitchell and back, on court-mar- tial duty, in December, 1833, 862 miles	86 26	
Per diem allowance, travelling, ditto.....	35 32	
Per diem as member, 20 days.....	25 00	
	876 73	
SECOND LIEUTENANT C. S. HOWE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 96	898 20
Paid for quarters rented at Mobile, from November 1, 1833, to May 13, 1834, and from June 1 to September 30, 1834.....		166 71
Forage for one horse as adjutant, November, 1833, to June 30, 1834.....		94 38
Extra pay as acting assistant commissary of subsistence at Mobile, from October 1, 1832, to October 31, 1833, at \$20 per month	240 00	20 00
	1, 001 96	1, 179 29
SECOND LIEUTENANT R. W. BURNETT.—(<i>Resigned March 31, 1833.</i>)		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	419 53	
SECOND LIEUTENANT R. B. SCREVEN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	791 96	867 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
For transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Jesup to Baton Rouge, in January, 1833, 262 miles, on court-martial duty.....	\$26 20	.....
From Bay of St. Louis to Baton Rouge, 187 miles, August 17, 1833.....	18 70	.....
From Baton Rouge to Fort Jesup, December, 1832, on court-martial duty, 262 miles, at 10 cents.....	26 20	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty, travelling to court at Baton Rouge, 262 miles, at \$1 25 for every 30 miles.....	10 91	.....
For per diem allowance, from ditto.....	10 91	.....
As member of ditto, 13 days, at \$1 25 per day.....	16 25	.....
Premium on men enlisted at Baton Rouge in February, 1833.....	4 00	.....
	905 13	\$867 00
SECOND LIEUTENANT JOSEPH RITNER—(<i>Died February 18, 1834.</i>)		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	822 41	296 52
Commutation for mess-room, kitchen, and fuel for same, at West Point, January 1 to April 15, 1833.....	13 41	.....
Transportation of baggage:		
From camp opposite Rock island, Illinois, to West Point, 1,485 miles, at 10 cents, October 8, 1832.....	148 50	.....
	984 32	296 52
SECOND LIEUTENANT R. C. BUCHANAN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	782 96	827 00
Paid for rent of quarters for him at Bay of St. Louis, six months, to September 30, 1834.....		37 50
Paid for rent of quarters at New Orleans, April 1 to May 31, 1834.....		35 00
Transportation:		
From Baton Rouge to New Orleans, and thence to Natchez, in March, 1833, 393 miles.....	39 30	.....
From Natchez to Baton Rouge, in December, 1833, 96 miles; from Baton Rouge to New Orleans, in March, 1834, 117 miles: total, 213 miles.....		21 30
Paid for quarters and fuel at Natchez, recruiting, between March 24 and December 31, 1833.....	62 00	46 00
	884 26	966 80
SECOND LIEUTENANT D. A. MANNING.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 96	857 76
For rent of quarters:		
At New Orleans, May, 1834.....		17 50
At New Orleans, March 12 to 31, 1834.....		12 90
At New Orleans, April 1 to 30, 1834.....		17 50
At Bay of St. Louis, summer and fall of 1834.....		37 50
Per diem allowance, travelling on court-martial duty, and sitting on the court, and services as special judge advocate, 8 days, third quarter 1834.....		10 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From Bay of St. Louis to New Orleans and back, on court-martial duty, 140 miles, in third quarter 1834, at 7 cents.....		9 80
	761 96	962 96
SECOND LIEUTENANT R. H. LARNED.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	790 56	780 59
Transportation:		
From Washington city to Baton Rouge, between April and June, 1833, 1,320 miles; from Baton Rouge to Fort Clinch, June, 1833, 326 miles: 1,682 miles, at 10 cents.....	168 20	.....
	958 76	780 59
SECOND LIEUTENANT T. J. M'KEAN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing..	927 46	475 00
For rent of quarters at New Orleans, in January, 1834.....		15 00
For rent of room at Shieldsborough, June 1 to November 7, 1833, \$37 50....	30 00	7 50
For rent of room at New Orleans, February 1 to March 15, 1834, at \$20.....		30 00
For per diem as member of court-martial at Fort Mitchell, November 1 to 20, 1832, 20 days, at \$1 25.....	25 00	.....
Per diem, travelling on court-martial duty, November, 1832.....	35 32	.....

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Transportation of baggage:		
From New Orleans to Baton Rouge, November, 1832, 117 miles, at 10 cents	\$11 70	
From New Orleans to Fort Mitchell and back, November, 1832, 862 miles, at 10 cents, on court-martial duty	\$6 20	
From Bay of St. Louis to New Orleans, 72 miles, July 21, 1833..	7 20	
	\$105 10	
From Bay of St. Louis to Jefferson Barracks, October 26, 1833, 902 miles, at 10 cents		\$90 20
From Jefferson Barracks to New Orleans, 822 miles, December 27, 1833		82 30
	1, 122 88	700 00
SECOND LIEUTENANT R. B. ALDEN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	803 80	767 00
Commutation for mess-room, kitchen, and fuel for the same, at West Point, from September to December, 1833		14 00
Per diem on extra duty, transporting stores up the St. John's and Ocklawaha rivers, 10th to 24th January, 1833, 15 days, at 80 cents	12 00	
Transportation from Fort King to West Point, August, 1833, 1,180 miles....	118 00	
	933 80	784 00
SECOND LIEUTENANT F. WILKINSON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	765 62	811 92
For rent of quarters:		
At New Orleans, November 19, 1833, to December 19, 1833, and for January, 1834, at \$20		42 33
At Shieldsborough for summer season, June 10 to November 7, 1833	37 50	
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty:		
Travelling, \$10 91 cents, and as member 13 days, at Fort Jesup, December, 1833, \$16 25		27 16
Travelling, \$20 83, and as member 5 days, at Fort Clinch, August, 1833, \$6 25.	27 28	
Per diem allowance, superintending erection of barracks at New Orleans, January 10 to March 31, 1834, 81 days, at 80 cents		64 80
Ditto, 2d quarter 1834, 91 days, at 80 cents		72 80
For transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Jesup to Baton Rouge, 262 miles, on court-martial duty, January, 1833	26 20	
From Shieldsborough to New Orleans, 1st to 3d August, 1833, 70 miles	7 00	
From Bay of St. Louis to Fort Clinch and back, on court-martial duty, 380 miles, August, 1833	38 00	
From New Orleans to Fort Pike and back, 62 miles, December, 1833		6 20
	901 60	1, 025 21
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. P. HARDIN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	98 89	
SECOND LIEUTENANT G. B. CRITTENDEN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	439 50	
Transportation from West Point to Mobile, and thence to Augusta arsenal, in January, 1833, 1,748 miles	174 80	
	614 30	
SECOND LIEUTENANT W. W. S. BLISS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	192 50	850 20
Commutation of mess-room, kitchen, and fuel for the same, at West Point, for July and August, 1833	6 33	
	198 83	850 20
SECOND LIEUTENANT BENJAMIN ALYORD.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	192 50	767 00
Transportation from West Point to Baton Rouge, September, 1833, 1,600 miles.	160 00	
	352 50	767 00
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. L. HOOPER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	192 50	781 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. W. M'CRABB.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	\$192 50	\$767 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From West Point to Baton Rouge, October 9, 1833, 1,600 miles.		160 00
From Baton Rouge to Fort Armstrong, September 22, 1834, 716 miles, at 9 cts.		64 44
	192 50	991 44
SECOND LIEUTENANT A. C. MYERS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	192 50	767 00
Transportation of baggage from West Point to Baton Rouge, December 3, 1833, 1,600 miles, at 10 cents.		160 00
	192 50	927 00
SECOND LIEUTENANT H. L. SCOTT.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	192 50	846 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From West Point to Baton Rouge, 1,600 miles, October, 1833, at 10 cents.		160 00
From camp near Choctaw agency to Tuscumbia and back, April 29, 1834, 34 miles.		3 40
From Baton Rouge to New Orleans and back, 234 miles, February 9, 1834.		23 40
From camp near Choctaw agency to Nashville and back, 278 miles, August, 1834, at 9 cents.		25 02
From camp near Choctaw agency to Tuscumbia and back, 34 miles, September, 1834.		3 06
	192 50	1,060 88
SECOND LIEUTENANT E. ROBINSON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.		192 50
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. GRAHAM.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.		192 50
FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—COLONEL AND BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL GEORGE M. BROOKE.		
Pay.	900 00	900 00
Subsistence	876 00	876 00
Forage	312 00	384 00
Servants' pay	108 00	72 00
Servants' subsistence	127 60	73 00
Servants' clothing	52 50	30 00
Forage in kind for one horse at Fort Howard, from October 20, 1832, to February 28, 1833, and for April and May, 1833	35 07	
	2,411 17	2,335 00
LIEUTENANT COLONEL ENOS CUTLER.		
Pay	720 00	720 00
Subsistence	711 00	730 00
Forage	280 00	288 00
Servants' pay	97 80	72 00
Servants' subsistence	110 60	73 00
Servants' clothing	44 66	30 00
Transportation of baggage from Fort Howard to Fort Winnebago, November, 1832, 180 miles.	21 60	
	1,985 66	1,913 00
MAJOR GEORGE BENDER.		
Pay	624 82	50 00
Subsistence	375 20	49 60
Forage	307 80	24 00
Servants' pay	133 78	12 00
Servants' subsistence	146 00	12 40
Servants' clothing	60 00	5 00
Paid for rent of quarters hired for him at Philadelphia, October 1 to December 10, 1832.	68 05	

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Transportation of baggage from Philadelphia to Washington city, December 11, 1832, 136 miles; from Washington city Fort Dearborn, June 1833, 823 miles: 959 miles, at 12 cents.....	\$115 08	.....
Commission, 2½ per cent., on money disbursed for the improvement of Chicago harbor, ending December 31, 1833.....	.....	\$302 81
Medical attendance in 1833.....	35 00	.....
	1, 865 75	455 81
MAJOR JOHN GREEN.		
Pay.....	600 00	600 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	524 80
Forage.....	96 00	208 00
Servants' pay.....	132 00	140 32
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	142 20
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	58 46
Forage in kind for two horses at Fort Jesup, October 1, 1832, to July 31, 1833, and for September, 1833.....	266 61	.....
Forage in kind for two horses, for October and November, 1833, at Fort Jesup; and for January, February, and June, 1834, at Fort Dearborn.....	.....	93 51
Transportation from Fort Jesup, via St. Louis, to Chicago, December, 1833, 967 miles.....	.....	116 04
	1, 592 61	1, 883 33
CAPTAIN T. F. HUNT.		
Pay.....	720 00	720 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel at Washington city, from October 1, 1832, to September 30, 1834.....	411 67	431 22
Per diem as extra pay on duty in the office of the quartermaster general from October 1, 1833, to February 28, 1834, and from April 1 to September 30, 1834, at \$1 25.....	.....	456 25
Transportation from Washington city to West Point and back, on court-martial duty, in August, 1833, 560 miles.....	\$56 00	.....
Per diem allowed for travelling.....	18 66	.....
Per diem as member of the court, 2 days.....	2 00	.....
	76 66	.....
Per diem on duty in Quartermaster General's office between October 1, 1832, and September 30, 1833.....	430 00	.....
	2, 100 29	2, 074 47
CAPTAIN J. PLYMPTON.		
Pay.....	547 50	537 66
Subsistence.....	323 20	432 80
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
For quarters at Newport, Ky., for 4th quarter of 1833.....	.....	30 00
For quarters at Newport, Ky., for 1st quarter of 1834.....	.....	30 00
	1, 040 66	1, 205 46
CAPTAIN D. WILCOX.		
Pay.....	535 48	600 00
Subsistence.....	301 60	329 60
Servant's pay.....	66 96	59 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	59 80
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	24 58
	1, 007 04	1, 072 98
CAPTAIN R. A. McCABE.		
Pay.....	584 19	.....
Subsistence.....	292 00	.....
Servant's pay.....	66 96	.....
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	.....

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Servant's clothing.....	\$30 00	.....
	1, 046 15	.....
CAPTAIN NATHAN CLARKE.		
Pay.....	530 00	\$573 22
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
	991 96	1, 040 22
CAPTAIN THOMAS HUNT.		
Pay.....	480 00	480 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay.....	66 93	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel at Washington city, from 1st October, 1832, to 30th April, 1833, and from 1st June, 1833, to 30th September, 1834.....	273 72	296 11
Per diem on duty in subsistence department, from 1st October, 1832, to 30th September, 1834.....	456 25	456 25
Annual allowance of \$200, as disbursing agent under an appointment from Secretary of War, from 1st June, 1833, to 30th September, 1834.....	\$66 67	200 00
Allowance by Secretary of War, 4th October, 1832, for transporting \$60,000, in United States bank bills, from Washington to Little Rock, on account of emigration of Indians: \$500 compensation, \$300 expenses.....	800 00	
	866 67	.....
	2, 538 57	1, 899 36
CAPTAIN MARTIN SCOTT.		
Pay.....	600 00	600 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
	1, 061 96	1, 067 00
CAPTAIN GIDEON LOW.		
Pay.....	594 19	506 67
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Transportation from Fort Winnebago to Galena and back, December, 1832, 260 miles.....	31 20	.....
	1, 087 35	973 67
CAPTAIN J. B. F. RUSSELL.		
Pay.....	600 00	500 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay.....	66 00	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From Boston to Washington city, November 30, 1833, 432 miles, at 12 cents.....		51 84
From Washington city to Boston, November 15, 1833, 432 miles, at 12 cents.....		51 84
Pay as disbursing agent to Seminoles, from July 10 to September 30, 1834.....		165 29
	1, 061 00	1, 235 97
CAPTAIN J. M. BAXLEY.		
Pay.....	512 69	580 00
Subsistence.....	318 40	292 00
Servant's pay.....	34 24	64 80

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Servant's subsistence.....	\$37 60	\$66 00
Servant's clothing.....	15 56	27 00
Transportation: From Fort Brady to Fort Howard, in June, 1833, 270 miles, as lieutenant, \$27; from Fort Howard to Mackinac, in June, 1833, as captain, 200 miles, at 12 cents, \$24	51 00	.....
	969 49	1, 029 80
CAPTAIN W. E. CRUGER.		
Pay.....	480 00	581 84
Subsistence.....	219 00	284 00
Forage.....	192 00	20 80
Servant's pay.....	48 00	30 00
Servant's subsistence.....	54 60	30 60
Servant's clothing.....	22 50	12 00
Transportation: From Fort Howard to Fort Mackinac, in October, 1832, 200 miles.....	20 00	.....
Per diem as special judge advocate to a general court-martial, at Fort How- ard, in March, 1833, 5 days, at \$1 25.....	6 25	.....
Transportation from Fort Howard to New York, in September, 1834, 1,250 miles.....		112 50
Per diem as special judge advocate to a general court-martial at Fort How- ard, November, 1833, 5 days.....		6 25
	1, 042 35	1, 077 99
FIRST LIEUTENANT W. ALEXANDER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.....	827 34	838 34
Transportation of baggage: From Houlton, Maine, to New York, October, 1832, 553 miles; from Green Bay to New York, in December, 1832, 1,261 miles; from New York to Whitehall, in December, 1832, 224 miles; from Albany to Whitehall, in January, 72 miles; same, in March, 1833, 72 miles; same, in June, 1833, 72 miles; from New York to Whitehall, in August, 1833, 217 miles; same, in March, 1834, 222 miles; 2,693 miles, at 10 cents.....	247 10	22 20
Premium on men enlisted at Whitehall, New York, between Decem- ber 17, 1832, and March 21, 1833.....	\$70 00	
Allowed as paid for quarters and fuel, same place, between Decem- ber 17, 1832, and August 31, 1834.....	273 81	
	192 81	151 00
	1, 267 25	1, 011 54
FIRST LIEUTENANT ST. CLAIR DENNY.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.....	1, 119 55	987 55
FIRST LIEUTENANT ANTHONY DRANE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.....	1, 180 96	1, 186 00
Paid for rent of two rooms for his quarters at New Orleans, from the 11th to the 27th of March, 1833, \$21 24; and for rent of a house for his quarters and office, from March 25 to August 31, \$232 24; and for a house for his quarters and office and storehouse, for September, 1833, \$120 84; for his quarters, say.....	236 46	.....
Paid for rent of a house for his quarters, office, and storerooms for quarter- master's department, for October, 1833, \$120 84; November and Decem- ber, 1833, \$132 25; January, February, March, and April, 1834, \$241 68; May, June, and July, \$362 53; August and September, 1834, \$241 68; six rooms, \$1,098 98, one-third of.....		366 32
Transportation: From Louisville, Kentucky, to Athens, Indiana, and back, 4th quarter 1833, 434 miles; from New Orleans to Louisville, Kentucky, in March, 1833, 786 miles; from New Orleans to Mobile and back, in May, 1833, 340 miles; from New Orleans to Fort Jackson and back, in May, 1833, 150 miles; from New Orleans to the Bay of St. Louis and back, in August, 1833, 140 miles; 1,850 miles.....	222 00	.....
From New Orleans to Fort Jackson and back, in November, 1833, 150 miles; from New Orleans to the Bay of St. Louis and back, in November, 1833, 140 miles; from New Orleans to Fort Jackson and back, in January, 1834, 150 miles; from New Orleans to Carrington and back, in April, 1834, 74 miles; from New Orleans to Fort Jackson and back, in May,		

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
1834, 150 miles; from the Bay of St. Louis to New Orleans, in May, 1834, 71 miles, at 12 cents; and from New Orleans to the Bay of St. Louis and back, in the 3d quarter of 1834, 140 miles, at 9 cents: total, 875 miles.....		\$100 00
FIRST LIEUTENANT A. JOHNSTON.	\$1, 639 42	1, 653 12
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	858 80	947 00
FIRST LIEUTENANT L. T. JAMISON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	923 73	979 50
FIRST LIEUTENANT JAMES ENGLE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	815 76	.....
Paid for rent of quarters for him at Newport, Kentucky, November 1, 1833, to April 30, 1834		60 00
Transportation from Green Bay to Detroit, in October, 1833, 511 miles; from Louisville to Newport, in November, 1833, 111 miles; from Detroit to Cincinnati, in November, 1833, 310 miles: 932 miles.....		93 20
	815 76	153 20
FIRST LIEUTENANT J. M. BERRIEN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	821 96	837 23
Commutation in lieu of fuel and quarters at Washington, from December 15, 1832, to January 14, 1833; from January 16 to March 31, 1833.....	88 44	.....
Per diem in lieu of quarters, &c., on topographical duty, from the 1st to the 28th October, 1832; from the 1st April to 30th September, 1833, at \$1 per day	211 00	.....
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel at Washington, from January 1, 1834, to April 24, 1834.....		106 40
Per diem in lieu of quarters, &c., on topographical duty, October 1 to December 31, 1833, and from August 28 to September 30, 1834, at \$1.....		126 00
Transportation from New London to the city of Washington, December, 1832, 354 miles.....	35 40	.....
From Washington city to New York, April, 1834, 225 miles, at 10 cents; from Fort Howard to New York, in August, 1834, 511 miles, at 9 cents.....		68 49
	1, 156 80	1, 138 12
FIRST LIEUTENANT M. E. MERRIL.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	963 45	943 40
For transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Mackinac to Fort Howard, in Nov., 1832, 190 miles, at 12 cents..	22 80	.....
	986 25	943 40
FIRST LIEUTENANT E. K. SMITH.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	790 17	827 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Howard to Fort Dearborn, 250 miles, June 29, 1833	25 00	.....
From Fort Dearborn to New York, August 6, 1834, 965 miles, at 9 cents.....		86 85
From New York to Whitehall, September 2, 1834, 223 miles		20 07
Allowed as paid for quarters and fuel at Whitehall, in September, 1834.....		11 25
	815 17	945 17
FIRST LIEUTENANT A. S. HOOE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	767 00	915 00
Per diem as special judge advocate to a general court-martial, in October, 1833, four days.....		5 00
	767 00	920 00
SECOND LIEUTENANT A. J. CENTER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 96	915 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept 30, 1834.
Per diem in lieu of quarters, &c., while on topographical duty, from October 21 to October 27, 1832, and to November 15, 1832; from June 4, 1833, to February 7, 1834, and in August and September, 1834, 54 days: 318 days, at \$1	\$188 00	\$130 00
Transportation:		
From Philadelphia to Detroit, in May, 1833, 601 miles	60 10	
And thence to Fort Howard, May, 1833, 511 miles	51 10	
From Hudson, New York, to Detroit, July, 1834, 618 miles		55 62
Medicines and attendance in 1833	27 75	
	1, 088 91	1, 100 62
SECOND LIEUTENANT E. M. LACEY.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	806 90	856 50
SECOND LIEUTENANT ISAAC LYNDE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	855 89	887 00
Premium allowed on men enlisted at Green Bay in December, 1832, and January and February, 1833	6 00	
	861 89	887 00
SECOND LIEUTENANT R. E. CLARY.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 96	777 00
Per diem on extra duty with working parties on barracks at Fort Howard, from October 1, 1833, to August 27, 1834, 331 days, at 80 cents; and from August 28 to September 30, 1834, 33 days, at 60 cents		284 60
	761 96	1, 061 60
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. L. THOMPSON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	765 18	767 00
SECOND LIEUTENANT CALSB SIBLEY.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	776 86	851 94
For per diem allowance, superintending men on extra duty at Fort Howard, May 28 to June 4, 1833, 8 days, at 80 cents per day	6 40	
	783 26	851 94
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. T. COLLINSWORTH.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	815 34	887 00
Transportation from Fort Dearborn to Fort Winnebago, July, 1833, 270 miles ..	27 00	
	842 34	887 00
SECOND LIEUTENANT C. C. DAVIESS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	832 15	
Per diem as special judge advocate at Fort Winnebago, in April, 1833, 14 days	17 50	
Transportation from Walker's Grove to Ottaway, Ill., 70 miles; from Hennepin to Peoria, and thence to St. Louis, 218 miles, in July and August, 1833: 285 miles	28 50	
Transportation from Harrodsburg to Newport, Ky., in October, 1833, 112 miles; thence to Nashville, December, 1833, 629 miles: 741 miles		74 00
Allowed as paid for fuel and quarters at Nashville, from December 6, 1833, to September 30, 1834		109 50
	878 15	183 50
SECOND LIEUTENANT WILLIAM CHAPMAN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	845 15	981 00
Commutation for mess-room and kitchen, and fuel for the same, at West Point, January 1 to June 30, 1833	21 66	
Per diem allowance as special judge advocate to a general court-martial at Fort Howard, in July, 1834, 11 days, at \$1 25		13 75

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Transportation from camp opposite Rock island to West Point, in October, 1832, 1,485 miles; from West Point to Detroit, in July, 1833, 693 miles; thence to Fort Howard, in July, 511 miles: 2,689 miles.	\$268 90	
SECOND LIEUTENANT MOSES SCOTT.	1, 136 39	\$994 75
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.. Commutation of quarters and fuel:	804 96	912 20
At New York, from January 1 to February 17, 1833, and for May and June, 1833.	461 78	
At New York, for June, July, August, and to September 11, 1833.	62 25	
At New York, for October, November, and December, 1832.	56 56	
Transportation of baggage from Newport, Rhode Island, to New York, August 13, 1834, 178 miles, at 9 cents		16 02
	1, 385 55	928 22
SECOND LIEUTENANT H. P. VANCELEVE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	787 16	767 00
Premium on man enlisted at Fort Winnebago in July, 1833	2 00	
	789 16	767 00
SECOND LIEUTENANT THOMAS STOCKTON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing. Commutation of quarters, fuel, &c., on duty on Cumberland road:	770 70	767 00
From May 29, 1833, to March 31, 1834, 289 days, at 80 cents.	100 00	131 21
For April, May, and June, 1834, 91 days, at 80 cents.		72 80
For July, August, and September, 1834, 92 days, at 80 cents.		73 60
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty, for travelling, in April, 1833.	15 00	
As witness at court in April, 1833, four days.	5 00	
For transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Howard to Fort Winnebago and back, April 25, 1833, 360 miles, on court-martial duty	36 00	
From Fort Howard to Columbus, Ohio, May, 1833, 697 miles	69 70	
	996 40	1, 044 61
SECOND LIEUTENANT R. B. MARCY.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing	761 96	767 00
Per diem, superintending extra duty men at Fort Howard, from the 2d to the 7th September, 1833, six days, at 80 cents.	4 80	
Per diem, superintending extra duty men at Fort Howard, September, 1834, nineteen days, at 60 cents		11 40
Transportation of baggage:		
From Rockport, New York, to West Point, 343 miles, in July, 1833, at 10 cts.	34 30	
From West Point to Detroit, on route to Green Bay, May, 1833, 693 miles, at 10 cents	69 30	
From Detroit to Fort Howard, May 28, 1833, 511 miles, at 10 cents	5. 10	
	921 46	778 40
SECOND LIEUTENANT D. RUGGLES.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	292 50	194 00
For transportation of baggage:		
From West Point to Detroit, August 15 to September 26, 1833, 693 miles, at 10 cents.	69 30	
From Detroit to Fort Howard, October 30, 1833, 511 miles, at 10 cents.		51 10
From Fort Winnebago to Dodgeville and back, June, 1834, 164 miles, at 10 cents		16 40
	261 80	861 50
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. C. REID.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	192 50	767 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From West Point to Detroit, July 6, to September 26, 1833, 693 miles, at 10 cents	69 30	
From Detroit to Fort Howard, October 30, 1833, 511 miles, at 10 cents.		51 10
	261 80	818 10

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
SECOND LIEUTENANT GOODE BRYAN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.		\$192 50
SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—COLONEL AND BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL H. ATKINSON.		
Pay	\$1, 248 00	1, 248 00
Subsistence	1, 668 80	1, 588 80
Forage	480 00	480 00
Servants' pay	186 00	216 00
Servants' subsistence	219 00	219 00
Servants' clothing	90 00	90 00
Transportation of baggage from Jefferson Barracks to Louisville and back, on court-martial duty, in October, 1833, 552 miles, at 10 cents per mile	\$55 20	
Per diem travelling allowance, at \$1 per 30 miles	18 33	
Per diem attending as president of the court, 8 days, at \$1	8 00	
		81 53
	3, 891 80	3, 923 33
LIEUTENANT COLONEL DANIEL BAKER.		
Pay	720 00	720 00
Subsistence	380 00	412 00
Forage	288 00	288 00
Servants' pay	133 92	144 00
Servants' subsistence	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing	60 00	60 00
	1, 727 92	1, 770 00
CAPTAIN AND BREVET MAJOR BENNET RILEY.		
Pay	576 45	616 12
Subsistence	480 80	480 80
Forage	232 00	288 00
Servants' pay	118 93	144 00
Servants' subsistence	127 60	146 00
Servants' clothing	52 50	60 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From Louisville to Cincinnati, December, 1832, 132 miles, at 12 cents	15 84	
From Jefferson Barracks to Fort Leavenworth and back, September 3, 1833, 650 miles	78 00	
Ditto, September 20, 1833, 325 miles	39 00	
From Fort Leavenworth to Jefferson Barracks, June 26, 1834, 325 miles		39 00
	1, 721 12	1, 773 92
CAPTAIN J. CLARK, JR.		
Pay	720 00	720 00
Subsistence	292 00	292 00
Forage	192 00	192 00
Servant's pay	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Transportation:		
From Fort Gibson to the Vineyard, Arkansas, and back, in October, 1832, 110 miles; from New Orleans to Baton Rouge and back, in February, 1834, 240 miles; from New Orleans to Baton Rouge and back, in May, 1834, 240 miles; ditto, in August, 1834, 234 miles; from New Orleans to Camp Cass and back, 84 miles; from New Orleans to the Bay of St. Louis and back, 140 miles; from New Orleans to Fort Morgan and back, 400 miles; in all, 1,446: 591 at 12 cents, 856 at 9 cents	13 20	134 82
Paid for quarters rented for him at New Orleans, from November 27, 1832, to February 28, 1833, and from October 23 to November 11, 1833, at Savannah, Georgia	75 56	16 00
	1, 462 72	1, 529 82
CAPTAIN JACOB BROWN.		
Pay	480 00	480 00
Subsistence	292 00	292 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Servant's pay	\$66 96	\$72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Transportation:		
From Little Rock to New Orleans and back, by land, for funds deposited there; ditto, mouth of Arkansas river and back, 280 miles, on public service, including pay, as principal disbursing agent, in 1833, 12 months, at \$91	1, 570 00	.....
From Little Rock to St. Louis and back, for funds deposited there, 788 miles; from Little Rock to St. Louis, and to New Orleans, for funds deposited there, 1,500 miles, two trips; ditto, Washington city, 1,068 miles; from thence, <i>via</i> Louisville, to Little Rock, 1,179 miles, including his pay, as principal disbursing agent, 12 months, at \$91 .....	.....	1, 695 50
	2, 511 96	2, 642 50
CAPTAIN Z. C. PALMER.		
Pay	524 43	530 00
Subsistence	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay	65 97	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
For rent of two rooms for him at Galena as quarters, from February 17 to March 23, 1833, and from May 4 to May 12, 1833, at 25 cents per day ..	11 00	.....
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty, for travelling, February 7 to March 30, 1833	99 09	.....
For ditto on court-martial duty	14 25	.....
For per diem allowance as special agent for militia claims, from February 9 to March 24, 1833, 44 days; from April 9 to June 10, 1833, 63 days: total 107 days, at \$1 25 per day (allowed by Secretary of War)	113 75	.....
For transportation of baggage:		
From Jefferson Barracks to Galena, <i>via</i> St. Louis, 342 miles; thence to Mineral Point, <i>via</i> White Oak Springs, Shelburg, Gratiot, Fort Defiance, Jackson, Bonaparte, and returning, <i>via</i> De Lehorst, Platt Mounds, Hard Struggle, to Galena, 80 miles: total, 422 miles, at 12 cents	50 64	.....
From Galena to Jefferson Barracks, on court-martial duty, 342 miles, at 10 cents	34 20	.....
From Jefferson Barracks to Fort Crawford and back, April 8 to June 10, 802 miles; from Peoria to Ottawas and back, 140 miles: total, 942 miles, at 12 cents per mile	113 04	.....
	1, 421 37	997 00
CAPTAIN W. N. WICKLIFFE.		
Pay	570 00	600 00
Subsistence	395 20	304 00
Servant's pay	65 00	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
	1, 133 20	1, 079 00
CAPTAIN HENRY SMITH.		
Pay	480 00	480 00
Subsistence	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay	69 87	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
For rent of room for his quarters:		
At Oswego, February 12 to April 22, 1833, at \$10 per month	23 33	.....
At Monroe, Michigan Territory, first quarter 1834 .....	.....	36 00
Per diem allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel, and transportation of baggage, while disbursing, May 15 to June 30, 1833, road from La Plaisance bay to Chicago, 47 days, at 80 cents	37 60	.....
Ditto, third quarter 1833, 92 days, at 80 cents	73 60	.....
Ditto, fourth quarter 1833, 92 days, at 80 cents .....	.....	73 60
Ditto, first quarter 1834, 90 days, at 80 cents .....	.....	72 00
Ditto, second quarter 1834, 91 days, at 80 cents .....	.....	72 00
Ditto, third quarter 1834, 92 days, at 80 cents .....	.....	73 60
Ditto, February 13 to April 22, 1832	55 20	.....
Commission on disbursements on internal improvements:		
In second quarter 1833, at 2½ per centum	36 46	.....

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
In third quarter 1833, road from La Plaisance, at two per centum.....	\$114 80	.....
In fourth quarter 1833, road from and piers at La Plaisance bay.....	.....	\$83 88
In first quarter 1834, road from La Plaisance bay.....	.....	50 02
In second quarter 1834, road from La Plaisance bay.....	.....	46 46
In third quarter 1834, road from La Plaisance bay.....	.....	138 29
In second quarter 1833, mole at Oswego.....	3 33	.....
Transportation of baggage:		
From Washington city to Oswego, February, 1833, 543 miles, at 12 cents...	65 16	.....
From Oswego to Monroe, Michigan Territory, May, 1833, 513 miles, at 12 cts.	61 56	.....
	1, 415 91	1, 593 65
CAPTAIN JASON ROGERS.		
Pay.....	590 00	530 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From Jefferson Barracks to New York, 1,091 miles; thence to Boston, 207 miles, May 8, 1834; total 1,298 miles, at 12 cents.....	.....	155 76
From Boston to Louisville, Kentucky, September, 1834, 957 miles, at 9 cents.....	.....	86 13
Allowed as paid for quarters and fuel at Boston between May 7 and September 7, 1834.....	.....	65 30
	1, 051 96	1, 304 19
CAPTAIN GEORGE C. HUTTER.		
Pay.....	480 00	522 92
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Transportation from New York to Easton, Pennsylvania; to New York, in August, 1833, 142 miles; Easton to Lynchburg, Virginia, in September, 1833, 338 miles; from Fort Monroe to Jefferson Barracks, in May, 1834, 1,068 miles; 1,548 miles.....	72 46	128 16
Allowed as paid for quarters and fuel between March 20, 1833, and March 30, 1834, recruiting at Easton and Lynchburg.....	89 16	112 00
	1, 103 58	1, 230 08
CAPTAIN THOMAS NOEL.		
Pay.....	600 00	577 49
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay.....	66 97	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Transportation of baggage from Jefferson Barracks to Fort Leavenworth and back, on court-martial duty, 652 miles, June, 1834, at 10 cents.....	.....	65 20
Per diem allowed on court-martial duty, travelling 20 days, at \$1 25 per day, June 1834.....	\$25 00	.....
As member 24 days, at \$1 25 per day, June, 1834.....	30 00	55 00
	1, 061 97	1, 164 69
CAPTAIN GEORGE W. WATERS.		
Pay.....	549 02	600 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
	1, 010 98	1, 067 00
FIRST LIEUTENANT L. M. NUTE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.....	817 00	907 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From near island No. 18, Mississippi river, to the mouth of the Ohio, in April, 1833, 130 miles; from Fort Armstrong to Jefferson Barracks, in May, 1833, 400 miles; total, 530 miles, at 10 cents.....	53 00	.....

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
From Jefferson Barracks, <i>via</i> St. Louis, Louisville, Cincinnati, to Hot Springs, Virginia, 627 miles, from June 15 to 26, 1832, at 10 cents per mile.....	\$62 70	.....
	932 70	\$907 00
FIRST LIEUTENANT M. W. BATMAN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing..	883 45	926 35
Transportation from Jefferson Barracks to St. Louis and back, three times, September, 1833, 60 miles.....	6 00	.....
Per diem as recorder to court of inquiry, from November 4 to 27, 1833, 24 days.....		30 00
Transportation from Jefferson Barracks to Fort Leavenworth and back, in June, 1834, on court-martial duty, 652 miles.....	\$65 20	
Per diem allowance, travelling, ditto.....	25 00	
Per diem as member of court, 24 days.....	30 00	
		120 20
Transportation from Jefferson Barracks to St. Louis and back, second quar- ter 1834, 20 miles.....		2 00
Premium allowed on men enlisted at Newport, Kentucky, between October 1, 1832, and February 28, 1833.....	\$36 00	
And for wood purchased during same time.....	21 25	
	57 25	.....
	946 70	1, 078 55
FIRST LIEUTENANT GEORGE ANDREWS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing..	881 97	926 80
Transportation of baggage from Winchester, Virginia, to Fredericktown, Maryland, in March, 1833, 50 miles.....	5 00	.....
From Jefferson Barracks to Fort Leavenworth and back, in June, 1834, on court-martial duty, 652 miles.....	\$65 20	
Per diem allowance, travelling, ditto.....	25 00	
Per diem, attending on the court 24 days.....	30 00	
		120 20
Premium on men enlisted at Winchester between October 1, 1832, and January 31, 1833.....	\$10 00	
And paid for quarters and fuel, same time.....	56 93	
	66 93	.....
	953 90	1, 047 00
FIRST LIEUTENANT ASA RICHARDSON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing..	906 00	824 00
For transportation of baggage from Jefferson Barracks to Fort Leavenworth, February, 1833, 325 miles, at 10 cents.....	32 50	.....
	938 50	824 00
FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN NICHOLLS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing..	929 06	825 54
FIRST LIEUTENANT G. H. CROSSMAN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing..	1, 180 96	1, 186 00
Transportation from Jefferson Barracks to Galena, 342 miles; thence to Mineral Point, 40 miles; thence to Blue Mounds, <i>via</i> Dodgeville, and back, 46 miles; thence to Fort Hamilton, <i>via</i> Fort Defiance, 28 miles; thence to Galena, 40 miles; thence to Jefferson Barracks, October, 1832, 342 miles: 838 miles.....	100 56	.....
Transportation from Camp Des Moines to Jefferson Barracks and back, in July, 1834, 510 miles, at 12 cents; from Camp Des Moines to Fort Arm- strong and back, in September, 1834, 158 miles, at 9 cents.....		67 77
	1, 281 52	1, 253 77
FIRST LIEUTENANT J. VAN SWEARENGEN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing..	866 42	922 80
FIRST LIEUTENANT JOSEPH S. WORTH.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing..	820 94	827 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Transportation of baggage:		
From New York to Rochester, 370 miles, October, 1832.....	\$37 00	
From Buffalo to Rochester, 65 miles, July 8, 1833.....	6 50	
From Rochester to Philadelphia, August 6 to 12, 1833, 459 miles.....	45 90	
From Rochester to Fort Niagara and back, 172 miles, August, 1833.....	17 20	
From New York to Philadelphia, on court-martial duty, October, 1833, 89 miles.....		\$8 90
Same journey, December 11, 1833; same, February 13, 1834: total, 178 miles.....		17 80
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty:		
Travelling, \$7 41; and as witness at court at Philadelphia, October, 1833, \$1 25.....	8 66	
Premium allowed on men at Rochester between October 1, 1832, and March 3, 1833.....	\$80 00	
Allowance as paid for quarters and fuel at Rochester between October, 1832, and July 31, 1833, and at Philadelphia between August 1, 1833, and May 14, 1834.....	289 75	
	223 14	146 61
	1, 159 34	1, 000 31
FIRST LIEUTENANT H. ST. J. LINDEN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	796 45	827 00
Transportation from Fortress Monroe to Washington city, and thence to Baltimore, March 28, 1833, 240 miles; from Baltimore to White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, July, 1833, 292 miles.....	53 20	
Premium allowed on men at Lynchburg between October 10, 1832, and March 3, 1833.....	\$30 00	
And amount paid for quarters and fuel, October 1, 1832, to February 15, 1833; and at Baltimore, from March 1 to July 15, 1833.....	161 62	
	191 62	
	1, 041 27	827 00
FIRST LIEUTENANT GUSTAVUS DORR.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	880 00	857 00
Transportation:		
From Fort Leavenworth to St. Louis, in July, 1833, 316 miles.....	31 60	
From St. Louis to Newport, Kentucky, 1833, 377 miles; from Cleveland to Newport, Kentucky, in April, 1834, 251 miles; from Newport to Jefferson Barracks, 401 miles, in 3d quarter 1834: total, 1,029 miles.....		102 90
Premium allowed on men at Jefferson Barracks, from October 1, 1832, to February 28, 1833.....	16 00	
	927 60	959 90
SECOND LIEUTENANT A. S. JOHNSTON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	1, 120 96	540 80
Transportation from Jefferson Barracks to Louisville, Kentucky, November, 1833, 276 miles.....		33 12
	1, 120 96	573 92
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. D. SEARIGHT.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 93	797 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From Jefferson Barracks to Newport, Kentucky, in March, 1833, 391 miles..	39 10	
From Newport, Kentucky, to Jefferson Barracks and back, on court-martial duty, 774 miles, April, 1833.....	77 40	
From Newport, Kentucky, to Jefferson Barracks, 401 miles, May and June, 1834.....		40 10
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty at Jefferson Barracks, in April, 1833, travelling.....	32 25	
As member, ditto, 8 days.....	10 00	
Premium allowed on men at Newport, Kentucky, in March, 1833, \$6; paid for wood for himself between March 1 and June 30, 1833, and for quarters and fuel at Newport and at Cincinnati, from July 1, 1833, to June 18, 1834, \$168 48.....	46 50	121 98
	967 18	959 08
SECOND LIEUTENANT F. J. BROOKE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	889 99	1, 049 27

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834
Per diem as special judge advocate to a general court-martial at Jefferson Barracks, in November, 1832, 4 days, at \$1 25	\$5 00	.....
Transportation from Jefferson Barracks to Franklin, Missouri, and back, in December, 1832, on court-martial duty, 380 miles	\$38 00	.....
Per diem allowance, travelling, same	15 75	.....
Per diem as member of the court, 22 days	27 50	.....
	81 50	.....
	976 49	\$1,049 27
SECOND LIEUTENANT N. J. EATON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing	927 96	934 60
Transportation:		
From Jefferson Barracks to St. Louis and back, December, 1832, 20 miles	2 40	.....
From Jefferson Barracks, <i>via</i> Cincinnati, to St. Louis and back, 756 miles, in November, 1833; from Jefferson Barracks to St. Louis and back, in December, 1833, 20 miles; from Jefferson Barracks to St. Louis, in February, 1834, 20 miles; same, in March, 20 miles; from ditto to Springfield, <i>via</i> Jacksonville, and back, 3d quarter 1834, 280 miles: 1,096 miles, at 12 cents.		131 52
Per diem allowed by the Secretary of War for travelling 280 miles, at \$1 25 per 30 miles		11 67
Extra pay, disbursing as acting assistant quartermaster, for September, 1834.		20 00
Transportation from Jefferson Barracks to St. Louis, in May, 1833, 140 miles.	16 80	.....
Per diem as special judge advocate to a general court-martial at Jefferson Barracks, 5th to 12th July, 1833, eight days	10 00	.....
Premium allowed on man at Jefferson Barracks, in October, 1832	2 00	.....
	959 16	1,097 19
SECOND LIEUTENANT R. SEVIER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing	928 00	925 96
Transportation of baggage:		
From Fort Leavenworth to Livingston, Mississippi, and back, December, 1832, 150 miles; from Fort Leavenworth to Liberty, Missouri, and back, April, 1833, 81 miles: 231 miles	27 72	.....
From Fort Leavenworth to Liberty, Missouri, and back, August, 1833, 68 miles	8 16	.....
From Fort Leavenworth to Liberty, Missouri, and back, September 19, 1833, 68 miles	8 16	.....
From Fort Leavenworth to Liberty Landing and back, November 28, 1833, 75 miles		9 00
From Fort Leavenworth to Liberty and back, third quarter 1834, 68 miles, at 9 cents		6 12
From Fort Leavenworth to Liberty and back, July, 1834, 68 miles		6 12
	972 04	947 20
SECOND LIEUTENANT G. S. ROSSEAU.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing	442 46	.....
SECOND LIEUTENANT T. F. DRAYTON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing	761 96	767 00
Per diem in lieu of quarters, &c., while on topographical duty, from October 1 to November 2, 1832, 33 days, at \$1 per day; from January 25 to April 24, 1833, in Florida, 87 days, at \$2 per day; from November 6 to December 10, 1833, 35 days, at \$1; from July 23 to September 30, 1834, 70 days, at \$1.	207 00	105 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel at Washington city, from November 16 to December 25, 1832; from June 7, to October 27, 1833; from December 23, 1833, to July 14, 1834.	103 56	164 53
Transportation from Elmira, New York, to Washington city, November, 1832, 273 miles; from Washington to Mobile, in February, 1833, 1,033 miles; from Pensacola to Brights and back, 240 miles, and from Pensacola to Washington city, 1,050 miles, April to June, 1833; from the city of Washington to Pea Patch island, 118 miles; thence to Philadelphia, 43 miles; thence back to Washington city, 136 miles, October to December, 1833: 2,893 miles	259 60	29 70
	1,332 12	1,066 23

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
SECOND LIEUTENANT W. HOFFMAN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	\$807 09	\$767 00
Transportation from Fort Leavenworth to Jefferson Barracks, 326 miles; thence to Newport, Kentucky, 387 miles; thence to Pittsburg, 293 miles, in September, 1833: 1,006 miles.	100 60	.....
Paid for quarters and fuel at Pittsburg between October 1, 1833, and September 30, 1834.	.....	147 00
	907 69	914 00
SECOND LIEUTENANT A. CADY.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 00	782 00
Premium on men enlisted at Fort Leavenworth, from November 1, 1832, to February 2, 1833.	8 00	.....
	769 00	782 00
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. FREEMAN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 96	767 00
Transportation from Fort Leavenworth to St. Louis and back, in October, 1832, 630 miles.	63 00	.....
Per diem as recorder to a court of inquiry at Fort Leavenworth, in July, 1834, 7 days.	.....	8 75
Compensation for services as acting assistant quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth, from August 7 to September 30, 1834, at \$20 per month.	.....	33 33
Transportation from Fort Leavenworth to Lexington, Missouri, <i>via</i> Liberty, Independence, &c., 165 miles; from Fort Leavenworth to Liberty, <i>via</i> Elen Grave, and back, 100 miles; thence to Liberty Landing and back, 76 miles, in September, 1834, 341 miles, at 9 cents.	.....	30 69
	824 96	839 77
SECOND LIEUTENANT L. M. CLARK.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	442 47	.....
SECOND LIEUTENANT T. L. ALEXANDER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	861 90	1,083 10
Transportation from Fort Monroe, <i>via</i> Washington city, to Jefferson Barracks, June, 1833, 1,068 miles.	106 80	.....
	968 70	1,083 10
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. S. WILLIAMS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 96	767 00
Commutation of quarters, fuel, and transportation of baggage:		
On Cumberland road, August 3 to 31, 1834, 29 days, and in September, 30 days.	.....	59 00
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty:		
As special judge advocate, October 6, 1833, 1 day; December 1, 2, and 3, 1833, 3 days: total, 4 days.	.....	5 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From Jefferson Barracks to Brownsville, 661 miles, July, 1834, at 9 cents per mile.	.....	59 49
From St. Louis to Edwardsville, Ill., 10 miles; thence to St. Louis, <i>via</i> Troy, 20 miles; from St. Louis to Alton, Ill., and back, 48 miles: total, 68 miles, at 10 cents.	.....	9 20
	761 96	899 69
SECOND LIEUTENANT JOHN CONROD.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 96	767 00
SECOND LIEUTENANT GEO. H. GRIFFIN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	769 57	767 00
Transportation:		
From Rock Island to West Point, in October, 1832, 1,458 miles; from West Point to Jefferson Barracks, in March, 1833, 1,116 miles; from Jefferson Barracks to Newport, Ky., and back, in June, 1833, 802 miles; from Jefferson Barracks to Newport, Ky., in May, 1834, 401 miles; from		

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Rock Island to Newport, Ky., in September, 1834, 701 miles; and from St. Louis to Newport, Ky., in October, 1833, 387 miles; same, in Decem- ber, 1833, 387 miles: 5,252 miles, at 10 cents.....	\$337 60	\$187 60
Premium on man enlisted at Newport, Ky., in March, 1833	2 00	.....
	1, 109 17	954 60
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. E. BLAKE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing ..	192 50	767 00
Transportation:		
From West Point to Jefferson Barracks, September, 1833, 1,113 miles, at 10 cents.....	111 30	.....
From Jefferson Barracks to West Point, September, 1834, 1,113 miles, at 9 cents .....	.....	100 17
	303 80	867 17
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. P. CENTER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing ..	192 50	752 30
Transportation:		
From West Point to Jefferson Barracks, in September, 1833, 1,116 miles....	111 60	.....
From Jefferson Barracks to Fort Leavenworth and back, in June, 1834, on court-martial duty, 652 miles.....	\$65 20	.....
Per diem, 20 days' actual travel.....	25 00	.....
Per diem as a member, 24 days.....	30 00	.....
	.....	120 20
	304 10	872 50
SECOND LIEUTENANT G. H. RINGGOLD.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing ..	192 50	787 00
Transportation of baggage from West Point to Jefferson Barracks, October 18, 1833, 1,116 miles, at 10 cents .....	.....	111 60
Per diem allowance, on court-martial duty at Fort Leavenworth, as special judge advocate, 9 days, April, 1834 .....	.....	11 25
Same, in July, 1834, 9 days.....	.....	11 25
	192 50	921 10
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. P. HARRISON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing ..	192 50	752 30
Transportation from West Point to Jefferson Barracks, in September, 1833, 1,116 miles	111 60	.....
	304 10	752 30
SECOND LIEUTENANT W. S. KETCHUM.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing ..	.....	192 50
SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—COL. AND BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL M. ARBUCKLE.		
Pay	900 00	900 00
Subsistence	876 00	688 80
Forage	384 00	384 00
Servants' pay	133 86	144 00
Servants' subsistence	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing	60 00	60 00
	2, 499 86	2, 322 80
LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAM WHISTLER.		
Pay.....	600 00	623 54
Subsistence.....	537 60	567 20
Forage.....	288 00	288 00
Servants' pay	133 92	144 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 00
	1, 765 52	1, 828 74
MAJOR AND BREVET LIEUTENANT COLONEL S. BURBANK.		
Pay.....	658 38	709 67
Subsistence.....	327 40	350 60

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Forage	\$240 00	\$96 00
Servants' pay	138 86	144 00
Servants' subsistence	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing	60 00	60 00
Transportation from Fort Gibson to Fort Towson and back, on court-martial duty, 410 miles, paid second quarter 1833.....	\$40 00	
Per diem, travelling to and from the court	13 00	
Per diem as president of the court, May 25 to 31	7 00	
	60 00	
Forage in kind for two horses at Fort Gibson, third quarter 1833, 45½ bushels of corn, at 42 cents, and 2,576 pounds of hay: cost of corn.....	19 12	
Ditto, from October 1, 1833, to August 31, 1834, 152 bushels of corn, at 46 cents, \$89; and 106 bushels, at \$1; and 3,870 pounds of hay: cost of corn.....		123 94
	1, 644 76	1, 638 21
CAPTAIN AND BREVET MAJOR GEORGE BIRCH.		
Pay	600 00	530 00
Subsistence	292 00	292 00
Forage		
Servant's pay	66 93	93 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	94 40
Servant's clothing	30 00	38 75
Premium allowed on men enlisted at Fort Gibson, from October 1, 1832, to February 28, 1833	14 00	
	1, 075 93	1, 048 15
CAPTAIN AND BREVET MAJOR R. B. HIDE.		
Pay	480 00	480 00
Subsistence	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay	66 94	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
	941 94	947 00
CAPTAIN AND BREVET MAJOR N. YOUNG.		
Pay	605 08	490 00
Subsistence	292 00	292 00
Forage	8 00	
Servant's pay	68 18	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Paid for quarters and fuel at Frederick, from June 1 to September 30, 1834.....		50 00
	1, 076 26	1, 007 00
CAPTAIN D. E. BURCH.		
Pay	820 00	
Subsistence	196 60	
Servant's pay	36 94	
Servant's subsistence	42 40	
Servant's clothing	17 50	
	546 44	
CAPTAIN HENRY BERRYMAN.		
Pay	280 00	
Subsistence	169 60	
Servant's pay	36 96	
Servant's subsistence	42 40	
Servant's clothing	17 50	
	546 46	
CAPTAIN N. G. WILKINSON.		
Pay	480 00	480 00
Subsistence	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Servant's clothing.....	\$30 00	\$30 00
For transportation of baggage:		
From New York to Providence, Rhode Island, 169 miles, at 12 cents.....	20 28	
From New York to Fredericktown, Maryland, 231 miles; thence to Hagers- town, 27 miles; to Boonsborough, 9 miles; to Shepherdstown, 27 miles; thence to Harper's Ferry, 11 miles; to Winchester, 30 miles; to Frede- ricktown, 52 miles, January, 1833; total, 385 miles, at 12 cents.....	46 20	
From Fort McHenry to Fredericktown, Maryland, 47 miles, February, 1833..	5 64	
Do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....do.....	5 64	
From Providence to New York, January, 1833, 169 miles.....	20 28	
From Philadelphia to Fredericktown, Maryland, April 13, 1833, 142 miles...	17 04	
From Fort McHenry to Fredericktown, Maryland, May 28, 1833, 47 miles...	5 64	
From Fredericktown to Fort McHenry, on court-martial duty, June, 1833, 94 miles.....	9 40	
From New York to Fredericktown, Maryland, August, 1833, 234 miles.....	28 08	
From Fort McHenry to Fredericktown, Maryland, September 26, 1833, 47 miles.....	5 64	
From Philadelphia to Fredericktown, Maryland, December 12, 1833, 142 miles.....		17 04
From Fredericktown to Fort McHenry and back, on court-martial duty, January, 1834, 94 miles.....		9 40
For per diem allowance on court-martial duty:		
Travelling, \$3 91, and as witness at court at Fort McHenry, June, 1833, at \$1 25.....	5 16	
Travelling, \$3 91, and as witness at court at Fort McHenry, January, 1834, at \$1 25.....		5 16
Premium allowed on men enlisted at Providence and Fredericktown between October 1, 1832, and March 3, 1833.....	\$216 00	
Paid and allowed for quarters and fuel, from October 1 to December 31, 1832, at Providence; and from January 1, 1833, to May 31, 1834, at Frederick.....	329 48	
	413 48	132 00
	1, 074 44	1, 110 60
CAPTAIN B. L. E. BONNEVILLE.		
Pay.....	480 00	320 00
Subsistence.....	293 00	193 40
Servant's pay.....	66 93	48 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	48 60
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
	941 93	650 00
CAPTAIN JOHN STUART.		
Pay.....	600 00	600 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay.....	66 93	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
	1, 061 93	1, 067 00
CAPTAIN E. S. HAWKINS.		
Pay.....	503 54	560 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay.....	66 00	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
Allowed and paid for quarters and fuel at Baltimore, from August 1 to Sep- tember 30, 1834.....		23 25
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel at New York, from March 2 to April 9, 1833.....	40 53	
Transportation from Augusta to New York, in January, 1833, 1,013 miles; from Fort Crawford to St. Louis, in May, 1833, 391 miles; from St. Louis to Fort Gibson, in July, 1833, 500 miles; and from Fort Gibson to Washington city, in July, 1834, 1,359 miles; 3,263 miles.....	228 48	148 17
Paid as allowed for quarters and fuel at Baltimore, from August 1 to Sep- tember 30, 1834.....		23 25
	1, 243 55	1, 201 67

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
CAPTAIN CHARLES THOMAS.		
Pay	\$650 00	\$720 00
Subsistence	249 60	292 00
Forage	192 00	192 00
Servant's pay	66 80	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Rent of quarters at Bangor, Maine, 4th quarter 1832, \$60; 1st quarter 1833, \$87; 2d quarter 1833, \$58; 3d quarter 1833, \$58.	263 00	.....
At ditto, 4th quarter 1833, \$58; 1st quarter 1834, \$56; 2d quarter 1834, \$58; 3d quarter 1834, \$58. ....	.....	230 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From Bangor, Maine, to Hancock barracks and back, 236 miles, two trips, in October and November, 1832, 472 miles, at 12 cents.	56 64	.....
From Bangor, Maine, to and on military road, for the purpose of examining and directing the execution of work done by contractors, eight different times between June 15 and December 31, 1833, 1,494 miles, at 12 cents: total, \$179 28.	89 64	89 64
	1, 670 68	1, 698 64
CAPTAIN J. L. DAWSON.		
Pay	523 35	600 00
Subsistence	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay	60 93	72 00
Servant's subsistence	67 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	27 50	30 00
Per diem as special judge advocate to a general court-martial at Fort Gibson, in January, 1833, 11 days, at \$1 25.	13 75	.....
Per diem, extra duty on the military road from Fort Gibson to Red Fork, Arkansas river, May 5 to June 11, 1834, 37 days, at 80 cents.	31 60	.....
	984 53	1, 098 60
CAPTAIN FRANCIS LEE.		
Pay	600 00	591 33
Subsistence	219 00	243 40
Forage	96 00	76 53
Servant's pay	66 90	72 00
Servant's subsistence	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing	30 00	30 00
Transportation from Fort Jesup to Natchitoches and back, four times, in October, November, and December, 1832.	24 00	.....
From Fort Jesup to Natchitoches and back, in January and February, 1833, three times, 150 miles; from Fort Jesup to New Orleans and back, in March, 1833, 758 miles; from Fort Jesup to Natchitoches and back, in April, May, and September, 1833, 4 times, 200 miles: total, 1,108 miles.	132 96	.....
Transportation from Fort Jesup to Natchitoches and back, thirteen times, in October and November, 1833, and between January and June, 1834, 50 miles each: total, 450 miles; and once in 3d quarter 1834, 50 miles: total, 500 miles. ....	.....	58 50
Forage in kind for one horse at Fort Jesup, from October 1, 1832, to June 30, 1834, and for part of July, 1834.	228 49	137 57
Per diem allowed on extra duty, superintending the repairs of public quarters at Fort Jesup, July 22 to September 30, 1834, 71 days, at 80 cents. ....	.....	56 80
	1, 470 35	1, 339 13
FIRST LIEUTENANT J. R. STEPHENSON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing. For per diem allowance on court-martial duty:	821 96	814 80
As member of court at Fort Towson, 25th to 31st May, 1833, 7 days, at \$1 25.	8 75	.....
Pay as disbursing agent to Choctaws, from 30th September, 1832, to 30th September, 1833, 12 months, at \$61.	732 00	.....
Pay as disbursing agent to Choctaws, from 30th September, 1833, to 30th September, 1834, 12 months, at \$61. ....	.....	732 00
	1, 562 71	1, 546 80
FIRST LIEUTENANT J. A. PHILLIPS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	821 93	918 67

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834
Commutation of mess-room, kitchen, and fuel for same, at West Point, January 1 to June 24, 1834.....		\$22 35
Transportation of baggage:		
From Washington city to West Point, February 12, 1834, 280 miles, at 10 cents.....		28 00
Ditto, from Washington city to Choctaw agency, 964 miles, and subsistence while with emigration. Transportation from Fort Towson to Nashville, 624 miles; from thence to Washington city, 714 miles, including pay as disbursing agent, from September 30, 1832, to September 30, 1833.....	\$1,092 20	
Transportation from Lawrenceville, New Jersey, to Choctaw agency, 1,159 miles; subsistence and pay as disbursing agent, from the 30th September, 1833, to the 10th January, 1834; from Memphis to Washington, 938 miles.....		564 69
FIRST LIEUTENANT A. H. MORTON.—(<i>Resigned October 31, 1833.</i>)	1,914 13	1,533 71
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	204 50	
FIRST LIEUTENANT T. JOHNSON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing. Per diem as special judge advocate to a general court-martial at Fort Gibson, in August, 1833, 16 days, at \$1 25.....	896 14 20 00	814 21
Transportation from Fort Gibson to Fayetteville, A. T., and back, in June, 1834, 150 miles.....		15 00
FIRST LIEUTENANT J. E. NEWELL.	916 14	829 21
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing. Transportation of baggage:	821 96	827 00
From Port Deposit, Md., to Lancaster, Pa., and back, 72 miles, at 10 cents, 4th quarter 1834.....		7 20
From Philadelphia to Lancaster, Pa., January, 1833, 64 miles, at 10 cents....	6 40	
Ditto, March, 1833, 64 miles, at 10 cents.....	6 40	
Ditto, April, 1833, 64 miles, at 10 cents.....	6 40	
Ditto, June, 1833, 64 miles, at 10 cents.....	6 40	
Ditto, August, 1833, 64 miles, at 10 cents.....	6 40	
From New York to Lancaster, Pa., January 17, 1834, 153 miles.....		15 30
From New York to Rochester, N. Y., May 29, 1834, 370 miles.....		37 00
Premium allowed on men enlisted between November 1, 1832, and March 3, 1833, \$98; and paid and allowed for quarters and fuel at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Port Deposit, and Rochester, between November 1, 1832, and September 30, 1834, \$364 76.....	286 75	176 01
FIRST LIEUTENANT JASPER MACOMB.	1,140 71	1,062 51
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing. For transportation of baggage:	821 96	171 61
From Detroit to New York, 750 miles, 4th quarter, 1832, at 10 cents per mile.....		\$75 00
From Savannah to New York, 887 miles, January, 1833.....		88 70
From New York to Easton, Pennsylvania, 72 miles, March, 1833....		7 20
From Natchez, Mississippi, to New York, 1,330 miles, May 28 to June 27.....		133 00
Paid and allowed for quarters and fuel at Boston, from October 27 to December 15, 1833.....	303 90	
FIRST LIEUTENANT N. TILLINGHAST.	1,125 86	219 20
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing. Commutation of mess-room and kitchen, and fuel for same, at West Point, from January, 1833, to June 8, 1833, and from September 1 to December 31, 1833.....	821 96 22 46	827 00 10 83
At West Point from January 1 to June 10, 1834.....		19 55

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Per diem allowance on court-martial duty at West Point, 9th to 12th November, 1833, 4 days, at \$1 25	\$5 00	
	849 42	\$857 38
FIRST LIEUTENANT D. S. MILES.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	1, 045 93	1, 058 00
Per diem as judge advocate on court-martial duty at Fort Gibson, October, 1832, 9 days, at \$1 25	11 25	
For forage for one horse at Fort Gibson, for January, 1834, $7\frac{3}{4}$ bushels corn; 434 pounds hay		
	1, 057 18	1, 058 00
FIRST LIEUTENANT W. SEAWELL.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	805 22	840 87
Pay as disbursing agent to Cherokees, from September 30, 1832, to September 30, 1833, at \$61	732 00	
Ditto, from September 30, 1833, to August 20, 1834, 10 months and 20 days		652 58
	1, 537 22	1, 493 45
FIRST LIEUTENANT L. F. CARTER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	828 00	986 16
Transportation from Fort Gibson to New Orleans and back, June, 1833, 264 miles	264 00	
Per diem as special judge advocate to a general court-martial at Fort Gibson, August, 1834, nine days		11 25
	1, 092 00	997 41
FIRST LIEUTENANT G. J. RAINS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 93	809 64
Transportation from Choctaw agency to Little Rock, and pay as disbursing agent, from September 30, 1832, to September 30, 1833, at \$61 per month, 660 miles, at 10 cents	798 00	
	1, 559 93	809 64
FIRST LIEUTENANT J. W. MOORE.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	878 38	893 45
Pay as disbursing agent, Choctaws, from July 22 to September 30, 1834	144 67	
	1, 020 05	893 45
SECOND LIEUTENANT W. W. MATHER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 96	767 00
Commutation of mess-room, kitchen, and fuel for same, at West Point, November 17 to March 3, 1834		16 99
April 1 to June 12, 1834		8 26
	761 96	792 25
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. P. DAVIS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	904 20	934 00
SECOND LIEUTENANT JAMES WIST.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	845 11	766 84
Per diem allowance, opening road in military reservation, October 4 to 31, 27 days, at 80 cents	21 60	
Ditto, in repairing road from Fort Smith to Fort Towson, May 7 to July 17, 1833, 68 days, at 80 cents	54 40	
	921 11	766 84
SECOND LIEUTENANT SAMUEL KENNEY.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	840 14	833 16
SECOND LIEUTENANT R. H. ROSS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	790 27	876 60

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
For per diem allowance, in charge of a detachment of soldiers while burning lime near Fort Gibson, from September 13 to October 10, 1833, 28 days, at 80 cents per day.....	\$14 40	\$8 00
Pay as disbursing agent and superintending issues to Senecas, from January 3 to June 17, 1833, 5 months 16 days; transportation from Fort Gibson to Seneca agency and back, 190 miles.....	354 50	.....
	1, 159 17	884 60
SECOND LIEUTENANT T. HOLMES.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	851 93	781 18
SECOND LIEUTENANT GEORGE W. CASS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 93	767 00
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel at Washington city, from Novem- ber 20 to December 7, 1832	15 64	.....
Commutation in lieu of quarters and fuel, on duty at the Cumberland road, from December 21, 1832, to March 31, 1833, 101 days, at 80 cents per day; and from April 1 to September 30, 1834, 548 days, at \$1 per day....	263 80	365 00
Transportation from Washington city to Boston, in October, 1832, 43 miles; thence to Provincetown, 118 miles; from Provincetown to Washington city, in November, 516 miles; from Washington city to Cumberland, Maryland, December, 1832, 13 miles: 1,198 miles.....	119 80	.....
From Uniontown, Pennsylvania, to Newcastle, Delaware, in February, 1834; from Newcastle to Brownsville, Pennsylvania, in April, 1834, 272 miles: 532 miles.....		53 20
	1, 161 17	1, 185 20
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. HOWELL.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	766 85	64 50
Transportation from West Point to Fort Gibson, December, 1832, 1,559 miles..	155 90	.....
	922 75	64 50
SECOND LIEUTENANT D. P. WHITING.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	787 78	781 00
Transportation of baggage:		
From Memphis, Tennessee, to Fort Gibson, 357 miles, January, 1833	35 70	.....
From West Point to Washington city, 280 miles, November, 1832; thence to Memphis, Tennessee, 915 miles, December, 1832: 1,195 miles.....	119 50	.....
From Fort Gibson to Newport, Kentucky, 861 miles.....		86 10
From Jefferson Barracks to Newport, Kentucky, 578 miles, July 15, 1834, at 9 cents		34 02
	942 98	901 12
SECOND LIEUTENANT R. S. DIX.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	799 72	817 00
Transportation from Memphis to Fort Gibson, in January, 1833, 357 miles; from Red Fork to Fort Gibson, 2d quarter 1834, 75 miles; from Fort Smith to Fort Gibson, April, 1834, 57 miles: 489 miles	27 70	13 20
	835 42	830 20
SECOND LIEUTENANT R. G. GATLIN.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	761 96	925 60
Transportation from West Point to Fort Gibson, in the 4th quarter 1832, 1,559 miles	155 90	.....
	917 86	925 60
SECOND LIEUTENANT A. F. SEATON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	192 50	780 80
For transportation of baggage:		
From West Point to New York, 50 miles, September 30, 1833, at 10 cents. .	5 00	.....
From Washington city to Bedlow's island, New York, December 25, 1833, 225 miles.....		22 50

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
From Fort Mitchell to Fort Smith, 750 miles, May, 1824, at 10 cents.		\$75 00
	\$197 50	878 30
SECOND LIEUTENANT G. R. PAUL.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.		192 50
SECOND LIEUTENANT S. G. SIMMONS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.		192 50
SECOND LIEUTENANT H. M'KAYETT.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.		192 50
SECOND LIEUTENANT J. G. REED.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.		192 50
For transportation of baggage from West Point to Delaware city, 187 miles, September, 1834.		16 83
Per diem allowance in lieu of quarters and fuel, and transportation of bag- gage, surveying Delaware river in vicinity of Pea Patch island, Septem- ber 12 to October 12, 1834, 31 days, at \$1: \$31, of which was admitted September 12 to September 30, 1834, at 19 days		19 00
		228 33
SECOND LIEUTENANT A. HARRIS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.		192 50
SECOND LIEUTENANT F. BRITTON.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.		192 50
SECOND LIEUTENANT A. MONTGOMERY.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.		192 50
SECOND LIEUTENANT N. W. HUNTER.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing.	63 50	.....
MOUNTED RANGERS.—CAPTAIN E. V. BECKES.		
Pay	573 22	.....
Subsistence	292 00	.....
Forage	192 00	.....
Servant's pay	60 00	.....
Servant's subsistence	73 00	.....
Servant's clothing	30 00	.....
	1, 220 22	.....
FIRST LIEUTENANT SAMUEL SMITH.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, servant's clothing.	444 94	.....
FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN GIBSON.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, servant's clothing.	947 73	.....
FIRST LIEUTENANT JOSHUA FRY.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, servant's clothing.	1, 007 00	.....
Transportation from Danville to St. Louis and back, March, 1833, 450 miles.		45 00
	1, 007 00	45 00
FIRST LIEUTENANT J. PENTECOST.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, servant's clothing.	1, 028 34	168 00
For transportation of baggage from Fort Gibson to Jefferson Barracks, Octo- ber, 1833, 510 miles, at 10 cents.		51 00
	1, 028 34	219 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept. 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
FIRST LIEUTENANT CHARLES BRACKEN.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing	\$577 57	.....
SECOND LIEUTENANT GEORGE LEACH.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing	465 28	.....
SECOND LIEUTENANT ROBERT KING.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing	543 65	.....
SECOND LIEUTENANT W. S. BRESSELL.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing	79 50	.....
THIRD LIEUTENANT M. W. SHIELDS.		
Pay, subsistence, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, servant's clothing, and forage	947 00	.....
THIRD LIEUTENANT J. G. McDONALD.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing	947 00	\$19 27
For transportation of baggage from Dodgeville to Jefferson Barracks, October, 1833, 392 miles, at 10 cents		39 20
	947 00	58 47
THIRD LIEUTENANT GEORGE CALDWELL.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing	994 23	.....
THIRD LIEUTENANT W. R. BUTLER.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing	714 62	.....
THIRD LIEUTENANT H. B. ROBERTS.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing	893 16	.....
THIRD LIEUTENANT HUMPHREY MARSHALL.		
Pay, subsistence, forage, servant's pay, servant's subsistence, and servant's clothing	552 50	.....
For transportation of baggage from Rock island, Mississippi, to Frankfort, Kentucky, 450 miles, October, 1832, at 10 cents	45 00	.....
	597 50	.....
MILITARY ACADEMY.—E. H. COURTNEY, PROFESSOR OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.		
Pay	720 00	720 00
Subsistence	365 00	365 00
Forage	288 00	288 00
Servants' pay	133 92	144 00
Servants' subsistence	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing	60 00	60 00
	1,712 92	1,723 00
DENNIS MAHAN, PROFESSOR OF ENGINEERING.		
Pay	600 00	600 00
Subsistence	292 00	292 00

Statement of pay and allowances to officers of the army—Continued.

Pay and allowances.	From October 1, 1832, to Sept 30, 1833.	From October 1, 1833, to Sept. 30, 1834.
Forage.....	\$288 00	\$288 00
Servants' pay.....	130 00	144 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 00
	1,516 00	1,530 00
CHARLES DAVIES, PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS.		
Pay.....	600 00	600 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Forage.....	288 00	288 00
Servants' pay.....	133 92	144 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 00
	1,519 92	1,530 00
THOMAS WARNER, PROFESSOR OF ETHICS, ETC.		
Pay.....	600 00	600 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Forage.....	288 00	288 00
Servants' pay.....	130 00	144 00
Servants' subsistence.....	146 00	146 00
Servants' clothing.....	60 00	60 00
	1,516 00	1,530 00
ELAUDIUS BERARD, TEACHER OF FRENCH, ETC.		
Pay.....	600 00	600 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
	1,061 96	1,067 00
JOSEPH MOLINARD, FRENCH TEACHER, ETC.		
Pay.....	480 00	480 00
Subsistence.....	292 00	292 00
Servant's pay.....	66 96	72 00
Servant's subsistence.....	73 00	73 00
Servant's clothing.....	30 00	30 00
	941 96	947 00
THOMAS GIMBREDE, TEACHER OF DRAWING.—(<i>Died December 24, 1832.</i>)		
Pay.....	110 96	.....
Subsistence.....	68 00	.....
Servant's pay.....	13 87	.....
Servant's subsistence.....	17 00	.....
Servant's clothing.....	6 93	.....
	216 76	.....
CHARLES R. LESLIE, TEACHER OF DRAWING.—(<i>Resigned April 15, 1834.</i>)		
Pay.....	180 64	260 00
Subsistence.....	110 40	157 60
Servant's pay.....	27 09	39 00
Servant's subsistence.....	27 60	39 40
Servant's clothing.....	11 29	16 25
	357 02	512 25
R. W. WEIR, TEACHER OF DRAWING.—(<i>Appointed May 10, 1834.</i>)		
Pay.....	.....	188 38
Subsistence.....	.....	115 20
Servant's pay.....	.....	28 25
Servant's subsistence.....	.....	28 80
Servant's clothing.....	.....	11 77
	.....	372 40

The foregoing consolidated statement has been by us carefully compared with the reports of the Second and Third Auditors, and has been found to be correctly compiled therefrom.

W. A. RIND,
A. BALMAIN,

Clerks employed for the purpose.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 4, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 11, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter of the Third Auditor, explanatory of that part of the statement respecting the pay of officers of the army which relates to the supplying of fuel in kind, and which should have accompanied my communication of the 4th instant in answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of January 17, 1835.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

HON. JAMES K. POLK, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office*, January 8, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor to hand to you herewith a statement (in separate sheets, numbered one to seven) of payments made to officers of the army for allowances between the 1st October, 1832, and 30th September, 1833, and between the 1st October, 1833, and 30th September, 1834, on account of transportation of their baggage; per diem allowance for travelling on court-martial duty; per diem as members and as special judges advocate to general courts-martial, and as recorders to courts of inquiry; commutation allowed in lieu of quarters and fuel at certain places; per diem in lieu of quarters and fuel and transportation while on topographical duty in the field, and payment for rent of quarters and purchase of fuel at stations and places where no public quarters could be furnished, or fuel was issued in kind by the quartermaster's department; commissions and extra pay as compensation for disbursing public money on account of fortifications, internal improvements, and in the quartermaster's department; per diem as extra pay for superintending the erection and repairs of fortifications, barracks, storehouses, and working parties on the Cumberland and military roads; per diem as extra pay when detailed on duty in the military bureaux; forage issued in kind, compensation for medical aid rendered to persons hired and employed in the engineer service, &c., as ascertained from accounts settled in this office, and prepared in pursuance of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 17th January, 1835, a copy of which was referred by you to this office. This statement, it will be perceived, does not embrace the fuel allowances issued in kind on the monthly requisitions of the officers, because it was found impracticable in some cases to ascertain, with any degree of accuracy, what each officer had received, the requisitions of the commanding officer of the post, in many instances, embracing in the aggregate the allowance of the officers according to their rank, without naming them; and the cost of the fuel, in many situations, was extremely difficult to be arrived at, it having in some cases been procured at an expense by the troops, and in others by purchase, and difficult to trace to the particular issues made to each officer.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

Honorable LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 671.

[1ST SESSION.

ON THE MEANS AND MEASURES NECESSARY FOR THE MILITARY AND NAVAL DEFENCES OF THE COUNTRY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE APRIL 8, 1836.

To the Senate:

I transmit herewith reports from the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments, to whom were referred the resolutions adopted by the Senate on the 18th of February last, requesting information of the probable amount of appropriations that would be necessary to place the land and naval defences of the country upon a proper footing of strength and respectability.

In respect to that branch of the subject which falls more particularly under the notice of the Secretary of War, and in the consideration of which he has arrived at conclusions differing from those contained in the report from the Engineer bureau, I think it proper to add my concurrence in the views expressed by the Secretary.

ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, April 8, 1836.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, April 7, 1836.

SIR: In conformity with your instructions, I have the honor to transmit reports from the Engineer and Ordnance departments, furnishing so much of the information required by the resolution of the Senate of February 18, 1836, as relates to the fortifications of the country, and to a supply of the munitions of war. The former branch of this subject has required laborious investigations on the part of the officers charged with this duty, and their report has therefore been longer delayed than, under other circumstances, would have been proper; but the whole matter was too important to have the interests involved in it sacrificed to undue precipitancy.

The Engineer report was received at the department on Friday last, and I have embraced some portions of the intervening time as other official calls and a slight indisposition would allow me to devote to its examination. I did not consider that any suggestions I could make would justify a further delay at this advanced stage of the session, while, at the same time, I am aware that this letter will need all the allowance which these circumstances can claim for it.

It is obvious that, in the consideration of any general and permanent system of national defence, comprehensive views are not only necessary, but professional experience and a knowledge of practical details; such information, in fact, as must be obtained by long and careful attention to the various subjects which form the elements of this inquiry. Although, therefore, I do not concur in all the suggestions contained in these reports, and more particularly in those which relate to the nature and extent of some of our preparations, still, I have thought it proper to lay them before you, rather than to substitute any peculiar views of my own for them. Both furnish facts highly interesting to the community, and if they anticipate dangers which it may be thought are not likely to happen, and suggest preparations which future exigencies will not probably require, they are still valuable documents, presenting the necessary materials for the action of the legislature. The report from the Engineer department, in particular, evinces an accurate knowledge of the whole subject, while, at the same time, its general views are sound and comprehensive. I consider it a very able document.

Under these circumstances, I have thought it proper to submit some general remarks, explanatory of my own views, concerning a practical system of defence, and which will show how far the plans and details are in conformity with my opinion. I feel that this course is due to myself.

I shall confine my observations to the maritime frontier. Our inland border rests, in the southwest and northeast, upon the possessions of civilized nations, and requires defensive preparations to meet those contingencies only which, in the present state of society, we may reasonably anticipate. In the existing intercourse of nations, hostilities can scarcely overtake us so suddenly as not to leave time to move the necessary force to any point upon these frontiers threatened with attack. I am not aware of any peculiar position upon either of these lines of separation which commands the approaches to the country, or whose possession would give much superiority to an invading or defensive force. In fact, the division is in both cases an artificial line through much of its extent, and a portion of the natural boundary offers scarcely any impediment to military operations. Under such circumstances, it seems altogether inexpedient to construct expensive fortifications, which would do little more than protect the space under cover of their guns; which are not required as places of *depot*; which guard no avenue of communication, and which would leave the surrounding country penetrable in all directions. Without indulging in any improper speculations concerning the ultimate destiny of any portion of the country in juxtaposition with us, or looking for security to any political change, we may safely anticipate that our own advance in all the elements of power will be at least equal to that of the people who adjoin us; nor does the most prudent forecast dictate any precautions founded upon the opinion that our relative strength will decrease and theirs increase. The lake frontier, indeed, presents some peculiar considerations; and I think the views submitted by the Engineer department respecting Lake Champlain are entitled to much weight. This long, narrow sheet of navigable water opens a direct communication into the States of New York and Vermont, while its outlet is in a foreign country, and is commanded by a position of great natural strength. It is also within a few miles of the most powerful and populous portion of Canada, and open to all its resources and energies. With a view, perhaps, to possible rather than probable events, it may be deemed expedient to construct a work at some proper site within our boundary, which shall close the entrance of the lake to all vessels ascending its outlet. As such a work, however, would be an advanced post, and, from circumstances, peculiarly liable to attack, its extent and defences should be in proportion to its exposure.

There is already a considerable commercial marine upon the four great lakes, Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Michigan, which are opened to the enterprise of our citizens. And this will increase with the augmenting population which is flowing in upon the regions washed by these internal seas. It is obvious that, from natural causes, the physical superiority will be found upon the southern shores of these lakes. The resolution of the Senate embraces the inquiry into the expediency of constructing permanent fortifications in this quarter. And this inquiry properly divides itself into two branches:

1st. The policy of fortifying the harbors upon the lakes; and

2d. The policy of commanding, by permanent works, the communications between them.

Both of these measures presuppose that the naval superiority upon these waters may be doubtful. But it is difficult to foresee the probable existence of any circumstances which would give this ascendancy to the other party. It is unnecessary to investigate the considerations which bear upon this subject, as they are too obvious to require examination. They are to be seen and felt in all those wonderful evidences of increase and improvement which are now in such active operation. A victorious fleet upon these lakes could disembark an army at almost any point. If a harbor were closed by fortifications, they would only have to seek the nearest beach and land their men from boats, so that no defences we could construct would secure us against invasion; and temporary block-houses and batteries would probably be found sufficiently powerful to repel the attacks of any vessels seeking to enter the narrow harbors upon the lakes, if we could foresee the existence of any circumstances which would induce an enemy to endeavor to force an entrance into them.

As to the communication between the lakes, the inquiry, from geographical causes, is necessarily restricted to that from Lake Erie to Lake Huron, and to the straits of Michilimackinac. Of the former, almost sixty miles consist of two rivers, completely commanded from their opposite banks, while the entrance into one of these, the river St. Clair, is impeded by a bar, over which there are but about eight feet of water. No armed vessels could force their way up these rivers while the shores were in an enemy's possession, who might construct batteries at every projecting point, and who, in fact, might in many places sweep the decks with musketry. As to the straits of Michilimackinac, they are too broad to be

commanded by stationary fortifications, even if any circumstances should lead to the construction and equipment of a hostile fleet upon the bleak and remote shores of Matchedask bay, in the northeastern extremity of Lake Huron.

I am therefore of opinion that our lake frontier requires no permanent defences, and that we may safely rely for its security upon those resources, both in the *personnel* and *matériel*, which the extent and other advantages our country insure to us, and which must give us the superiority in that quarter.

It may, perhaps, be deemed expedient to establish a *depot* for the reception of munitions of war in some part of the peninsula of Michigan, and to strengthen it by such defences as will enable it to resist any *coup de main* which may be attempted. From the geographical features of the country our possessions here recede from their natural points of support, and are placed in immediate contact with a fertile and populous part of the neighboring colony. In the event of disturbances, the ordinary communications might be interrupted, and it would probably be advisable to have in deposit a supply of all the necessary means for offensive or defensive operations, and to place these beyond the reach of any enterprising officer who might be disposed by a sudden movement to gain possession of them. The expenditure for such an object would be comparatively unimportant, even should the contingency be judged sufficiently probable to justify precautionary measures.

I had the honor, in a communication to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, dated February 19, 1836, a copy of which was sent to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives, to suggest the mode best adapted, in my opinion, to secure our frontier against the depredations of the Indians. The basis of the plan was the establishment of a road from some point upon the Upper Mississippi to Red river, passing west of Missouri and Arkansas, and the construction of posts in proper situations along it. I think the ordinary mode of construction ought not to be departed from. Stockaded forts with log block-houses have been found fully sufficient for all the purposes of defence against Indians. They may be built speedily, with little expense, and when necessary by the labor of the troops. Our Indian boundary has heretofore been a receding, not a stationary one, and much of it is yet of this character. And even where we have planted the Indians who have been removed, and guaranteed their permanent occupation of the possessions assigned to them, we may find it necessary, in the redemption of the pledge we have given to protect them, to establish posts upon their exterior boundary, and thus prevent collisions between them and the ruder indigenous tribes of that region. I think, therefore, that no works of a more permanent character than these should be constructed upon our Indian frontier. A cordon established at proper distances upon such a road, with the requisite means of operation deposited in the posts, and with competent garrisons to occupy them, would probably afford greater security to the advanced settlements than any other measures in our power. The dragoons should be kept in motion along it during the open season of the year, when Indian disturbances are most to be apprehended, and their presence and facility of movement would tend powerfully to restrain the predatory disposition of the Indians; and if any sudden impulse should operate to drive them into hostilities, the means of assembling a strong force, with all necessary supplies, would be at hand. And as circumstances permit, the posts in the Indian country now in the rear of this proposed line of operations should be abandoned, and the garrisons transferred to it.

But it is upon our maritime frontier that we are most exposed. Our coast for three thousand miles is washed by the ocean, which separates us from those nations who have made the highest advances in all the arts, and particularly in those which minister to the operations of war, and with whom, from our intercourse and political relations, we are most liable to be drawn into collision. If this great medium of communication—the element at the same time of separation and of union—interposes peculiar obstacles to the progress of hostile demonstrations, it also offers advantages which are not less obvious, and which to be successfully resisted require corresponding arrangements and exertions. These advantages depend on the economy and facility of transportation, on the celerity of movement, and on the power of an enemy to threaten the whole shore spread out before him and to select his point of attack at pleasure. A powerful hostile fleet upon the coast of the United States presents some of the features of a war where a heavy mass is brought to act against detachments which may be cut up in detail, although their combined force would exceed the assailing foe. Our points of exposure are so numerous and distant, that it would be impracticable to keep at each of them a force competent to resist the attack of an enemy prepared by his naval ascendancy and his other arrangements to make a sudden and vigorous inroad upon our shores. It becomes us, therefore, to inquire how the consequences of this state of things are to be best met and averted.

The first and most obvious, and in every point of view the most proper method of defence, is an augmentation of our naval means to an extent proportioned to the resources and the necessities of the nation. I do not mean the actual construction and equipment of vessels only. The number of those in service must depend on the state of the country at a given period. But I mean the collection of all such materials as may be preserved without injury, and a due encouragement of those branches of interest essential to the growth of a navy, and which may be properly nurtured by the government, so that on the approach of danger a fleet may be put to sea without delay sufficiently powerful to meet any force which will probably be sent to our coast.

Our great battle upon the ocean is yet to be fought; and we shall gain nothing by shutting our eyes to the nature of the struggle, or to the exertions we shall find it necessary to make. All our institutions are essentially pacific, and every citizen feels that his share of the common interest is affected by the derangement of business, by the enormous expense, and by the uncertain result of a war. This feeling presses upon the community and the government, and is a sure guarantee that we shall never be precipitated into a contest, nor embark in one, unless imperiously required by those considerations which leave no alternative between resistance and dishonor. Accordingly, all our history shows that we are more disposed to bear while evils ought to be borne, than to seek redress by appeals to arms. Still, however, a contest must come; and it behooves us, while we have the means and the opportunity, to look forward to its attendant circumstances, and to prepare for the consequences.

It is no part of my object to enter into the details of a naval establishment. That duty will be much more appropriately and ably performed by the proper department. But as some of the views I shall present on the subject of our system of fortifications must be materially affected by any general plan of naval operations which, in the event of hostilities, might be adopted, I am necessarily led to submit a few remarks, not professional, but general, upon the extent and employment of our military marine.

There is as little need of inquiry now into our moral as into our physical capacity to maintain a navy, and to meet upon equal terms the ships and seamen of any other nation. Our extended commerce, creating and created by those resources which are essential to the building and equipment of fleets, removes all

doubt upon the one point, and the history of our naval enterprise, from the moment when the colors were first hoisted upon the hastily-prepared vessels at the commencement of our revolutionary struggle to the last contest in which any of our ships have been engaged, is equally satisfactory upon the other. The achievements of our navy have stamped its character with the country and the world. The simple recital of its exploits is the highest eulogium which can be pronounced upon it.

With ample means, therefore, to meet upon the ocean, by which they must approach us, any armaments that may be destined for our shores, we are called upon by every prudential consideration to do so. In the first place, though all wars in which we may be engaged will probably be defensive in their character, undertaken to repel or resent some injury or to assert some right, and rendered necessary by the conduct of other nations, still the objects of the war can be best attained by its vigorous prosecution. Defensive in its causes, it should be offensive in its character. The greater injury we can inflict upon our opponent, the sooner and the more satisfactory will be the redress we seek. Our principal belligerent measures should have for their aim, to attack our antagonist where he is most vulnerable. If we are to receive his assaults, we abandon the vantage ground, and endeavor, in effect, to compel him to do us justice by inviting his descent upon our shores, and by all those consequences which mark the progress of an invading force, whether for depredation or for conquest. By the ocean only can we be seriously assailed, and by the ocean only can we seriously assail any power with which we are likely to be brought into collision.

But independently of the policy of making an adversary feel the calamities of war, it is obvious that, even in a defensive point of view a one, the ocean should be our great field of operations. No one would advocate the project of endeavoring to make our coast impervious to attack. Such a scheme would be utterly impracticable. A superior fleet, conveying the necessary troops, could effect a landing at numerous points upon our shores even if the best devised plan of fortifying them were consummated. And, from the nature of maritime operations, such a fleet could bring its whole strength to bear upon any particular position, and by threatening or assailing various portions of the coast, either anticipate the tardy movements of troops upon land, and effect the object before their concentration, or render it necessary to keep in service a force far superior to that of the enemy, but so divided as to be inferior to it upon any given point. These dangers and difficulties would be averted or avoided by the maintenance of a fleet competent to meet any hostile squadrons which might be detached to our seas. Our coast would thus be defended on the ocean, and the calamities of war would be as little felt as the circumstances of such a conflict would permit.

As to the other advantages of a navy in the protection of commerce, they do not come within the scope of my inquiries, and are not therefore adverted to. Nor is it necessary or indeed proper that I should present those considerations of distance, of exposure, and of station, which would render a fleet numerically inferior in the aggregate to that of the enemy, yet still sufficiently powerful upon our own coasts to meet and overcome any armament which could probably be sent here.

It seems to me, therefore, that our first and best fortification is the navy. Nor do I see any limit to our naval preparations, except that imposed by a due regard to the public revenues from time to time, and by the probable condition of other maritime nations. Much of the *matériel* employed in the construction and equipment of vessels is almost indestructible, or at any rate may be preserved for a long series of years; and if ships can be thus kept without injury upon the stocks by being built under cover, I do not see what should restrain us from proceeding to build as many as may be deemed necessary, and as fast as a due regard to their economical and substantial construction will permit; and to collect and prepare for immediate use all the munitions of war, and other articles of equipment not liable to injury or decay by the lapse of time. Nor do I see that these preparations should be strictly graduated by the number of seamen who would probably enter the service at this time or within any short period. To build and equip vessels properly requires much time, as well with reference to the execution of the work as to the proper condition of the materials employed. And the costly experiment made by England, when she too hastily increased her fleet about thirty years ago by building ships with improper materials and bad workmanship, ought to furnish us with a profitable lesson. These vessels soon decayed, after rendering very little service. Naval means should therefore be provided at a period of leisure, to be ready for immediate employment in a period of exigency; and a due regard to prudence dictates that these means should so far exceed the estimated demands of the service as to supply in the shortest time any loss occasioned by the hazards of the ocean and the accidents of war. We may safely calculate that the number of seamen in the United States will increase in proportion to that rapid augmentation which is going on in all the other branches of national interest. If we assume that at a given period we may expect to embark in war, our capacity to man a fleet will exceed our present means by a ratio not difficult to ascertain. And even then, by greater exertions and perhaps higher wages, a larger portion may be induced to enter the naval service, while no exertions can make a corresponding addition to the navy itself but at a loss of time and expense and a sacrifice of its permanent interest.

But whatever arrangements we may make to overcome any naval armaments sent out to assail us, we are liable to be defeated and to be exposed to all the consequences resulting from the ascendancy of an enemy. And the practical question is, what shall be done with a view to such a state of things? As I have already remarked, any attempt by fortifications to shut up our coast so that an enterprising foe with a victorious fleet conveying a competent force, and disposed to encounter all the risk of such an expedition, could not make his descent upon the shore, would be useless in itself, and would expose to just censure those who should project such a scheme. And, on the other hand, the government would, if possible, be still more censurable were our important maritime places left without any defensive works. Between these extremes is a practical medium, and to ascertain where it lies we must briefly look at the various considerations affecting the subject.

What have we to apprehend in the event of a war? Is it within the limits of a reasonable calculation that any enemy will be able and disposed to embark upon our coast an army sufficiently powerful to lay siege to our fortifications, and to endeavor by this slow and uncertain process to obtain possession of them? I put out of view the enormous expense attending such a plan; the distance of the scene of operations from the points of supply and support, with the consequent difficulties and dangers, and the possibility that the conveying fleet might be overpowered by a superior force, and the whole expedition captured or destroyed. All these are considerations which no prudent statesman directing such an enterprise will overlook. But beyond these is a question bearing still more directly upon the point under examination. Is there any object to be obtained sufficiently important to justify the risk of placing a body of land troops before one of these works, too strong to be carried by a *coup de main*, and endeavoring to destroy its defenses by a regular investment? I think there can be none.

I take it for granted that no nation would embark in the Quixotic enterprise of conquering this country. Any army, therefore, thrown upon our coast would push forward with some definite object to be attained by a prompt movement and by vigorous exertions. Our experience, more than half a century ago, demonstrated that an invading force could command little more than the position it actually occupied. The system of fortifications adopted in Europe is not applicable to our condition. There military movements must be made upon great avenues of communication, natural or artificial, and these are closed or defended by fortresses constructed with all the skill that science and experience can supply, and with all the means that wealth and power can command. An invading army must carry these positions by escalade or by siege, or leave sufficient detachments to blockade them, or must turn them and move on with all the difficulties attending the interruption of their communication, and with the dangers which such a force in their rear must necessarily occasion. Works of this character are keys to many of the European states, whose political safety depends upon their preservation. Their possession enables their governments to meet the first shock of war, and to prepare their arrangements, political or military, to resist or avert the coming storm. And, although during some of the wars which arose out of the French revolution, when, from causes which history is now developing, the armies of France set at defiance the received maxims of military experience, and justifying their apparent rashness by success, reduced with unexampled facility, or carried on their operations almost in contempt of the strongest fortifications, the subjugation of each of which had been till then the work of a campaign, still the opinion is yet entertained by many that this system of defence is best adapted to the condition of the European community.

There is also a striking difference between the political situation of those countries and that of ours which gives to these defensive preparations a character of importance which can never apply to the United States. The possession of a capital in the eastern hemisphere is too often the possession of the kingdom. Habits of feeling and opinion, political associations, and other causes, combine to give to the metropolis an undue ascendancy. Internal parties contending for superiority, and external enemies aiming at conquest, equally seek to gain possession of the seat of government. And the most careless observer of the events of the last half century must be struck with the fact that the fate of the capitals and the kingdoms of modern Europe are closely connected together. Under such circumstances, it may be prudent, by powerful fortresses, to bar the approaches to these favored places, and frequently to construct works to defend them from external attack, or to maintain their occupation against internal violence.

But there is nothing like this in our country, nor can there be till there is a total change in our institutions. Our seats of government are merely the places where the business of the proper departments is conducted, and have not themselves the slightest influence upon any course of measures, except what is due to public opinion and to their just share of it. If the machine itself were itinerant, the result would be precisely the same. Or if, by any of the accidents of war or pestilence, the proper authorities were compelled to change their place of convocation, the change would be wholly unobserved, except by the few whose personal convenience would be affected by the measure. Nor have our commercial capitals any more preponderating influence than our political ones. And although their capture by an enemy, and the probable loss of property and derangement of business which would be the result, might seriously affect the community, yet it would not produce the slightest effect upon the social or political systems of the country. The power belongs to all, and is exercised by all.

It follows, therefore, that an enemy could have no inducement to hazard an expedition against any of our cities under the expectation that their capture and possession would lead to political results favorable to them. Washington may indeed be taken again, and its fall would produce the same emotion which was everywhere felt when its former capture was known. But an enemy would retire from it with as few advantages as marked its first abandonment, and if his course were the same, with as few laurels as he won by its possession. I make these remarks because it seems to me that some of the principles of the European system of fortifications may possibly be transferred to this country without sufficient attention having been given to those circumstances, both geographical and political, which require a plan exclusively adapted to our own condition.

I consider some of the existing and projected works larger than are now necessary, and calculated for exigencies we ought not, with the prospects before us, to anticipate. If such is the fact, the objection is not only to the expense of their construction and preservation, but also to the greater difficulty of defending them, and the increased garrisons which must be provided and maintained. The hypothesis upon which their extent has been determined is that they may be exposed to investment both seaward and landward, and that they ought to be capable of resisting a combined attack, or, in other words, that their water batteries should be sufficient to repel an assailing squadron, and that their land defences should be sufficient to resist a besieging army.

It is certain that whatever works we erect should be so constructed as to be beyond the reach of any *coup de main* that would probably be attempted against them. And this capacity must depend upon their exposure and upon the facility with which they can be relieved. But this proposition is far different from one to construct them upon a scale of magnitude which presupposes they are to be formally invested by a powerful land force, and which provides for their ability to make a successful resistance. A dashing military or naval officer may be willing to risk something to get possession of an insulated post by a prompt movement, expecting to accomplish his enterprise before his adversary can be prepared or succor obtained; and this, even when he looks to no other advantage than the capture of the garrison, and the effect which a brilliant exploit is calculated to produce, and when he is aware that he must abandon his conquest with as much celerity as he attained it. But formal investments of fortified places, with all their difficulties, and expense, and uncertainty, are only undertaken when there is some object of corresponding importance to be expected. We have works constructed which it would require armies to reduce. Have we any reason to anticipate that they will be assailed by a force proportioned to their magnitude?

I have already remarked that a European power cannot expect to retain permanent possession of any part of this country. If, therefore, he succeed in overcoming or eluding our fleets, and is prepared with a respectable land force, and ready to risk its employment upon our territory, he can land at many points which we cannot close against him. His debarkation is not a question of practicability but of expediency. If a safe harbor or roadstead offers itself, and there is no defensive work to prevent his approach, he will, of course, land at the nearest point to the object of his marauding enterprise. If there is such a work, it will be a question of calculation whether it is better to attack and carry it, or to seek another, though more distant point of debarkation. I think there can be little doubt but there are few, if any, positions in our country which an enemy would not under such circumstances avoid. He would be aware of the facility of communication which our rivers, canals, and railroads afford, of the powerful use we should be

prepared to make of steam in its various forms of application, and of the immense force which in a short time could be concentrated upon a given point, and it is scarcely within the limits of possibility that he would venture formally to besiege one of our forts, or, if he did, that he would not repent his rashness. Neither the co-operation of his fleet nor the nearer proximity of the place of landing to the object of attack would induce him to seek these advantages at the cost which must attend the slow process of besieging a fort, when, by removing to another position, he would land in safety, and save in time, in promptness of movement, and in his escape from the perils of a doubtful contest, more than he would lose by the difference in distance.

I am aware it may be objected that the weakness of a work might tempt an enemy to attack it, and that it may be supposed the power of some of our fortifications to resist a siege may hereafter furnish the true reason why they may not be compelled to encounter one. Certainly the stronger a work is the less will it be exposed to danger; but this would not furnish a sufficient reason for making its defences out of reasonable proportion to its exposure. The true inquiry is, what circumstances will probably induce and enable an enemy to assail a given point, and with what force; and how can we best meet and repel him? And I believe a just consideration of this proposition will lead to the conclusion that there are scarcely any positions in our country where an enemy would venture to set down before a work too strong to resist a *coup de main*. In the view, therefore, which I take of this whole subject, it will be perceived that I do not merely suppose an enemy will not invest our larger works, but that they would not do so were these works much inferior to what they are, both in their dimensions and construction.

What object would justify an enemy in attempting to land an army upon our coast? He would not expect to lay waste the country, for such a mode of warfare is not to be anticipated in the present state of society. All that, under the most favorable circumstances, he could accomplish, would be to gain sudden possession of a town and levy contributions, or to destroy a naval establishment, commercial or military, and precipitately retire to his ships before his operations could be prevented, or his retreat intercepted. I cannot therefore concur in the suggestion made in the Engineer report, that the first of the three great objects to be attained by the fortifications of the first class should be to "prevent an enemy from forming a permanent or even a momentary establishment in the country." It is not suited to the present and prospective situation of the United States. I understand the establishments herein contemplated are not the temporary occupation of naval arsenals and cities for the purpose of destruction or plunder, because these objects are specially enumerated, but are lodgements where armies may be stationed, and whence they may issue to commit inroads into the country.

I refer in these remarks to our maritime coast generally. There are, no doubt, certain points less equal to self-defence than others, and where the preparation must be greater. Of this class is the delta of the Mississippi, not only in consequence of its many avenues of approach, but because its great natural highway does not, at present, allow those lateral supplies of the *personnel*, which, from geographical formation and from the state of the settlements, can be speedily thrown upon most other points of the country. This region, however, is admirably adapted to the use of steam batteries, and they will form its principal means of defence.

To apply these remarks to the plan of fortifications partly completed and partly projected. Fort Monroe, at Old Point Comfort, covers about sixty-three acres of ground, and requires, by the estimates of the Engineer department, two thousand seven hundred men to garrison it in time of war. Its full armament consists of 412 pieces of different descriptions and calibre. I have been desirous of comparing its superficial extent with some of the European fortresses, but the necessary information could not be obtained within the short time that could be allowed for the inquiry. I understand from General Gratiot, however, that it is probably larger than almost any of the single works in Europe which do not enclose towns within their circuit. Drinkwater, in his History of the Siege of Gibraltar, states that 572 guns were mounted upon that fortress.

The object to be attained by Fort Monroe, in conjunction with Fort Calhoun, intended to mount 232 guns, is to prevent an enemy from entering Hampton Roads, a safe and convenient roadstead. This object is important because this bay is perfectly landlocked, and has sufficient depth of water for the largest vessels, and is withal so near the capes of the Chesapeake that it furnishes the best station which an enemy could occupy for annoying our commerce, and for committing depredations upon the shores of that extensive estuary; but these works do not command the entrance into the Chesapeake, nor is Hampton Roads the only safe anchorage for a hostile fleet. Their possession, therefore, does not exclude an enemy from these waters, though they will compel him to resort to less convenient positions from whence to carry on his enterprises. A hostile squadron reaching the Chesapeake and finding the entrance into Hampton Roads guarded by sufficient works, though much less extensive than those at Fort Monroe, would necessarily consider whether the possession of that roadstead is so important as to justify the debarkation of a large body of land troops, and to attempt to carry the works by regular approaches, and this in the face of the strenuous efforts which would be made to relieve it by all the aids afforded by the most improved facilities of communication, and by the light and heavy steam batteries which, upon the approach of war, would be launched upon the Chesapeake, and which, during periods of calm or in certain winds, could approach the hostile ships and drive them from their anchorage, or compel them to surrender, and most of which, from their draught of water, could take refuge in the inlets that other armed vessels could not enter. And even if the works were carried, they could not be maintained without the most enormous expense, nor, in fact, without efforts which no government three thousand miles off could well make; and all this while Lynnhaven bay, York bay, the Rappahannock, Tangier island, the mouth of the Potomac, and many other places, furnish secure anchorage, and are positions from which an enemy having the superiority could not be excluded, and while, in fact, a great part of the Chesapeake may be considered as affording good anchorage ground for large ships. Neither of them is equal to Hampton Roads, but most or all of them furnish stations for occupation and observation which would render it unnecessary to purchase the superior advantages of Hampton Roads by the sacrifice and hazard which would attend the effort. The occlusion of this roadstead does not secure Norfolk, important as it is from its commerce and navy yard. It only prevents the access of ships-of-war to it; and against these there is an interior line of defence, which may be considered as accessory to, and if necessary, independent of, the other. And a land force, deeming the destruction of the navy yard at Norfolk a sufficient object to justify such an expedition, would not sit down before Fort Monroe, if its scale of defence were far inferior to what it now is, but would debark at Lynnhaven bay, where there is no impediment, and march in five or six hours through an open country to Norfolk.

New York is, in every point of view, our most important harbor, and its defences should provide for every reasonable contingency. The Engineer report recommends three classes of works: an exterior one for the protection of the harbor; an interior one to shut up Raritan bay; and a third to prevent a hostile fleet from approaching the city through the sound nearer than the vicinity of Throg's Point. The importance of the first class cannot be doubted. That of the second depends on the value of Raritan bay to an enemy as an anchorage ground, and on the utility of excluding him from a landing at Gravesend bay, upon Long Island, whence an army could march, without obstruction, to Brooklyn and New York. The third is proposed to be erected in order to bar his access to the lower part of the sound, or, more accurately speaking, to prevent his reaching Hell Gate, a natural barrier which no fleet could pass, and which is within ten miles of the city. Here, if his aim were New York, he would land, and would find no works to prevent his approach. The two forts proposed to be erected at Throg's Neck and Wilkins's Point, eight miles further up the sound, would compel him to debark beyond the reach of their guns, and would thus add that distance to his march, while, on the north shore, Harlem river would be interposed between him and the city. On the Long Island side there would be no difference but that occasioned by the distance.

It is obvious, then, that, in the consideration of this plan, involving an estimated expenditure, in the aggregate, of \$5,807,969, and efficient garrisons in time of war of 9,000 men, a close investigation should be made into all the circumstances likely to influence the operations of an enemy. Is the anchorage ground between the Narrows and Sandy Hook of sufficient value to an enemy, looking to the risk of his occupation of the coast, and to the doubts that may be reasonably entertained of the result of so great an experiment, to be carried on, in fact, in the sea, to authorize the commencement of these works without a new examination? Or is the probability of the disembarkation of an army at Gravesend bay, in preference to some other point upon the coast of Long Island, if a convenient one exists, so great as to require these preparations? The same questions may be asked respecting Wilkins's Point. The work at Throg's Point is in the process of construction; and as the river is only about three-fourths of a mile wide at this place, I think its completion will be sufficient for this line of defence till the proposed general examination can take place.

The situation of New York affords a fine theatre for the operation of floating batteries; and whether a sufficient number of them would secure it from the designs of an enemy better than the full completion of the extensive system of permanent fortifications recommended, is a question deserving investigation. Such an investigation I recommend; and after all the necessary facts and considerations are presented, the government should proceed to place this commercial metropolis of the country in a state of security.

The works at Newport cover about twenty acres, and will mount 468 guns, and will need for their defence about 2,400 men. I cannot myself foresee the existence of any circumstances which now call for a fortress of this magnitude in the very heart of New England, constructed, not merely to command the harbor of Newport, but to resist a siege which would probably require nearly 20,000 men to carry it on. I am at a loss to conjecture what adequate motive could induce a foreign government to detach a fleet and army upon this enterprise. The expense would be enormous. The French army that invaded Egypt was less than 40,000 men, and required for its protection and transportation between 500 and 600 vessels. The army that conquered Algiers was about equal in force, and required, it is said, about 400 transports besides the ships-of-war. This scale of preparation for enterprises against the shores of the Mediterranean may enable us to form some conception of the arrangements that would be necessary to send across the ocean to this country, in the present day of its power, an expedition strong enough to form an establishment upon our shores, and to furnish it with supplies necessary to its subsistence and operations.

It has been supposed, indeed, by the board of engineers, that an army would find sufficient reason for the occupation of Rhode Island in the consideration that it would afford a secure lodgement whence expeditions could be sent to every part of our coast. But it is to be observed that no part of Narraganset bay is necessary for the safety of a hostile fleet watching that part of our coast. Gardiner's bay, in that vicinity, is a most safe and convenient station, which was occupied by the British during almost the whole of the late war; and it is pretty clear that it cannot be defended by any stationary fortifications that can be constructed. If it can by floating batteries, so may Narraganset bay, and the enemy thus prevented from occupying the latter also, without these extensive arrangements, requiring, after Fort Adams shall have been completed at an expense of \$1,312,000, four other forts and a sea wall to be constructed, and \$1,157,000 to be expended.

I do not think that the most prudent forecast ought to lead to the apprehension that a force competent to seize such a position would be sent to our country, or that any circumstances could enable them to maintain it in the face of the vigorous efforts that would be made to recover it, and in the midst of a country abounding in all the means to give effect to their exertions. But perhaps the most striking objection to the completion of this extensive plan is, that under no possible circumstance can it effect the desired object. That object, if I understand it, is not the mere exclusion of an enemy from Rhode Island, but it is to prevent him from taking possession of a safe and convenient position whence he could detach his forces, by means of his naval superiority, to any other part of the coast which would thus be exposed to his depredations.

The value of Gardiner's bay as a place of naval rendezvous I have already described. Block island, in its neighborhood, could be occupied by troops desiring only a lodgement; and so could Nantucket island and Martha's Vineyard; and these are only a few hours' sail from Narraganset bay. Buzzard's bay is also a safe and capacious harbor which cannot be defended, and Martha's Vineyard sound affords commodious places of anchorage. A fleet riding in these moorings would have under its command all the islands in this group, and could secure its communications with its land forces encamped upon them, which would thus be enabled at any proper time to throw itself upon other parts of the coast. It may be doubted, if there were not a cannon mounted upon Rhode Island, whether an enemy acquainted with the topography and resources of this country would select it as his place of arms, if I may so term it, when there are islands in the neighborhood which would answer this purpose nearly as well, and where he would be in perfect safety as long as he could maintain his naval ascendancy; and longer than that he could not, under any circumstances, occupy Rhode Island. And if I rightly appreciate the strength and spirit of that part of the country, his tenure in any event would be short and difficult. I do not mean to convey the idea that Rhode Island should not be defended. I think it should be; but I do not think that precautions should be taken against events which are not likely to happen. As there is no naval

establishment here, it is not necessary to enter into any question concerning defensive arrangements exclusively connected with that object.

It will be perceived, also, that it is proposed to fortify Mount Desert island, on the coast of Maine, and that the expense is estimated at five hundred thousand dollars, and the number of the garrison competent to maintain it at one thousand men. This proposition is founded not on the value of this harbor to us, for it possesses little, and is, in effect, unoccupied; but on account of its importance to the enemy. Were there no other secure position they could occupy in that quarter, and which could not be defended, I should think the views submitted upon this branch of the subject entitled to great weight; but there are many indentations upon this coast affording safe anchorage, and which are either not capable of being defended, or from their great number would involve an enormous expense which no sound views of the subject could justify. An enemy, therefore, cannot be deprived of the means of stationing himself upon this coast; and before this expenditure at Mount Desert island is encountered, it ought to be clearly ascertained that the difference, in its practical advantages to an enemy, between the occupation of Mount Desert island and that of some of the other roadsteads in this quarter incapable of defence, would be sufficiently great to warrant this measure. My present impression is that it would not.

And on the subject of roadsteads generally, with a few exceptions depending on their local positions, I am inclined to the opinion that any attempt to fortify them would be injudicious. I do not speak of harbors and inlets which are occupied by cities and towns, but of mere anchorage grounds, deriving their value from the shelter they afford. If all could be defended, and an enemy excluded from them, the advantages would justify any reasonable expenditure. But this is impracticable; and I doubt whether the circumstances in which most of them differ give such marked superiority to those we can defend over those we cannot as to lead to any attempt to fortify them, in the first instance, and to maintain garrisons in them during a war.

I have adverted to these particular cases in order to present my views more distinctly than I could do by mere general observations; certainly not from the remotest design of criticising the reports and the labors of the able professional men to whom the subject has been referred, nor of pursuing the investigation into any further detail.

I consider the duty of the government to afford adequate protection to the sea-coast a subject of paramount obligation; and I believe we are called upon by every consideration of policy to push the necessary arrangements as rapidly as the circumstances of the country and the proper execution of the work will allow. I think every town large enough to tempt the cupidity of an enemy should be defended by works fixed or floating, suited to its local position and sufficiently extensive to resist such attempts as would probably be made against it. There will, of course, after laying down such a general rule, be much latitude of discretion in its application. Upon this branch of the subject, I would give to the opinion of the engineer officers great and almost controlling weight, after the proper limitations are established. These relate principally to the magnitude of the works; and if I am correct in the views I have taken of this branch of the subject, a change in the system proposed is necessary. Works should not be projected upon the presumption that they are to be exposed to, and must be capable of resisting, the attacks of a European army with its battering train and all its preparations for a regular siege. Neither our relative circumstances, nor those of any nation with which we shall probably be brought into conflict, can justify us in such an anticipation. All the defences should be projected upon a scale proportioned to the importance of the place, and should be calculated to resist any naval attack and any sudden assault that a body of land troops might make upon them; but further than this it appears to me we ought not to go. The results at Stonington, at Mobile Point, at Fort Jackson, and at Baltimore, during the late war, show that formidable armaments may be successfully resisted with apparently inferior means. These, indeed, do not furnish examples to be followed as to the scale of our preparations, but they show what stationary batteries have done in our country against slips-of-war.

It is to be observed that the great object of our fortifications is to exclude a naval force from our harbors. This end they ought fully to answer; and in this problem there are two conditions to be fulfilled:

1. That they be able to resist any naval batteries that will probably be placed against them; and
2. That they be also able to resist any *coup de main* or escalade which might be attempted by land.

An open battery, under many circumstances, might fulfil the first condition, but not the second; and therefore these works should be closed and regularly constructed. It is not to be denied that the proper boundary between the magnitude and nature of the works necessary to attain the objects indicated and those required to resist successfully a formal investment will sometimes become a matter of doubt, nor that circumstances may not be stated which might induce an enemy to open his trenches against one of these works because its capacity for defence was not greater. That capacity, however, with relation to the question under consideration, has a far more intimate connexion with the magnitude than with the form of the works, because, if unnecessarily large, they entail upon the country a serious evil in the increased means for their defence, independently of the additional expense in their construction. It is principally, therefore, in the latter point of view that I have presented the doubts which I have expressed upon this point.

Among the hypothetical cases heretofore stated by the board of engineers was one which supposed that an army of twenty thousand men might be assembled upon one of the flanks of our coast, and that we ought to be prepared, at every important point, to resist the first shock of such a force. I have already glanced at the reasons, geographical, political, financial, and prudential, which, in my opinion, leave little room to expect that any enemy will, hereafter, project an enterprise of this magnitude, so certain in its expense, so uncertain in its result, and so disproportioned to any object which could probably be attained. And the suggestion which was made by the board of defending the city of Washington by works erected near the mouth of the Patuxent proceeds upon similar views. Our navy, our floating batteries, our means of communication and concentration, seem to me far better adapted to the defence of this city than forts at the distance of nearly fifty miles, whose principal effect, if an enemy were resolved upon the enterprise, would be to compel him to make a *detour* in his expedition, or which would send him to some part of the coast of the bay between the Patuxent and Annapolis, or into the Potomac, where his descent would be uninterrupted, and where he would be but little, if any, further from Washington than at the head of navigation of the Patuxent.

Even during the last war, when the navy of Great Britain rode triumphant upon the ocean, but one serious attempt was made to force an entrance into a fortified harbor, and that was unsuccessful. The greatest possible force which can be brought, and the greatest possible resistance which can be applied, do not constitute a practical rule for the construction of our fixed defences. Moral considerations must also

have weight. Probabilities must be examined. The power of the permanent batteries is one of the elements of security. So are the dangers of dispersion, and shipwreck, and all the hazards of a distant expedition, as these must operate on the councils of any country meditating such an enterprise, the efforts of our navy, the co-operation of the floating defences, and the troops which may be ready to meet the enemy upon his debarkation or march.

In submitting these reflections, I am desirous only of discharging the duty confided to me. I am gratified that the whole subject will be presented for the consideration of Congress in a systematic form, and that the principles of its future prosecution can now be settled. The plan originally devised was recommended upon great consideration, and, at the time its initiatory measures were adopted, was calculated for the state of the country. We had just come out of a severe struggle, and had felt the want of adequate preparation, and, above all, we had seen and deplored the circumstances which gave the enemy undisturbed possession of the Chesapeake, and its disastrous consequences. And it was to be expected that our arrangements for future defence should be planned upon the then existing state of things. I imagine there were few who did not concur in this sentiment. Because, therefore, some of our works, from the wonderful advancement of the country in all the elements of power, and from the development of new means of annoyance, are larger than are found necessary at this time, still this does not bring into question the wisdom of the original measure. And, as it is, they are most valuable and useful; but the experience we have acquired may be profitably employed in re-examining the plans proposed for the prosecution of the system, and in inquiring whether the change which has taken place in the condition of the country will not justify a corresponding change in the nature of our preparations, and whether we may not depend more upon floating, and less upon stationary defences.

During the period which has intervened since the last war we have nearly doubled in our population, and all our other resources have probably increased in a still greater ratio. Certainly some of the facilities and means of defence are augmented beyond any rational expectations. The power of transporting troops and munitions of war has already opened new views upon this subject; and such is the progress and probable extent of the new system of intercommunication, that the time will soon come when almost any amount of physical force may be thrown, in a few hours, upon any point threatened by an enemy. Nashville may succor New Orleans in sixty hours; Cincinnati may aid Charleston in about the same time; Pittsburgh will require but twenty-four hours to relieve Baltimore; and troops from that city and from Boston may leave each place in the morning and meet in New York in the evening. This wonderful capacity for movement increases, in effect, some of the most important elements of national power. It neutralizes one of the great advantages of an assailing force, choosing its point of attack, and possessing the necessary means of reaching it. Detachments liable, under former circumstances, to be cut off in detail, may now be concentrated without delay, and most of the garrisons upon the seaboard may be brought together, and, after accomplishing the object of their concentration, be returned to their stations in time to repel any attack meditated against them.

The improvements which are making in the application of steam have furnished another most important agent in the work of national protection. There can be but little doubt that floating batteries, propelled by this agent, will be among the most efficient means of coast defence. In our large estuaries, such as the bays of New York, of the Delaware, and of the Chesapeake, they will be found indispensable; and of the most important advantages to be anticipated from the works at Old Point Comfort is the security they will afford to the floating batteries co-operating with them, and which will find a secure shelter in Hampton Roads. A hostile fleet, about to enter the Chesapeake, would certainly calculate the means of annoyance to which it would be exposed by these formidable vessels. During a calm they would take a distant position, insuring their own safety, while, with their heavy guns, they might cripple and destroy the enemy; and their power of motion would enable them, under almost all circumstances, to approach the fleet, and to retire, when necessary, where they could not be pursued. I think it doubtful whether a squadron would anchor in the Chesapeake, or proceed up it, if a competent number of these batteries were maintained and placed in proper positions.

These considerations may well lead us to doubt the necessity of such extensive permanent works, while their non-existence at the time the system was adopted justifies the views which then prevailed; and, without advancing any rash conjecture, we may anticipate such improvements in this branch of the public service as will make it the most efficient means of coast defence. These vessels, properly constructed, may become floating forts almost equal to permanent fortifications in their power of annoyance and defence, and in other advantages far superior to them. Being transferable defences, they can be united upon any point, and a few of them be thus enabled to protect various places. We have been brought by circumstances to a more rigid investigation of our means of defence, and to a re-examination of the whole subject. After an interval of twenty years of tranquillity, public sentiment and the attention of the government were, by unexpected circumstances, more forcibly directed to this matter. The result cannot fail to be advantageous. The whole subject can be now re-examined by Congress, with all the benefits which much experience has brought, and with the advantage of adapting the system to the advanced state of the country.

There are two bills for fortifications now pending before Congress. One before the House, amounting to \$2,180,000, and intended to prosecute works already actually commenced. The estimates for this bill may, therefore, be considered necessary in themselves, under any view of the general subject, and not unreasonable in amount for the present year, because they include the operations of two years. The incidental expenses, however, may be safely reduced one-half, as it will not be necessary to make such extensive repairs as were considered requisite when the estimates were prepared.

The bill pending before the Senate contains appropriations for nineteen new works, and for the sum of \$600,000, to be expended for steam batteries. The estimates on which this bill was founded were prepared at a time when prudence required that arrangements should be made for a different state of things from that which now exists. An examination of the general system of defence was not then expedient; and the means of protecting the most exposed points, agreeably to information previously collected, were asked of Congress. It was no time then to stop, and, instead of prosecuting established plans vigorously, to lose the period of action by surveys, and examinations, and discussions. But the opportunity is now afforded, without danger to the public interest, of applying the principles suggested to the works under consideration.

It cannot be doubted but that fortifications at the following places, enumerated in this bill, will be necessary:

At Penobscot bay, for the protection of Bangor, &c.; at Kennebec river; at Portland; at Portsmouth;

at Salem; at New Bedford; at New London; upon Staten Island; at Sollers's flats; a redoubt on Federal Point; for the Barrancas; for Fort St. Philip.

These proposed works all command the approach to places sufficiently important to justify their construction under any circumstances that will probably exist. I think, therefore, that the public interest would be promoted by the passage of the necessary appropriations for them. As soon as these are made, such of these positions as may appear to require it can be examined, and the form and extent of the works adapted to existing circumstances if any change be desirable. The construction of those not needing examination can commence immediately, and that of the others as soon as the plans are determined upon. By this proceeding, therefore, a season may be saved in the operations.

The other works contained in this bill are:

For Provincetown.—And this proposition may be safely submitted to another inquiry, as the practicability of excluding an enemy from any shelter in Massachusetts bay, a matter of deep interest, and as a work at Provincetown are closely connected.

For Rhode Island, Narraganset bay.—This work may await the result of the views that may be eventually taken on the subject of fortifying this bay.

For a work at the Delaware outlet of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal.—This may be postponed without injury till next season; and in the meantime a project for the floating defences of the Delaware considered, and perhaps the size of the proposed work reduced.

For a work at the breaker.—Until the effect of the deposits which are going on in this important artificial harbor are fully ascertained, I consider it injudicious to erect a permanent work for its defence. Another year will, perhaps, settle the question, and if the result is favorable an adequate fortification should be constructed here without delay.

For forts on the Patuxent river and at Cedar Point.—Both of these works are liable to some of the objections stated, and I think they had better be postponed for more mature consideration.

For fortifications at the mouth of the St. Mary's, Georgia.—This proposition may also be safely submitted to examination.

The estimate for steam batteries may be reduced to \$100,000. That sum can be profitably employed.

If these appropriations are early made, most if not all these works can be put in operation this season, and the money usefully applied as fast as their progress will justify; and I think the measure would be expedient. But it is to be remembered that the power of the department to push them during the present year will depend on the reorganization of the corps of engineers. If that corps is not increased it will be unnecessary to make the appropriations in the bill before the Senate, as the objects contained in the other bill will be sufficient to occupy the time of the present officers of the corps.

Should it be deemed proper to re-examine the subject of the proposed fortifications generally, I would then recommend that an appropriation of \$30,000 be made to defray the expenses of a board, including surveyors, &c.

My reflections upon the whole subject lead to the following practical suggestions on the great subject of the measures for the defence of the country:

1. An augmentation of the navy upon the principles before stated.
2. The adoption of an efficient plan for the organization of the militia.

Having already, in two of the annual reports I have had the honor to make to you, expressed my sentiments upon this subject, I have nothing new to lay before you, either with relation to its general importance or to the necessary practical details. I consider it one of the most momentous topics that can engage the attention of Congress; and the day that sees a plan of organization adopted suited to the habits of our people and the nature of our institutions, and fitted to bring into action the physical strength of the country, with a competent knowledge of their duty, and just ideas of discipline and subordination, will see us the strongest nation, for the purposes of self-defence, on the face of the globe. Certainly such an object is worthy the attention of the legislature.

3. The cultivation of military science, that we may keep pace with the improvements which are made in Europe, and not be compelled to enter into a contest with an adversary whose superior knowledge would give him pre-eminent advantages. War is an advancing science. Many an original genius and many an acute intellect are at all times at work upon it; and the European communities have such a relation to one another that the profession of arms is peculiarly encouraged, and every effort made to place their military establishments, not at the highest numerical point, but in the best condition for efficient service, both with respect to its *moral* and *material*. It is not by the mere reading of professional authors that the necessary instruction in this branch of knowledge can be obtained; there must be study and practice; a union of principles and details, which can best be obtained by a course of education directed to this object. This, I think, is one of the greatest advantages of the Military Academy. It cannot have escaped the recollection of those who were upon the theatre of action at the commencement of the last war that the first year was almost spent in a series of disasters, which, however, brought their advantages. We were comparatively ignorant of the state of military science, and we did not fully recover our true position till we had received many severe lessons; at what an expense of life and treasure need not be stated.

4. The skeleton of a regular establishment, to which any necessary additions may be made, securing, at the same time, economy, with a due power of expansion, and the means of meeting a war with all the benefit of a regularly organized force. This object is attained by our present army.

5. The preparation and proper distribution of all the munitions of war agreeably to the views hereinafter submitted.

6. I think all the defensive works now in the process of construction should be finished agreeably to the plans upon which they have been projected.

7. All the harbors and inlets upon the coast where there are cities or towns whose situation and importance create just apprehension of attack, and particularly where we have public naval establishments, should be defended by works proportioned to any exigency that may probably arise.

Having already presented my general views upon this branch of the inquiry, I need not repeat the practical limitations which I propose for adoption. But before any expenditure is incurred for new works, I think an examination should be made in every case, in order to apply these principles to the proposed plan of operations, and thus reduce the expense of construction where this can properly be done, and also the eventual expense of maintaining garrisons required to defend works disproportioned to the objects sought to be attained. I would organize a board for this object, with special instructions for its government.

8. Provision should be made for the necessary experiments to test the superiority of the various plans that may be offered for the construction and use of steam batteries; I mean batteries to be employed as accessories in the defence of the harbors and inlets and in aid of the permanent fortifications.

The progressive improvement in the application of the power of steam renders it inexpedient, at any given time, to make extensive arrangements, connected with this class of works, with a view to their future employment. The improvement of to-day may be superseded by the experience of to-morrow; and modes of application may be discovered, before any exigency arises, rendering a resort to these defences necessary, which may introduce an entire revolution into this department of art and industry. Still, however, experiments should be made, and a small number of these vessels constructed. Their proper draught of water, their form and equipment, the situation and security of their machinery, the number, calibre, and management of their guns, and the best form of the engines to be used, are questions requiring much consideration, and which can only be determined by experience. And there can be little doubt that suitable rewards would soon put in operation the inventive faculties of some of our countrymen, and lead to the tender of plans practically suited to the circumstances. As we acquire confidence by our experience, arrangements could be made for collecting and preparing the indestructible materials for the construction and equipment of these vessels, as far as such a measure may not interfere with any probable change which at the time may be anticipated in the application of the power of steam.

9. I recommend a reconsideration of the project for fortifying the roadsteads or open anchorage grounds, and its better adaptation to the probable future circumstances of the country.

And I would suggest that the works which are determined on be pushed with all reasonable vigor, that our whole coast may be placed beyond the reach of injury or insult, as soon as a just regard to circumstances will permit. No objections can arise to this procedure on the ground of expense, because, whatever system may be approved by the legislature, nothing will be gained by delaying its completion beyond the time necessary to the proper execution of the work. In fact, the cost will be greater the longer we are employed in it, not only for obvious reasons arising out of general superintendence and other contingencies, but because accidents are liable to happen to unfinished works, and the business upon them is deranged by the winter, when they must be properly secured; and the season for resuming labor always finds some preparations necessary, which would not have been required had no interruption happened.

But the political considerations which urge forward this great object are entitled to much more weight. When once completed we should feel secure. There is probably not a man in the country who did not look with some solicitude during the past season at our comparatively defenceless condition when the issue of our discussions with France was uncertain, and who did not regret that our preparations during the long interval of peace we had enjoyed had not kept pace with our growth and importance. We have now this lesson to add to our other experience. Adequate security is not only due from the government to the country, and the conviction of it is not only satisfactory, but the knowledge of its existence cannot fail to produce an influence upon other nations, as well in the advent of war itself as in the mode of conducting it. If we are prepared to attack and resist, the chances of being compelled to embark in hostilities will be diminished much in proportion to our preparation. An unprotected commerce, a defenceless coast, and a military marine, wholly inadequate to the wants of our service, would indeed hold out strong inducements to other nations to convert trifling pretexts into serious causes of quarrel.

There are two suggestions connected with the prosecution of our works which I venture to make:

First. That the corps of engineers should be increased. The reasons for this measure have been heretofore submitted, and the proposition has been recommended by you to Congress. I will merely add, upon the present occasion, that the officers of this corps are not sufficiently numerous for the performance of the duties committed to them, and that, if an augmentation does not take place, the public interest will suffer in a degree far beyond the value of any pecuniary consideration connected with this increase; and

Secondly. I think that when the plan of a work has been approved by Congress, and its construction authorized, the whole appropriation should be made at once, to be drawn from the treasury in annual instalments to be fixed by the law. This mode of appropriation would remedy much of the inconvenience which has been felt for years in this branch of the public service. The uncertainty respecting the appropriations annually deranges the business, and the delay which biennially takes place in the passage of the necessary law reduces the alternate season of operations to a comparatively short period. An exact inquiry into the effect which the present system of making the appropriations has had upon the expense of the works would probably exhibit an amount far greater than is generally anticipated.

The report from the Ordnance department shows the quantity and nature of the munitions of war estimated to be eventually necessary, and their probable cost, including new establishments necessary for their fabrication and preservation. The conjectural amount is \$29,955,537.

Believing it not expedient at present to make any preparations upon a scale of this magnitude, I have deemed it proper to accompany this report with a brief statement of my own views, where I depart from the suggestions that are presented in this document.

As our fortifications are constructed, their armaments should be provided; and the amount in depot should at all times exceed the anticipated demand, to meet the casualties of the service. We have now on hand 1,818 new cannon for sea-coast defence, and about 1,000 others, most of which are either useless or of doubtful character. The works actually finished, or so far completed as to admit of a part of their armament being placed in them, require about 2,000 guns. They are calculated ultimately to mount about 600 more. Others in the process of construction will require about 1,400. So far we have certain data for our estimates, unless, indeed, which I am inclined to believe, it should not be found necessary ever to provide the full complement destined for the largest of these works. Beyond this, the subject is conjectural, and the quantity needed must depend upon the principles that may be adopted in the further progress of the system of fortifications. There are four private foundries at which the public cannon are cast. These, if their whole attention were devoted to the object, could manufacture from 1,200 to 1,500 annually. As to carriages and other supplies, the amount that could be procured within a reasonable period is almost indefinite. Iron carriages are now made for all the casemate batteries, and they have not only the advantage of indestructibility from the atmosphere, but, requiring no seasoned materials, they may be supplied by the foundries through the country to almost any extent.

We have two armories for the manufacture of small arms, and there are seven private establishments which fabricate arms for the government. All these supplies are of the best description, and are submitted to a rigid inspection, which prevents imposition. The armories can at present turn out about

27,000 arms annually, and probably 11,000 or 12,000 could be made at existing private establishments. Should any exigency require larger supplies, the quantity can be much increased. We have now on hand about 700,000 small arms, and there have been issued to the States about 180,000 muskets, 25,000 rifles, 30,000 pistols, and 378 field cannon and carriages, under the act for arming the militia. If 100,000 of these muskets and rifles are preserved, there are in the country 800,000 of those species of arms belonging to the general or State governments.

What may be considered a proper supply is a question admitting much difference of opinion. It will be seen that the Ordnance department fixes the amount at about 600,000, in addition to what are now on hand, and including the number necessary to arm the militia. We had, at the commencement of the last war, 240,000 muskets, and during its progress 60,000 more were made and purchased. At its termination there were but 20,000 at the various arsenals. The residue were in the hands of the troops, or had been lost in the service. This consumption was greater, I think, than was necessary, or than would probably again take place. A plan of accountability has been introduced by which the men are charged with the arms they receive, and if these are improperly lost or injured, the value is deducted from their pay. The paymasters cannot settle with them till this matter is adjusted.

The stock of small arms in Great Britain in depot, in 1817, was.....	818, 282
In the public service.....	200, 974

Total	1, 019, 256
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The number in depot in France, in 1811, was 600,000, not including the great number in service.

My own impression is, that 1,000,000 small arms may be considered a competent supply for the United States; and if so, a large deduction may be made from the estimate of the Ordnance department under this head of expenditure. Although the component materials of these arms are almost imperishable, still it is not expedient to keep a stock unnecessarily large on hand, because there is not only some risk and expense in their preservation, but because, like every other article manufactured by man, they are no doubt susceptible of great improvement; and it may be that those now made may be superseded by an improved model, which, once introduced, must be adopted, at whatever expense or inconvenience, by all nations. And the ingenious invention lately exhibited in this city, by which a series of balls in separate charges are brought by a rotary motion to a common place of discharge, suggests the possibility of a revolution in the form of our fire-arms.

On the subject of depots for these arms, I accord with the general suggestions made by the colonel of ordnance. I think the number should be increased, and arms placed in every part of the country ready to be used as circumstances may require.

It will be observed that in the estimate I have made I confine myself to the armament for the public service connected with the actual defence of the country, whether to be used by the army or militia in time of war; but I do not extend my views to a supply for arming the militia, in order to discipline them in time of peace. The extent of this policy is a question not necessary in the consideration of the subject before me.

As the arms in depot approach whatever number may be assumed as the proper maximum, the necessity for additional armories becomes less. When our stock is once completed, the present armories, without any aid from the private establishments, will be able to supply the annual consumption. I think, therefore, that two additional armories, as suggested by the Ordnance department, are not wanted; and, indeed, although there are considerations attending the transportation of the rude and the manufactured article, and other circumstances which would justify the establishment of a new armory upon the western waters at present, yet, if the measure is not carried into effect soon, its importance will annually diminish.

But a national foundry for cannon, both for the military and naval service, and, perhaps, two in different sections of the country, should be erected without delay. The best interests of the public require it. But I have nothing to add to the suggestions made upon this subject in my last annual report.

As to field artillery, the extent to which it shall be provided must depend upon the views of the legislature concerning the expediency of issuing it to the militia. If a more efficient organization does not take place, I think the expenditure on this account may well be saved to the public treasury. I consider all attempts to improve the condition of the militia, upon the present plan, as so nearly useless, that the whole system has become a burden upon the public, without any corresponding advantage. The principal benefit which results from the existing state of things is the power to call into service such portions of the population as may be wanted. But this may be attained by a simple classification, without the cumbersome machinery which at present creates expense and trouble, and which, while it promises little, performs still less.

Very respectfully, sir, I have the honor to be, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

The President of the United States

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, Washington, March 30, 1836.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit herewith the copy of a report prepared in fulfillment of the requirement of the first inquiry contained in the resolution of the Senate of the 18th of February last. The views presented by Colonel Totten on the subject are full and explicit, and are consonant with the principles heretofore advocated by this department. The report is therefore respectfully submitted, without any further comments.

Very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

C. GRATIOT, Chief Engineer.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1836.

Sir: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to hand in some remarks on the fortification of the frontier of the United States.

And am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient,

JOS. G. TOTTEN, *Lt. Col. Eng., Brevet Colonel.*

Brig. Gen. CH. GRATIOT, *Chief Engineer, Washington.*

In presenting a summary statement of the general system of the defence of the country by fortifications, as proposed and in part executed, it is proper to refer for much information as to localities, as to particular projects, and for statements and arguments somewhat elaborate, to communications made at different times by the board of engineers for fortifications.

These communications, of a nature forbidding too great publicity, are to be found in the records of the War Department, in the shape of reports of the board of engineers of 1817, 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, and 1825. Reference may also be made with advantage to the revised report of the board of engineers presented in 1826, and published as document No. 153, of the state papers of the first session of the 19th Congress. The report of 1826, just referred to, was drawn up by the undersigned, and was the work of much research and of mature deliberation; and in giving it now a careful perusal, he thinks that the information now called for by the Senate cannot be better afforded, at least by him, than by again presenting that report, occasionally condensing, curtailing, or omitting portions of the argument and certain descriptions, and adding such new facts as may have been developed by further research, or made more prominent and interesting by the progress of improvement in the country.

The elements going to make up the general system of maritime defence are a navy, fortifications, interior communications by land and water, and a regular army and well-organized militia.

The navy must be provided with suitable establishments for construction and repair; stations, harbors of rendezvous, and ports of refuge. All these must be covered by fortifications having garrisons of regular troops and militia, and being supplied with men and materials through the lines of interior communication. Not being required to remain in the harbors for their defence, the navy, pre-eminent as an offensive arm, will be prepared to transfer the war to distant oceans, and to the shores of the enemy, and to act the great part which its early achievements have foretold, and to which its high destiny will lead.

Fortifications should—1st. Close all important harbors against an enemy, and secure them to our military and commercial marine.

2d. Should deprive an enemy of all strong positions, where, protected by naval superiority, he might maintain himself during the war, keeping the whole frontier in constant alarm.

3d. Must cover the great naval establishments from attack.

4th. Must protect the great cities.

5th. Must prevent, as far as possible, the great avenues of interior navigation from being blockaded at their entrances to the ocean.

6th. Must cover the coastwise and interior navigation by closing the harbors and the several inlets which intersect the lines of interior communication, thereby further aiding the navy in protecting the navigation of the country; and

7th. Must shelter the smaller towns along the coast, and also all their commercial and manufacturing establishments which are of a nature to invite the enterprise or cupidity of an enemy.

Interior communications will conduct with certainty the necessary supplies of all sorts to the stations, harbors of rendezvous and refuge, and the establishments of construction and repair for the use both of the fortifications and of the navy; will greatly facilitate and expedite the concentration of military force, and the transfer of troops from one point to another; will insure to these troops supplies of every description, and will preserve unimpaired the interchange of domestic commerce, even during periods of the most active external warfare.

The army and militia, together with the personnel of the marine, constitute the vital principle of the system.

It is important to notice the reciprocal relation of these elements of national defence; one element is scarcely more dependent on another than the whole system is on each one. Withdraw the navy, and the defence becomes merely passive. We expose ourselves the more to suffer the evils of war, at the same time that we deprive ourselves of all means of inflicting them. Withdraw *interior communication*, and the navy will often be greatly embarrassed for want of supplies, while the fortifications will be unable to offer full resistance for want of timely reinforcements. Withdraw *fortifications*, and the interior communications are broken up, and the navy is left entirely without collateral aid.

That element in the system of defence which is now to be attended to is the *fortification* of the frontier. It may not be unprofitable here to go somewhat more into detail, as to the relation of this with the other members of the system; the rather, as the reasons for some conclusions hereafter to be announced will be the more apparent.

In considering the relation of fortifications and of the navy to the defence of the country, it will appear that the functions of the latter are not less appropriately offensive than those of the former are necessarily defensive; that the latter loses much of its efficiency as a member of the system the moment it becomes passive, and should in no case (referring now to the navy proper) be relied on as a substitute for fortifications.

This position, it is thought, may be easily established.

If our navy be inferior to that of the enemy, it can offer, of course, without collateral aids, but a feeble resistance—single ships being assailed by fleets or squadrons. Having numerous points along our extended frontier to protect, all of which must be simultaneously guarded, because ignorant of the selected points of attack, the separate squadrons or vessels may be captured in detail, although the naval force be in the aggregate equal or superior to the enemy's. Should we in such a case venture to concentrate, under the idea that the particular object of the adversary was foreseen, he could not fail to push his forces upon the places thus left without protection. This mode of defence is liable to the

further objection of being exposed to fatal disasters, independent of assaults of an enemy, and of leaving the issue of conflicts to be determined sometimes by accident, in spite of all the efforts of courage and skill. If it were attempted to improve upon this mode by combining with it temporary batteries and field-works, it would be found that, besides being weak and inadequate from their nature, the most suitable positions for these works must often be neglected, under the unavoidable condition of security to the ships themselves. If the ships take no part in the contest, the defence is, of course, relinquished to the temporary batteries; if the ships unite in the defence, the batteries must be at hand to sustain them, or the ships must strike to the superior adversary. Placing these batteries in better position, and giving them greater strength, is at once resorting to defence by fortifications; and the resort will be the more effectual as the positions are better chosen, and the works better adapted to the circumstances.

On the great comparative expense of such a mode of defence, which will be quite apparent after a little reflection, only one or two very brief remarks will be made, viz: The expense incurred by the nation defending itself on this plan will, from the first, greatly exceed that incurred by the attacking party, because, to resist a single fleet threatening the coast, there must be provided as many equal fleets as there are important objects inviting the attack of the enemy, and even with this costly preparation all lesser objects are thrown upon his forbearance. These defences, moreover, being perishable in their nature, will need frequent removal and repair.

On the other hand, the proper fortification of the coast preventing the possibility of a blockade so strict as not to afford frequent opportunities for our navy to leave the harbors, our ships, no longer needed for passive defence, will move out upon their proper theatre of action, though inferior to the enemy, with confidence, knowing that, whether victorious, whether suffering from the violence of tempests, or whether endangered by the vicinity or the pursuit of a superior force, they can strike the extended coast of their country (avoiding the more important outlets, where alone a considerable blockading force may be supposed to lie) at numerous points where shelter and relief await them; hovering around the flanks and in the rear of blockading fleets, and recapturing their prizes; falling upon portions of these fleets, separated for minor objects or by stress of weather; watching the movements of convoys, in order to pick up straggling vessels; breaking up or restraining the enemy's commerce in distant seas; meeting by concert at remote points and falling in mass upon his smaller squadrons, or upon his colonial possessions, and even levying contributions in his unprotected ports; blockading for a time the narrow seas, and harassing the coasting commerce of the enemy's own shores. These are objects which our own history shows may be accomplished, although contending, by means of a navy as to numbers apparently insignificant, against a marine whose force and efficiency have never been paralleled. Our own history shows, besides, that the reason why our infant navy did not accomplish still more was, that the enemy, possessing himself of unfortified harbors, was enabled to enforce a blockade so strict as to confine a portion of it within our waters. That this portion, however, indeed, that all was not captured, can be attributed only to respect (so misplaced that it could be the result of ignorance only) for the then existing fortifications—a result amply compensating the nation for the cost of those imperfect works. It would be difficult, nay, impossible, to estimate the full value of the results following the career of our navy when it shall have attained its state of manhood under the favorable conditions heretofore indicated. The blockade of many and distant parts of our coast will then be impossible, or rather can then be effected only at enormous cost, and under the risk of the several squadrons being successively captured or dispersed; the commerce of our adversary must be nearly withdrawn from the ocean, or it must be convoyed not by a few vessels, but by powerful fleets. In fine, the war, instead of resulting in the pillage and conflagration of our cities and towns; in the destruction of our scattered and embayed navy, and of the expensive establishments pertaining to it; in the interruption of all commercial intercourse between the several portions of the maritime frontier; in the frequent, harassing, and expensive assemblage of militia forces, thereby greatly lessening the products of industry, and infusing among this most valuable portion of our population the fatal diseases and the demoralizing habits of a camp life; instead of these and innumerable other evils attendant upon a conflict along and within our borders, we should find the war and all its more serious evils shut out from our territory by our fortresses, and transferred by our navy to the bosom of the ocean, or even to the country of the enemy, should he, relying on a different system, have neglected to defend the avenues by which he is assailable.

Our wars, thus becoming maritime, will be less costly in men and money, and at the same time more in unison with our institutions—forging no weapon for defence capable of being turned, under other circumstances, against the life of the State, and keeping our domestic industry and relations, under our internal financial resources, beyond the reach of assault from without.

It is an incontestable principle in military science, and one fully illustrated by military history, that the worst mode of waging war, although strictly a defensive one in its origin and its object, is to permit its field of action to lie within our own borders; and that the best mode is that which longest sustains an offensive attitude. In our own case, war can be excluded from our territory only by fortifications; and we can assume the offensive with the greatest portion of mankind only through our navy. The construction of the former secures the means of creating, equipping, and repairing the latter, and leaves it unencumbered with duties which it imperfectly performs, to the full exercise of its great and appropriate functions. In accordance with these principles, what, in general terms, is the extent to which the government may be called on to prepare itself in fortifying the coast and in building up the navy?

It is not in human forecast to decide upon the station of the latter a generation hence. Political events may force the nation to place herself more nearly on a level with some of the greatest of maritime powers, or the prevalence of peaceful relations may restrict the growth of the navy to that demanded by the increase (rapid and extensive) of our commercial interests. But whatever may be the amount of enlargement of the naval force, whether greater or less, or whatever the mode, whether progressive and regular, or by sudden expansion, its increase will involve no corresponding extension in the number or strength of the fortifications, because these must be adequate to their object, of themselves, and must consequently be, with some exceptions, as numerous and as strong, while the navy is small, as when the navy shall have attained its maximum. A considerable enlargement of the naval force might build up new naval establishments, thereby, in raising the importance of certain positions, calling for stronger defences.

The growth of the country in wealth and numbers will convert certain places now presenting no inducements to the enterprize of an enemy into rich and populous cities. But with the exception of

these cases, and such as these, it may be assumed that a good system of fortifications applied now to the maritime frontier will be equal to its object in all future times.

Conceiving it unnecessary to enlarge further on this part of the subject, a few remarks will be offered on the correlative influence of *fortifications* and *interior communications*.

The most important of these communications in reference to a system of defence, are: first, such as serve to sustain in all its activity that portion of domestic commerce which, without their aid, would be interrupted by a state of war; and, second, such as serve, besides their great original purposes, to conduct from the interior to the theatre of war necessary supplies and timely relief. The first, which are among the most important national concerns of this nature, lie parallel to, and not far from, the coast; the second, which, when they cross the great natural partition-wall between the east and the west, are equally important, lie more remote from the coast, and sometimes nearly or quite parallel to it, but generally fall, nearly at right angles to the line of the seaboard, into the great estuaries, where, in some cases, their products are arrested, or whence, in others, they flow or mingle with those of the first. To fulfil the object of the first-mentioned lines of communication, it is obviously necessary to prevent an enemy from reaching them through any of the numerous inlets from the sea which they traverse, including, of course, the great inlets wherein these unite with the communications coming from the interior. The security of the coastwise line, therefore, involves the security of the other, and is in a great measure indispensable to it. From such considerations as have been already presented, it is inferred that for the security here required we must, as in the case of cities, harbors, naval establishments, &c., look to fortifications. But it fortunately happens, as will appear in the sequel, that wherever both objects exist, the works necessary for the one may often, if not always, be made to accomplish both. In reference to a system of defence for the protection of these lines of communication, it must be observed that, from the facility with which they may be broken up, and the serious evils consequent thereon, they offer to the enemy great inducements to enterprises of that nature. An aqueduct, an inclined plane, a tide-lock, a dam, an embankment blown up, is the work of an hour, and yet would interrupt the navigation perhaps for months.

The necessity of a regular army, even in time of peace, is a principle well established by our legislation. The importance of a well-organized militia is incident to the nature of our institutions, well understood by the people, duly appreciated by the government, and finely illustrated in our history. Nothing, therefore, need be said on these subjects, considered as general principles. It may, however, in a succeeding part of this communication, be deemed proper to hazard a conjecture or two touching the expediency of a peculiar organization of the latter.

Before going further, it is proper to be more explicit as to the sense in which the terms "*navy*" and "*fortifications*" have been employed.

By the term *navy*, only that portion of our military marine which is capable of moving in safety upon the ocean, and transferring itself speedily to distant points, is meant. Floating batteries, gunboats, steam batteries, &c.; these, and indeed all other modes of defence which are restricted in their sphere of action, tied down to local defence, and are produced chiefly in cases where the localities deny to fortifications their best action, are regarded as auxiliary to fortifications, and as falling within the same category. Under the term "*fortifications*," used as expressive of security afforded thereby to the seaboard, have been included permanent and temporary fortifications, the auxiliaries just mentioned, and both fixed and floating obstructions to channels.

The circumstances which must govern in framing a system of fortifications are—

1st. The importance of the objects to be defended. Great naval establishments, great cities, &c., invite to greater preparation on the part of an enemy, and demand corresponding means of resistance.

2d. The natural advantages or disadvantages of the position to be fortified. It will often happen that the defence of a position of great consequence can be effected with smaller works and at less expense than a place of much less value. It will not follow, therefore, that the *expense* of fortifications will be proportionate to the importance of the object, though it is indispensable that the strength should be.

3d. The species of attack to which the place is liable. Some places will be exposed only to capture by assault; others by siege; others to reductions by cannonade, bombardment, or blockade; and some to a combination of any or all these modes. If the enemy against which we fortify be unprovided with artillery, the mode of fortifying becomes peculiar.

4th. Whatever may be the circumstances, it is of vital importance that all the work should be fully adequate to the object, and that they should, even with a small garrison, be perfectly safe from a *coup de main*.

Proceeding now to a concise description of the maritime frontier, considered as a whole, the several sections will be afterwards separately examined, applying, as we go, to the several positions, the works already projected, and pointing out as far as practicable such as remain to be planned. The sea-coast of the United States is comprised within the 24th and 46th degrees of north latitude, and spreads over 27 degrees of longitude. The general direction of that part which lies on the Atlantic, north of the peninsula of Florida, is N.E. and S.W. This peninsula stretches out from the continent in a direction a little east of south, while that part which lies on the Gulf of Mexico corresponds nearly with the 30th parallel of north latitude.

Without estimating any of its indentations not properly belonging to its outline, and carrying our measure from point to point where the breaks are at all abrupt, the line of coast may be stated to be 3,300 miles in length.

Nearly parallel with the Atlantic coast extends a chain of mountains separating the sources of rivers flowing, on the one hand, directly into the ocean, from those which run into the Gulf of St. Lawrence or Gulf of Mexico. Even in the most lofty portions of this chain numerous gaps afford facilities for crossing by roads or railways.

Occasional expansions at high elevations presents sufficient surface to afford the water required for crossing by canals; and in other places the rivers themselves have severed the chain, leaving no impediments to communications of either kind. On both sides of these mountains the country offers numerous natural means of intercommunication, and facilities and inducements for the creation of artificial ones in endless combination.

From this general description it may be deduced that, notwithstanding the great extent of our seaboard, the safety of each section of it is a matter not devoid of interest to every portion of the people, however remote, geographically, at least so long as the nation shall continue her commercial relations with the rest of the world; and, indeed, until she shall find it her interest to interdict the circulation

of domestic commerce through the avenues which nature or art may have created; a commerce of inestimable value at all times, becoming more necessary as well as more valuable on every interruption of foreign traffic.

As lying closely connected with the coast, it will be convenient to describe briefly in this place that line of interior communication on which, in time of war, reliance must be placed as a substitute in part for the exterior coasting navigation of peace.

Beginning in the great bay to the north of Cape Cod, it passes over land either into Narragansett Roads or Buzzard's bay; thence through Long Island sound to the harbor of New York; thence up the Raritan, over land, to the Delaware; down this river some distance, over land, to the Chesapeake; down the Chesapeake, up Hampton Roads and Elizabeth river, through the Dismal Swamp, to Albemarle sound; thence through the low lands, swamps, or sounds of the Carolinas and Georgia, to the head of the peninsula of Florida; thence over land to the Gulf of Mexico; thence through the interior sounds and bays to New Orleans, and thence through low lands, swamps, and bayous, to the western boundary. Some of the few and brief natural interruptions of this extensive line have already been removed; some are rapidly disappearing before the energy of local or State enterprise, and to the residue the public attention is directed with an earnestness that leaves no reason to fear that they will not in due time be overcome. In all cases where this line becomes much exposed to an enemy from the difficulty of fortifying broad waters, communications more inland are even now afforded, or are in progress, by canals or railroads, which will be perfectly safe.

Proceeding now to a more minute examination of the coast, it will be convenient to divide it into four distinct parts, namely: the northeastern, extending from the English province of New Brunswick to Cape Cod; the middle, from Cape Cod to Cape Hatteras; the southern, from Cape Hatteras to Cape Sable; and the Gulf of Mexico frontier, from Cape Sable to the Mexican borders. They will be taken up in the order in which they stand above.

THE NORTHEASTERN SECTION OF THE COAST.

The northeastern section is characterized by its serrated outline and its numerous harbors; and, though differing in these respects entirely from the other sections, is not less distinguished in its climate than by the prevalence, at certain seasons, of dense and lasting fogs. The extent of this section, measuring from point to point, wherever the breaks of the coast are abrupt, is about 500 miles, while a straight line from Cape Cod to Quoddy Head is hardly half that distance. The eastern half of this coast is singularly indented by deep bays, the shores being universally rocky, and having numerous islands, surrounded by deep water, which not only add to the number of harbors, but afford, besides, an interior navigation, well understood by the hardy coasters of this section, and measurably secured by its intricacies, and the other dangers of this foggy and boisterous region, from interruption by an enemy. The western half, though it has two very prominent capes and a few deep bays, is much less broken in its outline than the eastern. It is covered by few islands, in comparison, but contains, nevertheless, several excellent harbors.

The eastern harbors of Maine are exposed in a peculiar manner. They are not only on the flank of our line, but they are also quite near to public establishments of the greatest maritime powers; they are, moreover, as yet, backed by a sparse population only, and are consequently both weak and exposed. The time cannot be very distant, however, when, becoming wealthy and populous, they will be the objects of a full portion of the public solicitude. Works designed for these harbors must therefore be calculated for the future—must be founded on the principle that they are to defend places much more important than any now existing there; that, being very near the possessions of a foreign power, they will be, in a particular manner, liable to sudden and to repeated attacks; and that, lying at the extremity of the coast, they can be only tardily succored. The works erected on this part of the coast should be so strong as to resist escalade, and to hold out long enough for the arrival of relief. Feebler works than these might be more injurious than beneficial; their weakness would, in the first place, invite attack, and it being a great advantage to occupy fortified places in an adversary's territory, the enemy would prepare himself to remedy the military deficiencies of these forts by adding temporary works, by the force of his garrisons, and the aid of his vessels.

No surveys have been made of these harbors, and no plans formed for their defence. It may be well to observe here, once for all, that much confidence is not asked for the mere conjectures presented below as to the number and cost of the works assigned for the protection of the harbors which have not yet been surveyed. In some cases there will be mistakes as to the number of forts needed, and in others the errors will be in the estimated cost; but the errors will probably as often lie on one side as on the other, so that the sum total may be a sufficient approximation to the truth.

This is the place to state, also, that the early estimates furnished for the projected works require considerable augmentation. The explanation of this is easy. In preparing those estimates, the board of engineers obtained lists of prices from different sections of the country and adopted them as accurate. Whether the lists thus furnished referred to materials and workmanship of inferior quality, or because they were drawn up at a period of unusually low prices, it has been found by experience that these prices were almost all too low. The board calculated with great care and labor, and with perfect honesty of purpose, applying the prices just mentioned to all the quantities susceptible of measurement and calculation; and they applied themselves with no less diligence and good faith to the estimate of expenses of a contingent nature, and, for the greater part, not to be foreseen with accuracy, either as to amount or kind. Having no experience in large constructions, these last were at least but conjectures; and, as the history of constructions on several parts of the coast has since shown, they were much too small. In consideration of these deficiencies, of the present great elevation of prices, and of the liability to great increase of cost from occasional interruptions of progress and breaking up of systems of operations, it is thought that about fifty per cent. should be added to the amounts given in the estimates.

Eastport and *Machias* may be brought forward as places that will unquestionably be thought to need defensive works by the time; in the order of relative importance, the execution of them can be undertaken by the government. There are several small towns eastward of Mount Desert island that may, at that period, deserve equal attention; at present, however, the places named above will be the only ones estimated for, and \$100,000 will be assumed as the cost of each.

Mount Desert island, situated a little east of Penobscot bay, and centrally as regards the Kennebec and St. Croix rivers, having a capacious and safe roadstead, affording anchorage for the highest class of vessels, and easily accessible from sea, offers a station for the navy of an enemy superior to any other on

this portion of the coast. From this point his cruisers might act with great effect against the navigation of the eastern coast, especially that of Maine, and his enterprises of every kind could be conducted with great rapidity against any point he might select. These considerations, added to the advantages which would result, in certain political events, from our occupying so advanced a station, whence we might act offensively, together with the propriety of providing places of succor on a part of the coast where vessels are so frequently perplexed in their navigation by the prevailing fogs, lead to the conclusion that the fortification, in a strong manner, of this roadstead, is highly necessary. A survey of this island was begun many years ago, but the party being called off to other duties, it was never completed; the project of defensive works has not been formed. The entire cost may be, as assumed by the Engineer department, \$500,000.

Castine.—It would seem to be impossible, on this coast, to deprive an enemy, enjoying naval superiority, of harbors, or to prevent his using them as stations during the war—insular situations which his vessels would render unapproachable being so numerous; but it seems proper that those positions of this nature, which are at the same time the sites of towns, should be secured against his visitations. During the last war the English held the position of Castine for some time, and left it at their pleasure. It is probable that a work costing about \$50,000 would deter an enemy from again making choice of this position.

Penobscot bay.—Upon this bay, and upon the river of the same name flowing into it, are several flourishing towns and villages. Of the many bays which intersect this coast, the Penobscot is the one which presents the greatest number of safe and capacious anchorages. As before observed, a large portion of these harbors must, for the present, be left without defences; but the valuable commerce of the bay and river must be covered, and to afford a secure retreat for such vessels as may be unable to place themselves under protection of the works to the east or west of the bay, the passage of the river must be defended. The lowest point at which this can be done, without great expense, is at the narrows opposite Bucksport. A project has been given in for a fort at that position, now estimated at \$150,000.

West of the Penobscot comes *St. George's bay*, *Broad bay*, *Damariscotta*, and *Sheepscot*, all deep indentations and leading to towns, villages, and various establishments of industry and enterprise of greater or less present value and future promise. These have not been surveyed, and of course no plans have been formed for their defence. \$400,000 are assigned to the fortification of these waters. The Sheepscot is an excellent harbor of refuge for vessels of every class.

Kennebec river.—This river is one of the largest in the eastern States, enters the sea nearly midway between Cape Cod and the mouth of the St. Croix. It rises near the source of the Chaudiere, a tributary of the St. Lawrence, and has once served as a line of operations against Quebec. The situation and extent of this river, the value of its products, and the active commerce of several very flourishing towns upon its banks, together with the excellence of the harbor within its mouth, will not permit its defence to be neglected. Surveys incomplete; estimated cost of defences, as formed by the Engineer department, \$300,000.

Portland harbor.—A little to the northwest of Cape Elizabeth is the harbor of Portland. The protection of the town, of the merchantmen, and of the ships-of-war that may be stationed there to guard the coast, or that may enter for shelter, (all of them important objects,) may be secured, as an inspection of the map of the town and harbor will show, by occupying Fort Preble Point, House island, Hog Island ledge, and Fish Point. At the same time, if the two channels to the west and east of Hog Island ledge can be obstructed at small expense, which is hardly a matter of doubt, although some final surveys are necessary to decide this point, there will be no necessity for a battery on the ledge; and Fish Point need be occupied only by such works as may be thrown up in time of war. The expense, as now estimated, of the works planned for this defence—not including the defence of Hog Island channel, of which the mode has not been settled—will be \$155,000 for Fort Preble, and \$48,000 for House island. For Hog Island channel, say \$135,000.

The mouths of the Saco, Kennebank, and York.—Comparatively small works will, it is thought, adequately cover these places, and \$75,000 is assumed as their aggregate cost.

Portsmouth harbor.—The only good roadstead or good harbor between Cape Elizabeth and Cape Ann is Portsmouth harbor, within the mouth of Piscataqua river. Line-of-battle ships can ascend this river as high as Fox Point, seven miles above the town of Portsmouth. Between this point and Shooting Point is a branch of the river communicating with Great bay. This branch, which is one-third of a mile wide, presents for two miles in length an excellent cover for all sorts of vessels. This situation, sufficiently commodious for a secondary depot, designed to repair vessels-of-war seeking an asylum in this river, is too near the sea for a great naval depot; and in other respects does not possess the advantages of Boston, as was shown in the report of the board of engineers, 1820. Still, as Portsmouth is an excellent harbor and station, and as it is indispensable that some at least of these stations be provided with the necessary establishments for repairs, the depot in this river should be maintained. It is to be regretted that the bay to the south of Fox Point was not chosen as the site of the navy yard instead of Pernal's island. Being where it is, it will be necessary, in time of war, to make some particular dispositions for the protection of the yard from an attack from the north shore of the river.

The position of Fort Constitution must certainly, and that of Fort McClary may possibly, be occupied by these defences, though the works themselves, especially the first named, must give place to such as will better fulfil the object. The other positions for forts are Garriss's Point, — island, and Clark's island; some if not all of which must be occupied. Some final surveys must be made before the necessary works can be accurately determined on, and before estimates can be made; but there is reason for believing that the entire expense of fortifying this harbor will not fall short of \$500,000.

Newburyport harbor.—This is the next port south of Portsmouth. The Merrimack river, the mouth of which forms this harbor, is obstructed at its junction with the sea by a bar, on which there was formerly but six or seven feet water at low tide. This entrance has since, however, been thought to be essentially important, and, at any rate, it leads to a beautiful, prosperous, and wealthy city. The points forming the mouth of the river are continually changing their form and position; near the middle of the present channel is said to be the spot once occupied by a fort. Under such circumstances, it seems advisable to rely, for the defence of this harbor, on forts to be thrown up on the approach of war, unless the works of harbor improvement now in progress shall be found to give stability to the points in question. It is thought that \$100,000 would defend this entrance adequately.

Gloucester harbor.—The position of this harbor, near the extremity of Cape Ann, places it in close relation with the navigation of all Massachusetts bay, and gives it an importance beyond what would be

assigned to it on account of its local interests. No surveys have yet been made, but it is believed that sufficient defences may be provided for \$200,000.

Beverly harbor.—This harbor will be defended chiefly by a portion of the works designed for Salem; \$50,000 in addition will secure it.

Salem harbor.—The port of Salem is distant from Marblehead two miles, being separated therefrom by a peninsula. The occupation of the extremity of Winter island (where are the ruins of Fort Pickering) on one side, and of Naugus Head on the other, will effectually secure this harbor. Projects have been presented for this defence, now estimated at \$225,000.

Marblehead harbor.—Besides covering, in some measure, the establishment at Boston, the harbors of Marblehead and Salem possess an important commerce of their own, and also afford shelter for vessels prevented by certain winds from entering Boston or pursuing their course eastward. The mode of defending Marblehead harbor proposed by the board of engineers consists in occupying on the north side the hillock which commands the present Fort Sewall, (which will be superseded by the new work,) and on the south, the position of Jack's Point. The two works will cost \$318,000.

Boston harbor.—We come now to the most important harbor in the eastern section of the coast, and, considering its relation to general commerce and the interests of the navy, one of the most important in the Union. After a careful examination of all the necessary conditions of such a problem, the board of naval officers and engineers, in their joint report of 1820, gave this harbor a preference over all other positions to the east, and inclusive of New York bay and the Hudson, as the seat of the great northern naval depot. For reasons at large, for this selection, reference is made to the report of 1820. But, even should the recommendation therein contained remain unsanctioned, still Boston is a city of great wealth, possesses an extensive and active commerce, and contains already within its harbor an establishment on which great reliance is placed to give growth and energy to our navy. The present forts in Boston harbor defend merely the interior basin from attacks by water, but as it often happens that vessels enter Nantasket Roads with a wind too scant to pass the Narrows, or are detained in President Roads by light winds or an adverse tide; as the former especially is a very convenient anchorage, from whence to proceed to sea; and, above all, as Nantasket Roads afford the best possible station for a blockading squadron, it was deemed indispensable to place permanent defences at the mouth of the harbor. The project of defence regards the existing works, with the necessary repairs and modifications, as constituting a second barrier, contemplates placing a permanent fort on George's island; another at Nantasket Head, having two advanced works on the Head, and one on Hog island; reducing the altitude of Gallop island, in order to destroy its command over George's island; and filling up the Broad Sound channel, so as to leave no passage in that direction for ships-of-war. These are estimated to cost \$2,337,000. Besides the works of a permanent character, it will be necessary, in the beginning of a war, to erect several temporary works in the lower part of the harbor, in order to make that defence more perfect, and also on certain lateral approaches to the navy yard.

Plymouth and Provincetown harbors.—These are the only harbors on the northeastern section of the coast south of Boston. They have a commerce of some consequence of their own, but they are particularly interesting in reference to the port of Boston, and to the transition from the middle to the eastern section of the coast, in which respect they would become still more important should the proposed canal from Buzzard's to Barnstable bay ever be executed. While these harbors are undefended, an enemy's squadron blockading Massachusetts bay will have ports of refuge under his lee, of which he would not fail to avail himself to maintain his blockade, even throughout the most stormy seasons, knowing that the wind which would compel him to seek shelter would be adverse to outward-bound, and fatal, should they venture near the cape, to inward-bound vessels. While in possession of these harbors, an enemy would have constantly under his eye the harbor of Boston, the passage round Cape Cod, and that through the canal. To these considerations, going to establish the necessity of securing these harbors by proper defences, it must be added that, being thus deprived of the shelter afforded by these ports, an enemy would be unable to enforce a rigorous investment. In the first place, he would often be deterred from taking a station near the land lest he should be caught embayed by the violent easterly winds prevailing at certain seasons; in the next place, he would always take a good offing, on every distinct indication of these winds, thereby leaving a clear coast to be profited of by our own vessels at the first instant of a change of weather. Our own vessels coming in from sea, and finding an enemy interposed between them and Boston, or being turned from their course by adverse winds, would, in case of the defence of these harbors, find to the south of Boston a shelter equivalent to that provided to the north by the fortifications at Marblehead, Salem, Gloucester, and Portsmouth.

The surveys of these harbors have not been handed in, and no plans have been formed for their defence. Plymouth harbor may be suitably defended, it is thought, by the occupation of Gunnet Point, and at no great expense, while it is thought that, to fortify Provincetown harbor in such a way as to cover vessels taking shelter therein, and at the same time to deprive an enemy of all safe anchorages, will involve considerable expense; probably no nearer estimate can be formed at present than that offered by the Engineer department, which gave \$100,000 to Plymouth and \$600,000 to Provincetown.

Should the canal above mentioned be executed, it will be necessary to place a small work at each of its outlets to prevent the destruction of the means by which the transit of vessels in and out of the canal must be accomplished.

MIDDLE SECTION OF THE COAST.

The coast between Cape Cod and Cape Hatteras differs from the northeastern section in possessing fewer harbors, in having but little rocky and a great portion of sandy shore, wherein it resembles the southern section in its milder climate and its clearer atmosphere, and it differs from all the other portions in the depth and magnitude of its interior seas and sounds, and in the distance to which deep tide navigation extends up its numerous large rivers.

The circuit of the coast, not including the shores of the great bays, measures 650 miles, while a straight line from one of the above-named capes to the other measures about 520 miles.

Martha's Vineyard sound.—To the south of Cape Cod lie the islands of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, which, with several smaller islands on the south, and the projection of Cape Malabar on the east, enclose Martha's Vineyard sound. The channels through this sound being sufficient for merchant vessels, and one of them allowing the passage even of small frigates, are not only the constant track of coasting vessels, but owing to the relative situation of Long Island sound and Narraganset Roads, and to the existence of two tolerably safe harbors at convenient distances east of Gay Head, namely, Tarpaulin

sound and Holmes's Hole, the sound is generally aimed at by all eastern vessels arriving from foreign voyages in the tempestuous months. There are certain difficulties, however, attending the navigation of this sound, arising from the want of a harbor near the eastern extremity, which have suggested the project of an artificial harbor at the northeast point of Nantucket island. Besides these harbors on the direct route through the sound, there are the harbors of Nantucket, Edgartown, and Falmouth.

In addition to the many thousand vessels which pass this water annually, of which there are sometimes forty or fifty, a portion containing the most valuable cargoes to be seen in the harbors awaiting a change of wind, there is supposed to be at least 40,000 tons of shipping owned in the towns of this sound and employed in the whale fishery. If this portion of the coast is to be defended at all, it must be by fortifications, for there is no population scarcely except that of the towns, and this is believed to be entirely without military organization. A privateer might run into either of these harbors and capture, destroy, or levy contributions at pleasure. \$250,000 may perhaps suffice for the defence of all these places against the kind of enterprises to which they are exposed.

Buzzard's bay.—Interposed between the island of Martha's Vineyard and the main are the Elizabeth islands bounding Buzzard's bay on the south. This bay, although of importance as leading to the proposed canal to Barnstable bay, as covering the flourishing town of New Bedford, and as being one of the natural harbors to be used by an enemy in forcing the blockade of Narraganset Roads, cannot be defended by fortifications, owing to its great breadth.

New Bedford and Fairhaven harbor.—No survey has been made of this harbor, which covers two of the most flourishing towns. It is certainly defensible, and probably for the amount assumed by the Engineer department, namely, \$300,000.

Narraganset bay.—The properties of this great roadstead will be here adverted to very briefly. More minute information may be obtained by reference to reports of 1820 and 1821.

It is the only harbor on the coast accessible with a northwest wind, which is the most common and violent of the most inclement season, and as winds from N.N.W. to S.S.W. round by the east serve for entering both Boston and New York harbors, while this harbor can be entered with all winds from northwest to east round by the west, it follows that, while we possess this harbor, vessels may be certain of making shelter on this part of the coast with any wind that can blow, excepting only between N.N.W. and N.W. From this station the navigation inland of Long Island sound, and especially the communication between that sound and Buzzard's bay or Martha's Vineyard sound, may be well protected. The blockade of the excellent harbor and naval station of New London will be rendered difficult. From this station the navy will command southwardly as from Hampton Roads; northwardly, the great inward curve of the coast between Cape Cod and Cape Hatteras; the influence of which command over the blockading operations of an enemy will be apparent when it is considered that the only harbors of refuge he can have will be the Delaware, Gardiner's and Buzzard's bays, and that it is far from certain that improvements in the auxiliaries of fortifications may not deprive him of these also.

If Narraganset bay were without defence, an enemy would occupy it without difficulty, and, by the aid of naval superiority, form a lodgement in Rhode Island for the war. Occupying the island alone, or connecting therewith the position of Tiverton heights, opposite the northern extremity of the island—a position which is of narrow front, easy to secure, and impossible to turn—he might defy all the forces of the eastern States, drive the United States to vast expense of blood and treasure, and while this position of his troops would keep in alarm and motion all the population of the east, feigned expeditions against New York, through Long Island sound, or against more southern cities, would equally alarm the country in that direction; and thus, although he might do no more than menace, it is difficult to estimate the embarrassment and expense into which he would drive the government.

Of old forts, some of which were never finished, Fort Wolcott and Fort Green are the only ones retained in the projected system of defence.

The project of defence proposed by the board of engineers contemplates for the middle channel on Brenton's Point a strong fort, (now well advanced,) with out-works; another strong fort and out-works on the Dumlplings; a smaller fort on Rose island, and the repair and modification of Fort Wolcott and Fort Green. The eastern passage is already shut by the permanent bridge at Howland's Ferry. As to the western passage, three modes present themselves: first, reducing the depth of water by an artificial ledge, so as, while the passage shall be as free as now for merchant vessels, to prevent the passage of ships-of-war; second, relying on fortifications alone to close the channel; or third, resorting in part to one and in part to the other mode just mentioned. Being the least expensive and most certain, the estimate was founded on the first.

The total cost of the Narraganset defences are estimated at \$2,050,000.

Gardiner's bay.—This most valuable harbor to an enemy investing this part of the coast is probably not defensible by fortifications alone. It has not been surveyed, however; and at no distant day it will be an interesting question whether, by steam batteries or some similar means, under the protection of and aided by fortifications, its defence may not be accomplished. The necessity for fortifying this bay will be more evident should the railroad through Long Island, in contemplation, (perhaps in progress,) be constructed.

The Engineer department has assumed the probable cost of the works at \$400,000.

Sag Harbor, New York, and Stonington, Connecticut.—Neither of these have been surveyed with reference to defence. The first is possessed of a considerable tonnage, and the second, besides being largely engaged in commerce, is about to be the termination of a railroad from Boston. To the first may be assigned \$100,000, and \$200,000 to the other.

New London harbor is very important to the commerce of Long Island sound, and, as a port of easy access, having great depth of water, very rarely freezing, and being easily defended, it is an excellent station for the navy. It is also valuable as a shelter for vessels bound out or home, and desirous of avoiding a blockading squadron off Sandy Hook. In the plan of defence the present Forts Trumbull and Griswold give place to more efficient works, whereof the expense is estimated at \$314,515.

Mouth of Connecticut river.—This river has been shown to be subject to the expeditions of an enemy. It has not been surveyed in order to determine on the mode of defending it; and \$100,000 is introduced here as the conjectural cost.

New Haven harbor.—It is proposed to defend this harbor by improving and enlarging Fort Hale, and substituting a new work for the slight redoubt erected during the last war, called Fort Wooster. The expense of both may be stated at \$90,000.

There are several towns between New Haven and New York on both sides of the sound; none of them

are very large as yet, though most, if not all, are prosperous and rapidly increasing. Although, in their present condition, considering their local situation, it might not be deemed necessary to apply any money to permanent defences, yet, as part of the present object is to ascertain, as near as may be, the ultimate cost of completely fortifying the coast, it seems proper to look forward to the time, perhaps not remote, when some of these towns may become objects of considerable predatory enterprise. Bearing in mind the increase of population in the mean time, and the manner in which the places generally are situated, it is thought that \$200,000 will be enough to defend them all.

New York harbor.—The objects of the projected works for the vicinity of New York are to cover the city against an attack by land or sea; to protect its numerous shipping; to prevent, as much as possible, the blockade of this great port, which will have progressively added to the immense wealth of its own rivers greater and greater amounts of the productions of the boundless regions on the lakes, and to cover the interior communication uniting the Raritan with the Delaware. In the present condition of the defences of this harbor an enemy would encounter no great opposition, whether his attack were made by land or water. Coming by the sound, he might land within ten miles of the city, upon the main, upon Long Island, or upon both; and coming into the lower harbor, he might, while the works on Staten Island are in their present condition, risk forcing the passage of the Narrows, as well as the upper works, anchoring in the Hudson or in the East river; or he might land in Gravesend bay, eight miles from the city, and march directly to Brooklyn, where he would find the navy yard lying at his mercy, and whence he might levy a contribution or destroy half the city. The only mode of resistance would be the expensive, harassing, and uncertain one, of arraying a large body of militia upon Harlem and Brooklyn heights; and this could be resorted to only in the event, by no means certain, of receiving timely intelligence of his design.

If we fortify *Throg's Neck* and *Wilkins's Point*, on the East river, and if we complete the works at the Narrows, making them all too strong to be carried by a *coup de main*, we shall secure the means of transferring the neighboring militia upon the flanks and rear of an enemy should he march upon Brooklyn, while we shall secure the same advantage should he pursue the route by Harlem, besides increasing the length of his march to twenty miles through an intersected country.

This arrangement of defensive works, necessary as it is, still leaves the lower harbor open to an enemy's vessels; in which harbor, safe at all seasons, he could enforce the strictest blockade, cut off the lines of interior communication by the Raritan, and avail himself at any moment of a landing place in dangerous proximity to the city and navy yard. In view of these considerations, the board of engineers projected additional works, one for the East Bank, and another for the Middle Ground, which would perfect the defences of the harbor, compelling an enemy attacking on this side to land upon a dangerous coast, near thirty miles from his object, and to enforce his blockade by riding on the open sea, with a dangerous coast on either hand. Before determining on the works last mentioned, the board went into much research in order to ascertain whether the sand-banks mentioned were unchangeable, and it was thought to have been very fully proved that there had been no material change in more than sixty years. This apparent stability of the shoals encouraged them to devise the projects referred to.

Recent surveys, it has been said, have discovered a new channel. If this be so, it may not be prudent to resort to the project, and it may become necessary to devise other means; but whatever they may be, they must, from the nature of the case, be very expensive; and there will be no great error, probably, in taking the estimated cost of the projected batteries as the cost of such mode of defence as may be finally resolved on. The cost of the complete defence of New York, remaining to be incurred, is, according to the estimates, \$5,369,824.

Delaware bay and city of Philadelphia.—The coast from the mouth of the Hudson to the Chesapeake, as well as that on the south side of Long Island, is low, sandy, covered by numerous sandy islands, lying near and parallel to the coast, and having, besides the Delaware, many inlets and interior basins, but none, excepting the one named, affording water enough for sea-going vessels. The Delaware bay itself, being wide and full of shoals, having an intricate channel, and being much obstructed by ice at certain seasons, affords no very good natural harbor within a reasonable distance of the sea. The artificial harbor now in course of construction near Cape Henlopen will, it is hoped, fully realize the expectations of its projectors; in which event, it must be securely fortified. No plans have, however, as yet been made with that object; and as to the probable cost, nothing better can now be done than to assume the conjectural estimate of the Engineer department, namely \$600,000.

The lowest point at which Philadelphia is defensible is at *Pea Patch* island, about forty-five miles below that city. A fort on that island, to replace the one destroyed by fire; a fort opposite the *Pea Patch*, on the Delaware shore; a temporary work on the Jersey shore, to be thrown up at the commencement of war, and floating obstructions placed in the channel, under the fire of these works, will effectually cover Philadelphia, the other important places on the river, and the outlet of the canal connecting the Delaware and Chesapeake bays. The plans and estimates for a fort to replace Fort Delaware are not completed. Taking the expense thereof at \$600,000, the expense of the system, inclusive of temporary works, will be \$1,121,000.

Chesapeake bay.—The board of naval officers and engineers intrusted with the selection of sites for great northern and southern naval depots recommended, in their joint reports of 1819 and 1820, Burwell's bay, on James river, for the one, and Charlestown, near Boston, for the other. They also recommended Boston harbor and Narraganset bay at the north, and Hampton Roads at the south, as chief naval rendezvous. In those reports the commission entered at large into the consideration of all the matters relating to these important objects; and reference is now made to those reports for many very interesting details.

Hampton Roads, James river, and Norfolk.—The works projected for the defence of these are: 1st, a fort and advanced lunette at Old Point Comfort; 2d, a casemated battery on the Rip Rap shoals; and 3d, a line of floating obstructions extending across the channel between these works. In the event of a great naval depot being fixed on James river, it might ultimately be desirable to provide additional strength, by adding works on the positions of Newport News, Naseway shoals, and Craney Island flats. Exclusive of these, the cost of completing the works is estimated at \$723,188.

The existing fort, viz: Fort Norfolk, will aid in the defence of the city of Norfolk and of the navy yard. It is a small and inefficient work, but may be made useful as an accessory to the general defensive operations.

Harbor of St. Mary's.—The central situation, as regards the Chesapeake, of this fine basin, its relation to the Potomac, its depth of water, and the facility with which it may be defended, indicate its fitness as a harbor of refuge for the commerce of the bay, and as an occasional, if not constant, station

during the war for a portion of the naval force. A survey has been made, but no projects have been formed. The Engineer department has conjectured that the cost may be \$300,000.

Patuxent river.—The more effectually to protect the city of Washington from a sudden attack by troops landed at the head of navigation of the Patuxent, and to provide an additional shelter for vessels, a fort has been planned to occupy Point Patience, and another to occupy Thomas's Point, both about six miles from the Chesapeake. Their expense will be \$505,000.

Annapolis harbor.—No surveys or plans of defence have been made. The existing works are very inefficient. The estimate made by the Engineer department, viz: \$250,000, is adopted.

Harbor of Baltimore.—The proximity of Baltimore to the bay places that city in a dangerous situation. In the present state of things, an enemy, in a few hours' march, after an easy landing, without being exposed to a separation from his fleet, can make himself master of that great commercial emporium.

Baltimore requires for its security two forts in the Patapsco: one at Hawkins's Point, and the other at the extreme end of the flat off Sollers's Point. Besides the advantages which will result of obliging the enemy to land at a greater distance, thereby delaying his march, gaining time for the arrival of the militia, and preventing his turning the defensive positions our troops might occupy, it will be impossible for him to endanger the city or its shipping by a direct attack by water. The present Fort McHenry, Redoubt Wood, and Corvinton battery, should be retained as a second barrier. Allowing \$150,000 for putting these in a more efficient state, the expense will be \$1,517,000.

Mouth of Elk river.—The completion of the line of communication from the Delaware to the waters of the Chesapeake makes it necessary to place a fort somewhere near the mouth of the Elk, in order to prevent an enemy from destroying by a sudden enterprise the works connecting these communications with the river. There have been no surveys made with a view to establish such protection; but the Engineer department estimates the cost of a suitable fort at \$300,000.

Cities of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria.—Fort Washington covers these cities from any attack by water, and will oblige an enemy to land at some fifteen or eighteen miles from Alexandria, should that city be his object. It will also serve the very important purpose of covering the troops crossing from Virginia, with a view to fall on the flanks of an enemy moving against the capital. All these objects would have been better fulfilled had the work been placed at Lower Cedar Point; as it is, however, the forts in the Patuxent being constructed, and the militia of the surrounding country in a due state of preparation, an enterprise against these cities would be one of great hazard. Still, a work on Cedar Point should on no account be omitted. The department estimates its cost at \$300,000.

From the mouth of the Chesapeake to Cape Hatteras there occurs no inlet navigable by sea-going vessels.

SOUTHERN SECTION OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.

This coast is invariably low and for the greater part sandy, much resembling the coast from Cape Hatteras to Montaug Point. A ridge of sand, here and there interrupted by the alluvion of the rivers, extends through its whole length; this ridge, in certain portions, lies on the main land, while in others it is divided therefrom by basins or sounds of various width and depth, and is cut up into islands by numerous channels of greater or less depth, connecting these interior waters with the sea. Wherever this sand ridge is broken, its place is occupied by low and marshy grounds, bordering the principal and the many lesser outlets of the rivers.

The nature of the country through which the rivers of this coast flow, after leaving the mountains, is such that the banks being easily abraded by the current, the waters are always turbid, and are continually transporting new supplies for the formation of alluvion and the maintenance of extensive submarine banks, shoals, and bars; that these do not rapidly increase is owing to the force of the current, the action of the sea, and the mobility of the particles of matter. It is to the same cause, namely, the wearing away of the shores of the rivers, that is to be attributed the want, on this coast, of harbors unobstructed by bars, and which, as a coast, particularly distinguish this and the Gulf of Mexico frontier (where similar operations have been going on) from the more northern and eastern portions.

Ocracoke inlet.—The shallowness of the water on the bars at Ocracoke effectually excludes all vessels of war from the harbor within. But as this is now an outlet of an extensive commerce, and through this opening attempts might be made in small vessels or in boats to interrupt the line of interior communication, whereon so much might depend in time of war, timely preparation must be made of temporary works equal to defence of it against all such minor enterprises.

Beaufort harbor, North Carolina.—Work completed.

Mouths of Cape Fear river.—The defence of the main channel of Cape Fear requires, in addition to the work nearly completed on Oak island, another fort on Bald Head, and the defence of the smaller channel will require a redoubt on Federal Point. The battery, magazine, block-house, quarters, &c., at Smithville, should remain as accessories. The cost is set down at \$258,000.

Georgetown harbor.—The first inlet of any consequence south of Cape Fear river is at the united mouths of the Waccamaw, Pedee, and Black rivers, forming Georgetown harbor, which is a commodious and capacious bay, having sufficient water within and upon the bar, near the mouth, for merchant vessels and small vessels-of-war. A survey of this harbor, begun many years ago, has never been completed, and no projects of defence have been made. It is probable that a work placed near Moschetto creek, or on Winyaw Point, would give adequate strength, at the cost of about \$250,000.

Santee river and Bull's bay.—About ten miles south from Georgetown entrance are the mouths of the Santee, the largest river in South Carolina. It is not known whether the bars at the mouths of this river have sufficient water for sea-going vessels; the same uncertainty exists as to the depth into Bull's bay. It may be well, however, to consider them, and the other inlets between Georgetown and Charleston, as calling for small works, capable of resisting boat enterprises, and to assign to them \$100,000. Should they prove to be navigable for privateers they will need a larger expenditure.

Charleston, South Carolina.—The city, situated at the junction of Ashley and Cooper rivers, is about five miles in a direct line from the sea. Between it and the ocean is a wide and safe roadstead for vessels of any draught. Upon the bar, lying three or four miles outside of the harbor, there is, however, only water enough for the smaller frigates and for large sloops-of-war. On the southwest side of the harbor is James's island, through which are several serpentine passages, more or less navigable for boats and barges; some of them communicate directly with the sea and Stono river. Whappoo cut, the most northerly passage from Stono to Charleston harbor, enters Ashley river, opposite the middle of the city.

Interior natural water communications exist also to the southwest of Stono river, connecting this with North Edisto river, the latter with South Edisto and St. Helena sound; this again with Broad river, and, finally, this last with Savannah river. On the north side of the harbor of Charleston lies Sullivan's island, separated from the main by a channel navigable to small craft. To the northeast of Sullivan's island an interior water communication extends to Bull's bay, and even beyond, to the harbor of Georgetown.

From this sketch it is apparent that it will not do to restrict the defences to the principal entrance of the harbor. The lateral avenues must also be shut. And it is probable that accurate surveys of all these avenues will show that the best mode of defending the latter will be by works at or near the mouths of the inlets, as the enemy will be kept thereby at a greater distance from the city; the lesser harbors formed by these inlets will be secured, and the line of interior communication will be inaccessible from the sea.

No position for the defence of the principal entrance to Charleston harbor can be found nearer the ocean than the western extremity of Sullivan's island. This is at present occupied by Fort Moultrie, a work of some strength but by no means adequate to its object, its battery being weak, and the scarp so low as to oppose no serious obstacle to escalade. How far this work, by modification of its plan and relief, may be made to contribute to a better defence of the harbor, cannot now be determined.

On a shoal nearly opposite Fort Moultrie the foundation of a fort has been begun, which will have a powerful cross-fire with Fort Moultrie. It is presumed that about \$800,000 would put these works in a complete state.

Stono, North Edisto, and South Edisto.—All these must be fortified, at least in such a manner as to secure them from enterprise in boats or small vessels. To that end \$50,000 may be assigned to each.

St. Helena sound.—The proper defences cannot be pointed out till this sound shall have been surveyed.

Although there is supposed to be no great depth of water on the bar, it is known to be navigable by the smaller class of merchantmen, and to have a navigable communication with the head of Broad river or Port Royal, intersecting the interior navigation between Charleston and Savannah. This sound will require defence, even should it not be of much use as a harbor of refuge for exterior commerce. \$150,000 may be the cost of the defences.

Broad river or Port Royal Roads.—The value of this capacious roadstead as a harbor of refuge depends on the depth which can be carried over the bar, on the distance of this bar outside of the line of coast, and on the means which may be applicable of lessening the danger of crossing it. This is supposed to be the deepest bar of the southern coast. Should there prove to be water enough for frigates, and, by light-houses on the shore and lights or other distinct guides on the bar, should it be practicable to make the passage of the bar safe and easy, this road, situated within sixty miles of Charleston and twenty of Savannah river, intersecting the interior navigation between these great cities, thereby securing the arrival of supplies of every kind, would possess a very high degree of importance, not only as a harbor of refuge, but as a naval station also.

The survey of the exterior shoals constituting the bar should be made with the greatest care and all possible minuteness. It is only when this shall have been done that the true relation of this inlet to the rest of the coast can be known, and on this relation the position and magnitude of the required defences will depend. For the present, the estimate made by the Engineer department is adopted, namely, \$300,000.

Savannah and mouth of Savannah river.—Mention has been made of the natural interior water communication along the coast of South Carolina. A similar communication extends south from the Savannah river, as far as St. John's, in East Florida. Owing to these passages, the city of Savannah, like Charleston, is liable to be approached by other avenues than the harbor or river, and its defences must consequently have relation to these lesser as well as to the principal channels.

The distance from the mouth of Wassaw sound, or even Ossabaw sound, (both to the southwest of Savannah river,) to the city is not much greater than from the mouth of the river, and an enterprise may be conducted the whole distance by water, or part of the way by water and part by land, from either or both. As in the case of like channels in the neighborhood of Charleston, it cannot now be determined where they can be defended most advantageously. It is to be hoped, however, that the localities will permit the defences to be placed near the outlets of the sounds, because the defences thus placed will serve the double purpose of guarding the city of Savannah and covering these harbors, which in time of war cannot but be very useful.

The defence of Savannah river is by no means difficult. A fort on Cockspur island, lying just within the mouth, and, perhaps, for additional security, another on Tybee island, which forms the southern cape at the junction of the river with the ocean, would effectually prevent the passage of vessels up the channel, and cover the anchorage lying between Tybee and Cockspur. The existing Fort Jackson, standing about four miles below the city, should be maintained as a second barrier, both as respects the main channel and the passages which come into the river from the south, which last would not be at all controlled by works on Cockspur or Tybee. A fort projected for Cockspur island is estimated at \$470,000. To defend Tybee island may require \$150,000, and \$50,000 would put Fort Jackson in an efficient state, making a total of \$670,000. South of the Savannah are *Wassaw sound*, *Ossabaw sound*, *St. Catharine's sound*, at the mouth of the Medway river; *Sapelo sound*, *Doboy inlet*, *Altamaha sound*, at the mouth of the great river of the same name; *St. Simon's sound*, at the mouth of Buffalo creek; *St. Andrew's sound*, at the united mouths of the Scilla and Santilla rivers, and *Cumberland sound*, at the mouth of the St. Mary's river. All these communications with the ocean are highly important as regards the line of interior navigation, and several of them as affording access to excellent harbors. The last especially is known to be navigable by the largest sloops-of-war and merchantmen, and two or three of the others are believed to be but little if at all inferior, either as regards depth of bar or safety of anchorage.

All these inlets are yet to be surveyed. Some of them are probably easily defensible by forts, and others may require the aid of floating defences. An important principle in relation to the defensive system of the whole southern coast, namely, that on a coast possessing few harbors, it is at the same time the more necessary to preserve them all for our own use, and the more easy to deprive an enemy of that shelter which is nearly indispensable to a continuous and close blockade. This principle is enforced as touching this particular part of the southern coast by the two following weighty considerations: its remoteness from the nearest naval rendezvous, the Chesapeake, which is on a mean six hundred miles distant and to leeward, both as to wind and current, and its being close upon the larboard hand as they enter the Atlantic of the great concourse of vessels passing at all seasons through the Florida channel.

While, therefore, this part of the coast, from the concentration of vessels here, is in great need of

protection of some sort, naval aid can be extended to it only with difficulty, and at the risk of being cut off from all retreat by a superior enemy.

Accurate and minute surveys, which will enable our vessels, whether driven by an enemy or by stress of weather to shun the dangers which beset the navigation of these harbors, and properly arranged defences to cover them when arrived, seem to be indispensable. It is worthy of remark, besides, that when these harbors shall be fortified the operation of investing the coast and watching the great outlet of commerce through Florida passage will be a difficult and hazardous one to an enemy on whose part no perseverance or skill can avail to maintain an uninterrupted blockade, or to avoid the occasional shipwreck of his cruisers; while on the part of our small vessels-of-war and privateers, the same sort of supervision will at all times be easy and safe.

Nothing better can be now done than to assume \$200,000 as the average cost of defending each of the nine entrances, giving a total of \$1,800,000.

The board of engineers have not examined the coast from the mouth of the St. Mary's to Pensacola; but in order that the chain of defence for the coast may be here exhibited unbroken, the estimates of the Engineer department of the places and positions intermediate between Cumberland sound and Pensacola will be inserted. St. Augustine, \$50,000; Key West and Tortugas, \$3,000,000; Charlotte harbor, Espiritu Santa bay, Apalachicola, Apalache bay, St. Joseph's bay, St. Rosa bay, together, \$1,000,000.

GULF OF MEXICO FRONTIER.

The resemblance of this part of the coast to that which we have denominated the southern section is striking. We may, indeed, refer to the description herein given of the principal features of the latter as a true delineation of this. In respect to the relation of the coast to the interior, there is, however, the greatest difference between these two portions of the maritime frontier: for, while about eight-tenths of the whole territory of the United States is, in one sense, tributary to a part only of the Gulf of Mexico portion, in the southern section of the coast not more than one-tenth is connected with the seaboard by any natural ties. This fact, which shows the very deep interest which a large portion of the people and the government have in the security of this portion, is related to other facts which hardly leave an alternative as to the mode of attaining that security.

From the relative geographical position of this part of the coast and the country interested in its safety—from the unhealthiness of the climate, nature of the adjacent country, mixed character of the inhabitants—it will be some time before that portion within supporting distance, whose welfare may be endangered by an enemy, will, from peculiar circumstances, be competent, of itself, to sustain the assaults of an exterior foe. Upon the Atlantic seaboard, the Alleghanies crowd the people upon the coast and surround every alarm-post of the frontier with a more and more dense population, and the ocean and the interior parallel communication transmit rapid aid to the right and left; while the coast of the Gulf, weak in itself and remote from succor from behind, is almost inaccessible to lateral assistance.

Those reasons, therefore, which tend to establish the necessity of an organized, a permanent, and a timely system of defence for the whole seaboard of the United States (some of which were advanced in the commencement of this communication) will apply to this part of it with a peculiar force so long as any portion of its system of defence is incomplete.

It has already been observed that the board of engineers have made no examination between Cumberland sound, in Georgia, and Pensacola. There are, however, along that shore and in the Florida reef, several very important harbors, which must be accurately surveyed.

Pensacola bay.—The upper arms of this considerable bay receive the Yellow-water or Pea river, Middle river, and Escambia river; and, while the tributaries of the last, interlocking with branches of the Alabama and the Chattahoochee, seem to mark the courses whereby, at some future day, canals will convey a part of the products of these rivers to Pensacola, the face of the whole region is remarkably adapted to the application of railroads.

Santa Rosa sound extends eastward from the lower part of this bay into Santa Rosa bay. On the west the lagoons of Pensacola, Perdido, and Mobile bays, respectively, interlock in such a manner as to require but a few miles of cutting to complete a navigable channel from the first to the last-named bay, and thence, through an existing interior water communication, to the city of New Orleans.

Pensacola bay has rare properties as a harbor. It is accessible to the largest class of sloops-of-war and to small frigates, and, under favorable circumstances, will admit even large frigates; and there is reason to hope that the bar may be permanently deepened.

The bar is near the coast, and the channel through it is straight and easily lit.

The harbor is perfectly landlocked, and the roadstead very capacious. There are excellent positions within it for repairing, building, and launching vessels, and for docks and dock-yards, in healthy situations. The supply of good water is abundant. It is perfectly defensible. These properties, in connexion with the position of the harbor as regards the coast, have induced the government to fix upon it as a naval station and place of rendezvous and repairs.

An excellent survey has been made of the bay of Pensacola, sufficing to form the scheme of defence, while no other objects were sought than the security of the town and harbor. Regarded, however, as a naval station and place of rendezvous and repairs, further surveys, extending a greater distance from the shores, delineating accurately the face of the country, and showing the several avenues by land and water, are found to be necessary.

The defences of the water passage, as projected, are nearly completed, \$210,000 being asked to finish them. A further water defence at the position of the Barrancas, and the works that are indispensable to cover the navy yard from a lateral attack through the western bays, the latter requiring the further surveys above mentioned, are not yet planned. The Barrancas work may be taken at \$100,000 and the others at \$300,000, making a total for Pensacola of \$610,000.

Perdido bay.—This bay is intimately related to Pensacola and to Mobile bays, both as regards security and intercommunication, and should be carefully surveyed with a view to these objects. It must be fortified, and the cost may be \$200,000.

Mobile bay.—The plan of defence for this bay comprised a fort at Mobile Point, which has been finished; another on Dauphin island, and a tower at the Pass au Heron. The estimates for the two last-named amount to \$905,000.

New Orleans and the delta of the Mississippi.—The most northern water communication between the Mississippi and the Gulf is by the passage called the Rigolets, connecting Lake Borgne and Lake Pont-

chartrain. The next is by the Pass of Chef Menteur, also connecting these lakes. Through these passages an enemy entering Lake Pontchartrain would, at the same time that he intercepted all water communication with Mobile and Pensacola, be able to reach New Orleans from the southern shore of the lake; or might continue onward through Lake Maurepas, Amite river, and Iberville river, thereby reaching the Mississippi at the head of the delta; or, landing within the mouths of Chef Menteur, he might move against the city along the ridge of the Gentilly road.

To the southwest of Chef Menteur, and at the head of Lake Borgne, is Bayou Bienvenue, a navigable channel, (the one pursued by the English army in the last war,) not running into the Mississippi, but possessing shores of such a nature as to enable troops to march from the point of debarkation to the city. A little to the south of this is Bayou Dupré, also affording easy access to the city. The avenues just named are defended by a fort at the Rigolets; another at Chef Menteur; another at Bayou Bienvenue, and a tower at Bayou Dupré.

The defences of the river are placed at the Plaquemine turn, the lowest position which can be occupied. Fort Jackson is on the right shore, and Fort St. Philip a little lower down on the left. This last work must be repaired or renewed. The expense is estimated at \$117,000.

The only permanent work required at present west of the Mississippi is a fort to occupy Grand Terre island, for the purpose of defending the entrance to Barrataria bay, an excellent harbor for a floating force guarding the coasting trade on that side, and whence there are several passages leading to the Mississippi, near New Orleans. The estimate for this work is \$400,000.

Before leaving this part of the subject, it is necessary to advert to the important uses which may be made of movable floating defences in aid of fortifications.

The applications of this auxiliary force along the coast of the United States may be very numerous, and, as has been before remarked, would, in certain cases, be requisite to attain full security for all the objects needing protection. In the case we have just been considering, for example, fortifications will enable us to protect New Orleans, even from the most serious and determined efforts of an enemy; but, owing to the great width of the passages, we cannot, by fortifications alone, deprive an enemy of good exterior anchorages, especially the very excellent one west of Chandeleur island, nor entirely cover the interior water communications between the Rigolets and Mobile. We must, therefore, either quietly submit to all the annoyance and injury which an enemy in possession of these passages may inflict, or avert them by the timely preparation of a floating force adapted to their peculiar navigation, and capable, under the favorable shelter of the forts, of being always on the alert, and of assuming an offensive or defensive attitude, according to the designs, conduct, or situation of the enemy. As these means of defence are, however, secondary to fortifications, in every sense; as the extent to which they may be needed must depend on the relation of our naval force to that of other powers—a relation continually varying, as the shapes which these auxiliaries are to assume—the materials of which they are to be formed, the weapons they are to use, the agent which is to give them power, are points on which every ten years of this age of rapid improvement in the arts may effect complete revolutions, it is considered premature to go into details, and premature to go into expense.

From the preceding sketch of the system projected for the defence of the seaboard of the United States, it appears that all the fortifications proposed are not of the same pressing necessity, nor of like importance. Some are required immediately, while the commencement of others may be postponed. In proceeding to class them, it must be observed that the works of the first class are those destined to prevent an enemy from forming a permanent or even a momentary establishment in the country, those which will defend the great naval arsenals, and those which will cover the chief cities and towns.

In the second class will be placed the works which are to defend those naval stations and those cities of a secondary rank which, either from natural or artificial defences, existing works, &c., are not entirely without protection, and may, therefore, wait until the more important points are secured against a first attack; and in the third class will be arrayed the works which complete the defensive system in all its parts, but of which the construction may, without great danger, be deferred until the frontier shall have received all the successive degrees of strength resulting from a gradual erection of the forts of the first and second classes. A fourth class is added, containing such works as will be necessary only conditionally.

Table A, joined to this report, contains the first class, and shows that the works of this class will cost \$11,609,444; will require 2,585 men to garrison them in time of peace, and 30,966 in case of siege.

Table B contains the works of the second class, showing that they will cost \$5,873,000; will require 975 men to garrison them in time of peace, and 10,680 in case of siege.

Table C contains works belonging to the third class, showing that their cost will be \$14,078,824; that their garrisons in time of peace will amount to 2,380 men, and in time of siege to 21,745 men; showing, also, that the total future expense of fortifying the maritime frontier will amount to \$31,561,268; the troops necessary to guard these fortifications in time of peace to 5,940 men, and 63,391 men in time of war, supposing them all (which cannot happen) besieged at once.

The time required to construct the whole system must depend upon the annual appropriation which the nation may grant to this branch of the public service. All that need be said on the subject is, that in an undertaking necessarily involving so much time, and of such vital importance to the safety, prosperity, and greatness of the Union, there should be no relaxation of effort and perseverance. An undertaking of such magnitude must, with every effort, be the work of years. But it may be too much hurried as well as too much delayed. There is a rate of progress at which it will be executed in the best manner, and at the minimum cost. If more hurried, it will be defective in quality, and more costly if delayed.

France was at least fifty years completing her maritime and interior defences.

Some remarks will now be offered on the subject of the expense of erecting a system of defensive works, and garrisoning them for war, comparing it with the expense of defending the coast without fortifications. To simplify the proposition, the defence of Portsmouth, Boston, Narraganset Roads, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans, only will be taken.

Supposing an enemy had concentrated 20,000 men at Halifax or Bermuda, the government must, on hearing of this force, at once prepare to resist it at all the points mentioned above. As it will be impossible to foresee on which the first blow will be struck, it will be necessary to have troops encamped at each, and to meet the attack with a force not less numerically than that of the assailant; the troops, kept constantly under arms, must at least equal one-half of the hostile expedition; while as many more, ready for instant service, must be within call. These points are so immediately accessible in some cases,

and so remote from succor in others, that, after the point of attack is announced by the appearance of the enemy before it, there will be no time for reinforcements to come from the interior.

By manœuvring in front of any of these places, the enemy would induce us to concentrate forces there; when, suddenly profiting of a favorable breeze, he would sail to another, which he would reach in a few hours, and would not fail to seize, if a force were not stationed there likewise, at least equal to his own. No reinforcement can, in this case, arrive from the interior in time, for all the troops under march would have taken up a point he has just quitted.

Our whole coast, from Maine to Louisiana, would thus be kept in alarm by a single expedition; and such is the extent and exposure of the seaboard, that an enemy might ruin us by a war of mere threatenings. If the cities and other great establishments are not garrisoned, they will become a prey at once; and if they are garrisoned, the treasury will be gradually emptied; the credit of the government exhausted; the weary and starving militia will desert to their homes; nor will it be easy to avert the consummation of tribute, pillage, and conflagration.

The table E, joined to this report, shows that, to be in readiness on each of these vulnerable points, it will be requisite to maintain 107,000 men, encamped and under arms, at the ten places mentioned, and 93,000 men ready to march and within call.

This number is, in fact, below that which would be required; for these points being, according to our hypothesis, exposed to an attack from 20,000 regular and disciplined troops, 20,000 militia would not be able to repel them, unless aided by intrenchments, requiring a time to construct them which might not be allowed, and involving expenses which are not included in the estimate. Besides, to have 20,000 men, especially new levies, under arms, it will be necessary, considering the epidemics that always assail such troops, to carry the formation of these corps to at least 25,000 men.

The State of Louisiana, being remote from succor, requires a larger force under arms than the other points. This force is fixed at 17,000, supposing that the State may supply 3,000 within call.

All expenses being reckoned, 1,000 regular troops, including officers, cost \$300,000 per annum, or \$150 per man, for a campaign of six months. 1,000 militia, including officers, cost \$400,000 per annum, or \$200 per man, for a six months' campaign. But, taking into consideration the diseases which invariably attack men unaccustomed to military life, and the consequent expense of hospital establishments; the frequent movement of detachments from the camp to their homes, and from the interior to the camp; and the cost of camping furniture, utensils, accoutrements, &c., which is the same for a short campaign as for a year; regarding all these things, the cost of a militiaman cannot be reckoned at less than \$250 per man for six months.

The 107,000 militiamen necessary to guard the above-mentioned points, the maritime frontier being without defence, will therefore cost, in a campaign of six months, \$26,750,000. In strict justice, there should be added to this expense, which is believed to be much understated, amongst other things, the loss of time, and the diminution of valuable products, resulting from drawing off so considerable a portion of efficient labor from its most profitable pursuits. This, besides being a heavy tax on individuals, is a real loss to the nation.

It would be utterly vain to attempt an estimate of the loss to the nation, from the dreadful mortality which rages in the camps of men suddenly exposed to the fatigues and privations of a military life.

The total expense of constructing the fortifications at the ten places before mentioned will amount to \$21,767.—(See table E.)

The garrisons of these fortifications may consist of the same number of regular troops in time of war as in time of peace: the remainder being furnished by the militia held in readiness to throw themselves into the forts on the first appearance of an enemy. By this arrangement 3,010 regulars, and 32,076 militia, either within the works or in small corps, on advantageous positions, making in all 35,086 men, would suffice, 64,914 men being kept in readiness to march when called upon.

We should, therefore, have only 35,086 to pay and support instead of 107,000, and the expense would be \$8,430,500, instead of \$26,750,000. The difference, namely, \$18,319,500, being only \$3,448,156 less than the whole cost of these defences. It follows that the expense of their erection would be nearly compensated by the saving they would cause in a single campaign of six months.

It is proper to add that, although the expense of these works will be great, that expense is never to be renewed; while with troops, on the contrary, the expense is annually repeated, if not increased, until the end of the war. Besides, the disbursements for fortifications are made in time of peace slowly, and to an extent exactly correspondent with the financial resources of the country. Armies are most wanted, and must be paid, in periods of the greatest emergency, when the ordinary sources of revenue are dried up, and when the treasury can only be supplied by a resort to means the most burdensome and disagreeable to the people.

The defence of the maritime frontier by permanent fortifications, and the disbursements for their construction, will thus tend to a real and positive economy.

The vulnerable points being reduced to a small number, instead of awaiting an attack on every point, and holding ourselves everywhere in readiness to repel it, we shall force an enemy to direct his assaults against those few which, being well understood by us, will, of course, have received timely preparation. There can be no doubt that such a state of things will make an adversary more reluctant to risk his expeditions; and, therefore, that we shall not only be better able to resist, but also less frequently called on to do so.

Some prominent military writers have opposed the principle of fortifying an extensive land frontier, but none have ever disputed the necessity of fortifying a maritime border; the practice of every nation, ancient and modern, has been the same in this respect. On a land frontier, a good, experienced, and numerous infantry, may, in some cases, dispense with fortifications; but though disciplined troops may cover a frontier without the aid of fortifications, undisciplined troops cannot. On a maritime frontier, however, no description of troops can supply the place of strong batteries, disposed upon the vulnerable points. The uncertainty of the point on which an enemy may direct his attack; the suddenness with which he may reach it, and the powerful masses which he can concentrate at a distance, out of our reach and knowledge, or suddenly, and at the very moment of attack, require that every important point be prepared to repel his attempt or retard it until reinforcements can arrive, and adequate means of resistance be organized. By land, we are acquainted with the motions of an enemy; but the ocean is a vast plain, without obstacle, where his movements are made out of our sight; where no trace is left of his path, and where we know nothing of his approach until he is within reach of the eye. In a word, unless the vulnerable points of a seaboard are covered by permanent fortifications, their only chance of safety

must depend on the issue of a battle, always uncertain, even when the best disciplined, most experienced, and best appointed troops have made all possible preparation for the combat.

As for the garrisons which these forts will require in time of war, a small portion, about equal in number to the peace garrisons, should be of regular troops; the remainder of militia practiced in the manœuvres and drill of great guns; it being indispensable that the greatest part of the troops required for the defence and service of the sea-coast fortifications should be of artillery.

This brings us to a suggestion or two in relation to the organization of the militia forces. Instead of the present small proportion of artillery allowed in the militia organization, the States might, with great advantage, increase the proportion of that force, in the vicinity of each of the exposed parts of the coast, so as to be equivalent to the exigencies and armament of the works, substituting for the usual field exercises as infantry actual drill and practice in the batteries. The number of militia artillery in each case would be determined by the number of guns applied to the defence of that particular place. As soon as a movement on the part of the enemy should threaten the frontier of the State, this force should throw itself into the forts, and there remain, so long as the precise point of attack should be undetermined. In most parts of the seaboard it would be advisable to have, also, a considerable body of militia horse artillery, as being a very useful arm in all cases, and as affording a defence always applicable against minor and predatory enterprises. This force might, in part, be drawn from the ordinary proportion of cavalry.

If, with our general system of permanent fortifications and naval establishments, we connect a system of interior communication by land and water, adapted both to the defence and to the commercial relations of the country; if to these we add a well-constituted regular army, and a militia, perfect in its organization, the nation will not only completely secure its territory from invasion and insult, but will preserve its institutions from those violent shocks and revolutions which have so frequently, in every age and in every country, been incident to a state of war.

Tables A, B, C, and D, following, contain the works constituting the proposed defensive system for the maritime frontier, arranged in four classes.

Table E exhibits a comparison of the cost of defending certain parts of the coast, without fortifications, and with the aid of the projected works.

Table F shows a possible concentration of militia forces in eleven days at Boston, Newport, Rhode Island, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, South Carolina, Savannah, Georgia, and New Orleans.

NORTHERN FRONTIER.

Not having been the subject of particular care and study, it is with diffidence that a few words are thrown out on the subject of the defence of the frontier which separates the United States from the English possessions.

The first questions that arise are these: is the political condition of the country lying on the other side of the country in question, viz: the condition of colonies of a transatlantic power, to remain unaltered? Or are these colonies to become independent nations? Or is any other important change to be wrought in their political relations? These questions bear directly upon the matter in hand. A generation hence, and there may be no more room for jealousy and watchfulness along that line than there now is along the imaginary lines which separate our contiguous States. Within the same period the Canadas may have assumed the attitude of independent and separate States; and although the United States may recognize in these northern neighbors a youth of much promise and vigor, the period when the relative increase shall have been such as to make their proximity a source of much precaution and solicitude will not, probably, be near at hand. But though it may be possible that the colonial relations may be thrown off within the period for which it is our duty now to provide; and although, in any other relation, the United States might rely for security, at any moment, on the greater power which she might at any moment develop, can it be distinctly foreseen that the existing political connexion is to be soon dissolved? If not, if there be uncertainty on this point, does it become the duty of the United States to proceed at once to the task of securing herself on this frontier, regarding it as separating her from one of the most powerful empires of the earth; or, finally, may she wait and watch, relying on her sagacity to give due notice of impending danger, and on her resources to supply her, in time, with appropriate armor? If it be, indeed, possible to apply, within a brief state of time, all the defences that can be needed on this frontier, the course last suggested would appear to be the best.

What, therefore, is like to be the nature of the danger, and what the nature of the defence?

Along the St. Croix river only local establishments could require to be covered, as there are no objects of consequence to be reached by an enemy penetrating our interior from that border. Then comes the disputed territory, and the great unsettled regions along the northern margins of New Hampshire and Vermont.

Upon all this extent of frontier the exact location of future establishments, of consequence, cannot be foreseen with the certainty warranting their being now provided for by permanent defensive works. This region is to become populous and wealthy, the natural means of communication are to be improved, and numerous artificial means of communication are to be opened by roads, canals, and railways; but while this growth in wealth may invite aggression, the growth in numbers and the increased facilities of intercommunication, the increased power of rendering mutual succor, and of drawing aid from the interior, would, in a still greater degree, make aggression difficult and improbable.

Lake Champlain penetrates the territory in such a way that an enemy, having the naval mastery, might make a deep inroad and greatly harass the country along the shores, although no enterprise, even in the present state of population, could be carried far into the interior. Were it only to relieve a long line of frontier from predatory incursions, access to this lake from the north should be denied. But there are other very strong reasons for this exclusion. By closing the lake at its northern extremity, an expensive and uncertain strife for naval superiority on this lake would be avoided, and the whole lake would remain in our possession, serving as the best possible military line of communication in case the United States should assume offensive operations against the weakest point of the Canadian frontier.

From the northern end of this lake the forces of the United States should march into Canada and intercept the communication by the St. Lawrence, either at or near the mouth of the Richelieu river, at Montreal island, at some point where the ship channel of the river could be commanded, intermediate between these places, or at any two or at all these places, according to circumstances. Maintaining any or all these positions would limit the defence in the province above to the consumption of the means then

in store, and would completely paralyze its offensive power. Although no other object were in view than the defence of the frontier upon the upper lakes, no effort necessary to secure and maintain this position should be spared, because it is only thus that the contest for naval superiority on the lakes (which, if once suffered to begin, is both exhausting and interminable) can be avoided. Without aid from abroad Canada cannot contest such a question with the United States, and, so long as the United States possess that superiority, the defence of the upper portion of the frontier will be complete.

From being the most expensive of all modes of defence, naval superiority, in our hands, may thus become the cheapest; two or three small armed vessels on each lake, employed as convoys to the ordinary navigation and to the transports bearing troops and munitions, being all that would be needed.

Military enterprises would in this way be warded off from the numerous rich and populous cities and towns now embellishing our border, which it would not be easy to protect from the calamities of war by mere military works, without running into great expense, were the enemy's naval means to allow his approaching them at his pleasure.

In the case of the offensive movement supposed above, the fortified position of Isle aux Noix, and any other upon the Richelieu, should be at first left in rear, being reached or mastered by suitable bodies of troops, and should be subjected to immediate investment and vigorous attack, so as to be speedily reduced, and to open the navigable water communication within twenty miles of Montreal.

If the preceding remarks be well founded, it would appear that the peace and safety of the parts of the frontier extending along the river St. Lawrence, Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron, and Superior might be made to flow from military operations carried on against Canada by the line of Lake Champlain and the river Richelieu; and in order to this military operation being always practicable, and to be taken up at pleasure, nothing more is necessary than the fortification of the outlet of Lake Champlain. It might have been before remarked that the offensive movement in question is not deemed to be difficult or hazardous, nor would it be necessarily restricted to holding positions on the St. Lawrence, active operations against Quebec (to which this is the most convenient road) following, as a matter of course, upon these first successes.

The security, therefore, that may be obtained for the upper frontier by military operations on the lower, may at least justify these upper portions in waiting the progress of events.

The unexampled increase of population upon these very borders, the hundred new ways, already finished or in hand, of connecting these borders with the heart of the country, may so elevate the military resources of the region that, in the event of war, it will matter little in which of the political conditions first supposed the opposite territory may be found—a resistless torrent sweeping it from end to end; and although it might not be prudent to rely, in such a matter, on the mere spread of wealth and numbers, we may be certain that there will exist ample resources to create all such artificial military aids as the circumstances may call for, and we may infer that the application of these aids would now be premature.

The military consequences of the occupation of the outlet of Lake Champlain are so obvious, that it must not be supposed they are not perfectly understood by our neighbor across the border. As it would, consequently, be a great object with him to avert the consequences alluded to, he would, in the event of war, (often breaking out suddenly,) be first, if possible, in taking such a position as would prevent our commanding the issue of the lake; and hence it is that, in the preparation of the only permanent military work now recommended for the northern frontier, it seems advisable to admit no unnecessary delay.

A position for closing the lake, selected during the last war, and of which the fortification was begun soon after the peace, was found, after some progress had been made, not to lie within our territory, and was abandoned. There is, however, a position equally good close at hand, and in all respects admirably adapted to the object in view.

The fortification of this outlet will probably cost about \$600,000.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A.

First class, comprising works first to be executed, as covering, partially or entirely, great cities and important towns; naval establishments; roads of rendezvous; places and harbors that an enemy might occupy; outlets of valuable commerce, &c., arranged in geographical order.

Designation of works.	Garrison.		Guns, &c.	Cost to complete
	Peace.	Siege.		
These works are in progress:				
Fort Independence, Boston harbor.....	50	395	79	\$202,852
Fort Warren, Boston harbor.....	100	1,100	300?	695,414
Fort Adams, Narraganset Roads.....	100	2,440	468	350,000
Fort Schuyler, New York harbor.....	100	1,250	250?	510,178
Fort Columbus, New York harbor.....	100	535	207	20,000
Fort Delaware, Delaware bay.....	100?	1,250?	250?	? 600,000
Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads.....	500	2,450	350	210,000
Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads.....	50	1,160	232	531,000
Fort Caswell, Cape Fear river.....	50	450	90	60,000
Fort in Charleston harbor, South Carolina.....	100	1,500	300	500,000
Fort Pulaski, Savannah river.....	50	860	172	246,000
Fort Pickens, Pensacola harbor.....	100	1,260	252	50,000
Fort on Foster's bank, Pensacola harbor.....	50	720	144	160,000
MAINE.				
Fort at the narrows of the Penobscot.....	50	500	145	150,000
Fort at the mouth of the Kennebec, not projected.....	50?	500?	150?	? 300,000
Fort Preble, Portland harbor.....	50	300	82	155,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE.				
Works in Portsmouth harbor, not projected.....	150?	1,500?	30.?	? 500,000
MASSACHUSETTS.				
Fort Pickering, Salem harbor.....	50	250	50	174,000
Fort Winthrop, repairs, &c., Boston harbor.....	10	250	50	50,000
Works at Provincetown, not projected.....	50?	1,500?	300?	? 600,000
Works at New Bedford, not projected.....	50?	750?	150?	? 300,000
RHODE ISLAND.				
Fort on Rose island, Narraganset Roads.....	25	580	96	123,000
CONNECTICUT.				
Fort Griswold, New London harbor.....	50	830	106	198,000
NEW YORK.				
Fort on Wilkins's Point, New York harbor.....	50	1,336	184	686,000
Fort Tompkins and dependencies, New York harbor.....	50	970	114	654,000
DELAWARE.				
Works to cover the Delaware Breakwater harbor, not projected.....	100?	1,125?	225?	? 600,000
Fort opposite Fort Delaware, on right bank.....	50	760	112	521,000
MARYLAND.				
Fort on Elk river, to cover the debouche of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal and railroad.....	50	760	112	300,000
Fort on Sollers's Point flats, below Baltimore.....	100	835	159	1,000,000
Fort on Point Patience, Patuxent river.....	50	400	80	246,000
WEST FLORIDA.				
Works to protect the navy yard at Pensacola from lateral attack through the bays, not projected.....	50?	1,000?	50?	? 300,000
Fort at Barrancas, Pensacola, not projected.....	50	250?	50?	? 100,000
LOUISIANA.				
Fort St. Philip, Mississippi river.....	50	400	60	117,000
Fort at Grand Terre, Barrataria island.....	50	400	60	400,000
Total.....	2,585	30,966	5,729	11,609,444

B.

Second class, comprising works to be constructed next after those of the first, the works having similar objects to defend as those of the first class, and being generally such as are necessary to complete the defence begun by the works of the first class; arranged in geographical order.

Designation of works.	Garrison		Guns, &c.	Cost to complete.
	Peace.	Siege.		
MAINE.				
Fort on House island, Portland harbor	25	260	53	\$48,000
MASSACHUSETTS.				
Fort at Gloucester, not projected.....	50?	500?	100?	? 200,000
Fort at Naugus Head, Salem harbor.....	25	180	38	51,000
Fort Sewall, Marblehead harbor.....	50	280	55	174,000
Fort on Jack's Point, Marblehead harbor.....	25	280	60	144,000
Fort and outworks on Nastasket Head, Boston harbor.....	160	1,550	297	975,000
Fort on Gurnet Point, Plymouth, not projected.....	25?	250?	50?	? 100,000
RHODE ISLAND.				
Works on Conanicut island, Narraganset Roads.....	100	1,800	386	1,200,000
CONNECTICUT.				
Fort at Stonington harbor, not projected.....	50?	375?	75?	? 200,000
Fort Trumbull, New London harbor.....	50	460	62	116,000
MARYLAND.				
Fort, Hawkins's Point, below Baltimore.....	100	845	121	376,000
Fort McHenry, Covington battery, Redoubt Wood, repairs, &c., renewals.....	50	500	100	? 150,000
Fort on Thomas's Point, Patuxent river.....	25	350	70	259,000
Fort on Cedar Point, Potomac river, not projected.....	50?	550?	110?	? 300,600
SOUTH CAROLINA.				
Works in Port Royal Roads, not projected.....	50?	550?	110?	? 300,000
GEORGIA.				
Fort on Tybee island, not projected.....	25?	300?	75?	? 150,000
Repairs of Fort Jackson, Savannah river, not planned.....	25?	200?	30?	? 50,000
Works to command entrance to Cumberland sound, mouth of St. Mary's river, Georgia, not projected.....	50?	550?	110?	? 200,000
ALABAMA.				
Fort on Dauphin island, Mobile bay.....	100	900	128	880,000
Total.....	975	10,680	2,030	5,873,000

C.

Third class, comprising the defence of all towns, harbors, inlets, &c., not included in the first two classes; arranged in geographical order.

Designation of works.	Garrison.		Guns, &c.	Cost to complete.
	Peace.	Siege.		
MAINE.				
Works at Eastport, mouth of St Croix	25 ?	250	50	\$100,000
Works at Machias harbor	25 ?	250	50	100,000
Works at Mount Desert island	50 ?	1,000	200	500,000
Works at Castine	10 ?	125	25	50,000
Works at St. George's bay	100	1,000	200	400,000
Works at Broad bay				
Works at Damariscotta bay				
Works at Sheepscot bay				
Works in Hog Island channel, Portland harbor	25 ?	100	30	75,000
Works at the mouth of the Saco				
Works at the mouth of the Kennebunk				
Works at York				
MASSACHUSETTS.				
Works at Newburyport	25 ?	250	50	100,000
Works at Beverly	10 ?	125	25	50,000
Redoubt on Hog island, Boston harbor, projected	25	150	21	43,000
Reducing depth of water in Broad Sound passage				210,000
Reducing altitude of Gallop's island				3,000
Works at Nantucket harbor	50	625	125	250,000
Works at Edgartown harbor				
Works at Falmouth harbor				
Works at Holmes's Hole				
Works at Tarpaulin cove				
RHODE ISLAND.				
Repairs and modification of old Fort Wolcott, Newport harbor	50 ?	250	45	80,000
Repairs and modification of old Fort Green, Newport harbor	?	50	8	20,000
Closing west passage of Narraganset Roads				307,000
NEW YORK.				
Works at Gardiner's bay	50 ?	750	150	400,000
Works at Sag Harbor	25 ?	250	50	100,000
CONNECTICUT.				
Works at the mouth of the Connecticut river	25 ?	250	50	100,000
Fort Hale, New Haven harbor, projected	10	220	30	48,000
Fort Wooster, New Haven harbor, projected	10	155	16	42,000
Works for defence of several harbors and towns between New Haven and New York, on both sides of the sound	50 ?	500	100	200,000
NEW YORK.				
Fort Wood, New York harbor, repairs	25 ?	225	45	80,000
Fort Gibson, New York harbor, repairs	25 ?	100	14	50,000
Fort on Middle Ground shoal, New York harbor, projected	100	1,760	342	1,681,412
Fort on East Bank shoal, New York harbor, projected	100	1,760	332	1,681,412
MARYLAND.				
Works at St. Mary's river	50 ?	550	110	300,000
Works at Annapolis harbor	50 ?	500	100	250,000
NORTH CAROLINA.				
Fort on Baldhead island, Cape Fear river, projected	50	450	90	180,000
Redoubt on Federal Point, Cape Fear river, projected	25	200	43	18,000
SOUTH CAROLINA.				
Works at Georgetown harbor	50 ?	500	100	250,000
Works at the mouth of the Santee, at Bull's bay, and other inlets between Georgetown and Charleston	25 ?	250	50	100,000
Works at Stono inlet	10 ?	125	25	50,000
Works at North Edisto inlet	10 ?	125	25	50,000
Works at South Edisto inlet	10 ?	125	25	50,000
Works at St. Helena sound	50 ?	375	75	150,000
GEORGIA.				
Works at Wassaw sound	50 ?	500	100	200,000
Works at Osabaw sound	50 ?	500	100	200,000
Works at St. Catharine's sound	50 ?	500	100	200,000
Works at Sapelo sound	50 ?	500	100	200,000
Works at Doboy inlet	50 ?	500	100	200,000
Works at Altamaha sound	50 ?	500	100	200,000
Works at St. Simon's sound	50 ?	500	100	200,000
Works at St. Andrew's sound	50 ?	500	100	200,000

C.—Third class, comprising the defence of all towns, harbors, inlets, &c.—Continued.

Designation of works.	Garrison.		Guns, &c.	Cost to complete
	Peace.	Siege.		
EAST AND WEST FLORIDA — <i>Estimate of Engineer department.</i>				
Works at St Augustine	25 ?	100	20	\$50,000
Works at Key West and Tortugas	500 ?	2,500	500	3,000,000
Works at Charlotte harbor	250 ?	1,250	250	1,000,000
Works at Espiritu Santa bay				
Works at Apalachicola				
Works at Apalache bay				
Works at St. Joseph's bay				
Works at St. Rosa bay				
ALABAMA.				
Works at Perdido bay	50 ?	500	100	200,000
Tower at Pass au Heron, projected	10	60	12	25,000
Total	2,380	21,745	4,283	14,078,824

RECAPITULATION.

First class, from table A	2,585	30,966	5,729	\$11,609,444
Second class, from table B	975	10,680	2,030	5,873,000
Third class, as above	2,380	21,745	4,283	14,078,824
Total	5,940	63,391	12,042	31,561,268

D.

Fourth class, comprising conditional works, the necessity for which will depend on the creation of artificial harbors, canals, great naval depots, &c.; arranged in geographical order.

Works on Barnstable bay, to cover Cape Cod canal.
 Works on Buzzard's bay, to cover Cape Cod canal.
 Works to cover artificial harbor in Martha's Vineyard sound.
 Works on Newport News, to cover naval depot in Burwell's bay.
 Works on Craney island, to cover naval depot in Burwell's bay.
 Works on Naseway shoals, to cover naval depot in Burwell's bay.
 Works to cover proposed new inlet of Albemarle sound.

E.

Statement exhibiting the cost of certain projected fortifications for the sea-coast defence, the forces necessary to protect them on the supposition that there were no fortifications, the forces necessary for perfect security with the aid of the projected defences, and the expense of the troops in both cases.

Places.	Aggregate cost of the proposed works.	Comparison of the forces necessary to defend the places with and without the projected works.						Expense of the troops under pay without fortifications.*	Expenses of the troops kept under pay, with the proposed works.		
		No. of troops necessary without fortifications.		No. of troops required with the projected works.					Expense of the regulars for six months, at \$150 per man.	Expense of the militia for six months, at \$250 per man.	Expense of regulars and militia.
				Under pay.			Within call.				
				Under pay.	Within call.	Regulars.	Militia.	Total.				Militia.
Portsmouth	\$8500,000	10,000	10,000	150	1,500	1,650	8,350	\$2,500,000	\$22,500	\$375,000	\$397,500
Boston	2,123,575	10,000	10,000	385	3,845	4,130	5,870	2,500,000	42,750	961,250	1,004,000
Narragansett Roads	3,042,369	10,000	10,000	275	5,125	5,400	4,600	2,500,000	41,250	1,281,250	1,322,500
New York	6,077,365	10,000	10,000	500	8,205	8,706	1,294	2,500,000	75,000	2,051,500	2,126,500
Philadelphia	1,121,000	10,000	10,000	150	2,010	2,160	7,840	2,500,000	22,500	502,500	525,000
Baltimore	1,516,000	10,000	10,000	250	2,180	2,430	7,570	2,500,000	37,500	505,000	542,500
Norfolk	3,869,025	10,000	16,000	550	3,610	4,160	5,840	2,500,000	23,500	902,500	926,000
Charleston	824,426	10,000	10,000	300	1,500	1,800	8,200	2,500,000	45,000	375,000	420,000
Savannah	732,367	10,000	10,000	200	1,360	1,560	8,440	2,500,000	30,000	340,000	370,000
New Orleans	961,529	17,000	3,000	350	2,740	3,090	6,910	4,250,000	52,500	685,000	737,500
	21,767,656	107,000	93,000	3,010	32,076	35,086	64,914	26,750,000	451,500	7,979,000	8,430,500
	Total	200,000		Total		100,000					

* Supposing all to be militia, serving six months, and costing in the average \$250 per man.

Expense of defending the above-mentioned points during a campaign of six months without fortifications	\$26, 750, 000
With the projected forts	8, 430, 500
Difference	18, 319, 500
Total cost of the projected works	21, 767, 656
Difference	3, 448, 156

N. B.—In one campaign of six months the difference of expense between the two systems will amount to within \$3,448,156 of the whole cost of the projected works. The expense of the troops as above supposes the regular soldier to cost \$300 per annum, and the militia soldier \$500, officers included in both. No estimate can be made of the enormous contingent expenses in assembling, organizing, and providing militia forces, of hospitals, waste of property, loss of time, &c. This estimate is undoubtedly below the truth. The forces under pay necessary for defence, with the proposed works, consist of peace garrisons, increased by a proportion of militia, the residue of militia under pay being stationed upon the line of approach of the enemy.

F

Exhibiting the amount of militia force that may be concentrated at Boston, Newport, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Baltimore, Charleston, Savannah, and New Orleans, successively, from the 1st to the 11th day, each day's march being computed at 15 miles; founded on the census of 1830.

Days.	Boston.	Newport, R. I.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Norfolk, Va.	Baltimore, Md.	Charleston, S. C.	Savannah, Ga.	New Orleans.
1	5, 422	1, 397	20, 218	26, 132	1, 864	10, 046	2, 513	1, 173	3, 032
2	28, 351	2, 373	28, 131	26, 521	2, 880	18, 042	7, 160	3, 960	7, 836
3	34, 138	12, 340	41, 123	35, 450	4, 416	21, 268	9, 475	5, 948	8, 716
4	39, 561	17, 143	57, 925	69, 101	7, 608	27, 916	14, 601	6, 588	12, 499
5	49, 127	33, 221	59, 438	70, 896	11, 101	31, 897	18, 443	9, 263	14, 474
6	59, 893	42, 807	81, 252	127, 666	14, 511	49, 648	22, 490	19, 725	17, 339
7	81, 867	61, 335	104, 180	154, 036	20, 699	65, 382	24, 393	21, 903	17, 906
8	97, 697	65, 583	137, 048	167, 703	28, 039	77, 543	29, 416	25, 220	22, 561
9	111, 655	83, 111	152, 841	195, 265	32, 562	78, 164	40, 835	36, 630	26, 433
10	125, 326	109, 268	164, 116	219, 983	36, 446	87, 520	45, 582	41, 345	28, 140
11	144, 076	130, 824	191, 353	221, 603	45, 549	101, 970	59, 701	60, 422	31, 617

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, March 8, 1836.*

Sir: The resolution of the Senate, referred on the 25th ultimo to this office, has been duly considered, and, in answer, I have the honor to transmit the following report:

1. *In relation to armories.*

For reasons fully set forth in the letter to you from this office of the 28th December, 1833, (and as will also appear on reference to the report of the Hon. R. M. Johnson, chairman of the Military Committee, of March 18, 1834,) it is the opinion of this department that, with a view to keep pace in some measure with the rapid increase of the militia and the consequent demand for arms, there should be established at least one additional armory, to be located at the most eligible point west of the Alleghany mountains.

In a country like the United States, where the population is spread over a territory of great extent, the delay necessarily attending the transportation of arms to distant sections may at times materially affect the public interest; it is therefore suggested that if two additional armories are deemed necessary to meet the exigencies of the country, one should be provided in the west and one in the south Atlantic States. Including those now at Springfield and Harper's Ferry, there would then be four national armories, two for the Atlantic States and two for the west; that is, if Harper's Ferry may be considered sufficiently near the western States to furnish their supplies by means of the proposed extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal.

Two additional armories are therefore estimated for, at \$525,000 each, \$1,050,000.

This estimate is based on the report of the commissioners, dated January 12, 1825, who were appointed under the authority of an act of Congress passed March 3, 1823, entitled "An act to establish a national armory on the western waters," and directed to explore the western country with a view to the selection of a suitable site.

2. *In relation to arsenals.*

It has been urged upon the department by many whose opinions demand consideration, that every State should have an arsenal or depot of arms and munitions within its territorial limits. Should this opinion prevail, and be carried into effect by legislative authority, it would be necessary to construct fourteen arsenals or depots, including the one proposed for the State of North Carolina, for which a bill has been reported by the Military Committee of the House of Representatives.

A prominent advantage to the public interest in the establishing of these depots consists in their use for the safe-keeping of arms, issued to the States under the law of Congress passed in 1808, "for arming the whole body of the militia," to be held subject to the orders of their several governors, which would insure their being always available in any emergency.

Some additions may be required from time to time at the arsenals already established, which, with the cost of the fourteen above mentioned, are estimated at \$1,746,000.

This estimate is founded on the supposition that the new arsenals are to be, on an average, of a medium extent, when considered in relation to those already established, which are divided into four classes, as may be seen by reference to a tabular exhibit presented herewith. It would be proper to arrange every new depot in such manner as to admit of its increase or extension in case the public service should require it. It could then be passed from one class to a higher by the addition of such buildings, tools, or machinery, as the case might demand.

3. *In relation to field artillery.*

It is estimated that an adequate supply of field artillery for arming the militia and for troops in service, to be provided within ten years, will amount to 926 pieces, which, with their carriages, implements, and equipments, will cost about \$576,175.

This estimate is based on the principle stated in the report before mentioned, and contemplates a supply proportionate to the ratio of the increase of the militia, one piece of artillery being allotted to every 2,000 men.

4. *In relation to ordnance and ordnance stores required for arming the fortifications.*

Agreeably to data derived from two statements received from the Engineer department on the 11th of January and 27th of February last, it is estimated that the expense of procuring the necessary ordnance and ordnance stores for the full and entire armament of the forts which are erected, together with those now building, and others which are contemplated to be built hereafter, embracing cannon, carriages, implements, and equipments complete, and ammunition, after deducting therefrom the quantity of similar munitions now on hand, will amount to about \$17,840,249.

This estimate is founded on the supposition that 12,116 pieces of cannon, with 200 rounds of ammunition for each gun, will be ultimately required when all the forts projected shall have been completed.

It should be stated, however, that this sum may be considered partly conjectural, the plans for the defence of many of the harbors being not yet matured by the board of engineers, as it appears by a letter from the chief of that department, dated February 27 last. There are likewise many other points along the coast which may require defences, the cost of the armament for which has not been embraced in this estimate; nor does it contain any item for the defence of the Mexican frontier.

5. *In relation to small arms.*

To progress with the arming of the militia to a reasonable extent, in accordance with the settled policy of the country and its civil institutions, a considerable addition should be made to the number of arms on hand. Having reference to the annual increase of citizens who may be called to bear arms, there will be required for the next ten years an expenditure of \$7,721,233 for muskets, rifles, and pistols; and \$321,880 for swords, making \$8,043,113.

This last sum is found by allotting five swords to every 100 muskets, or their equivalent in other firearms.

6. *In relation to accoutrements for small arms.*

Fifty thousand sets of accoutrements would cost \$200,000.

This number distributed among the several arsenals would afford an adequate supply for any emergency, and being in some degree perishable, it is not considered advisable to provide a greater quantity, as they can be made at short notice, or as occasion may require.

7. *In relation to field ammunition of all kinds.*

The expense of providing a supply of gunpowder, cartridge paper, and other materials for field service, is estimated at \$200,000.

This amount would afford at all times a supply of ammunition for 30,000 men in each of the principal divisions of the country.

The foregoing statements comprise all the estimates for the Ordnance department, except for a national foundry. The amount required for such an establishment will not exceed \$300,000, which sum includes the cost of materials to be consumed in casting guns during the first year after commencing operations. The period of ten years is taken as a suitable time within which the foregoing expenditures may be completed.

The disbursements for the various objects embraced in the resolution which pertain to the Ordnance department are now, annually, little short of \$1,000,000. If a period of fifteen years is assumed for the accomplishment of these purposes, the annual expenditure will be only double what it is at present, and it is believed that such an increase could be made with much advantage to the service. Indeed, that portion of expense which pertains to the manufacture of cannon and projectiles could annually be more than quadrupled, with safety and a due regard to economy.

RECAPITULATION.

2 national armories.....	\$1, 050, 000
14 arsenals.....	1, 746, 000
926 pieces of field artillery, with carriages, &c.....	576, 175
Ordnance and ordnance stores and ammunition for fortifications	17, 840, 249
Small arms and accoutrements	8, 243, 113
Ammunition for field service.....	200, 000
A national foundry	300, 000
	<hr/>
	29, 955, 537

The resolution of the Senate is returned herewith.

I have the honor to be, sir, &c.,

GEO. BOMFORD, *Colonel of Ordnance.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

Statement of the cost of four classes of arsenals, exclusive of exterior walls, fences, gates, roads, tools, machinery, wharves, &c.

FIRST CLASS.—*Depot simply.*

Names.	No. of buildings.	Size.	Cost of each.	Total.
Arsenals	2	120 by 40 feet, and 47 feet high	\$20,000	\$40,000
Great magazine	1	To contain from 2,500 to 3,000 barrels of powder	12,000	12,000
Officers' quarters	1	43 by 40 feet, and 40 feet high	8,000	8,000
Barracks	1	100 by 36 feet, and 35 feet high	13,000	13,000
Gun-carriage shed	1	105 by 30 feet, and 10 feet high	3,050	3,050
Office	1	40 by 20 feet, and 29 feet high	2,430	2,430
Small magazine for fixed ammunition	1	30 by 20 feet, and 14 feet high	756	756
Connecting walls				1,000
Land, 25 acres at least, (see note 1,) estimated at \$40 per acre				1,000
Graduating and levelling the site proper, making drains, culverts, &c.				1,000
				82,236

SECOND CLASS.—*Depot and place of repair.*

Arsenal	2	120 by 40 feet, and 47 feet high	\$20,000	\$40,000
Great magazine	1	To contain from 2,500 to 3,000 barrels of powder	12,000	12,000
Officers' quarters	1	43 by 40 feet, and 40 feet high	8,000	8,000
Barracks	1	100 by 36 feet, and 35 feet high	13,000	13,000
Gun carriage shed	1	105 by 30 feet, and 10 feet high	3,050	3,050
Smiths' shop	1	25 by 30 feet, and 14 feet high	945	945
Office	1	40 by 20 feet, and 29 feet high	2,430	2,430
Carriage-makers' shop	1	25 by 30 feet, and 14 feet high	945	945
Armors' and turners' shop	1	50 by 30 feet, and 14 feet high	1,890	1,890
Painters' shop	1	20 by 14 feet, and 14 feet high	352	352
Laboratory, viz:				
Driving and filling shop	1	25 by 25 feet, and 14 feet high	787	787
Finishing room	1	25 by 25 feet, and 14 feet high	787	787
Small magazine for fixed ammunition	1	30 by 20 feet, and 14 feet high	756	756
Connecting wall				1,200
Land, 25 acres at least, (see note,) estimated at \$40 per acre				1,000
Graduating and levelling the site proper, making drains, culverts, &c.				1,200
				88,342

THIRD CLASS.—*Depot and place of construction and repair, without water or steam power.*

Arsenal	2	120 by 40 feet, and 47 feet high	\$20,000	\$40,000
Great magazine	1	To contain from 2,500 to 3,000 barrels of powder	12,000	12,000
Officers' quarters	3	43 by 40 feet, and 40 feet high	8,000	24,000
Barracks	1	100 by 36 feet, and 35 feet high	13,000	13,000
Gun-carriage sheds	2	100 by 30 feet, and 10 feet high	3,050	6,100
Smiths' shop	1	80 by 35 feet, and 14 feet high	3,528	3,528
Timber sheds	2	105 by 30 feet, and 10 feet high	2,250	4,500
Office	1	40 by 20 feet, and 29 feet high	2,430	2,430
Carpenters' and carriage-makers' shop	1	80 by 35 feet, and 14 feet high	3,528	3,528
Armors' and turners' shop	1	50 by 30 feet, and 14 feet high	1,890	1,890
Tinners' and casting shop	1	40 by 25 feet, and 14 feet high	1,260	1,260
Painters' shop	1	30 by 25 feet, and 14 feet high	945	945
Saddlers' shop	1	30 by 25 feet, and 14 feet high	945	945
Laboratory, viz:				
Driving and filling shop	1	25 by 25 feet, and 14 feet high	787	787
Finishing room	1	25 by 25 feet, and 14 feet high	787	787
Small magazine for fixed ammunition	1	30 by 20 feet, and 14 feet high	756	756
Guard room	1	30 by 25 feet, and 14 feet high	945	945
Connecting walls				1,350
Land, 25 acres at least, (see note,) estimated at \$40 per acre				1,000
Graduating and levelling the site proper, making drains, culverts, &c.				1,350
Coal-houses				1,000
				122,101

Statement of the cost of four classes of arsenals, &c.—Continued.

FOURTH CLASS.—Depot and place of construction and repair, with water or steam power.

Names.	No. of buildings.	Size.	Cost of each.	Total.
Arsenal	2	120 by 40 feet, and 47 feet high	\$20,000	\$40,000
Great magazine	1	To contain from 2,500 to 3,000 barrels of powder	12,000	12,000
Officers' quarters	3	43 by 40 feet, and 40 feet high	8,000	24,000
Barracks	1	100 by 36 feet, and 35 feet high	13,000	13,000
Gun-carriage sheds	3	100 by 30 feet, and 10 feet high	3,050	9,150
Smiths' shop	1	80 by 35 feet, and 14 feet high	3,528	3,528
Timber sheds	3	105 by 30 feet, and 10 feet high	2,250	6,750
Office	1	40 by 20 feet, and 29 feet high	2,430	2,430
Carpenters' and carriage-makers' shop	1	80 by 35 feet, and 14 feet high	3,528	3,528
Steam-engine, or house for water power	1	100 by 40 feet, and 18 feet high	6,480	6,480
Armors' shop	1	50 by 30 feet, and 14 feet high	1,890	1,890
Tinners' and casting shop	1	40 by 25 feet, and 14 feet high	1,260	1,260
Painters' shop	1	30 by 25 feet, and 14 feet high	945	945
Saddlers' shop	1	30 by 25 feet, and 14 feet high	945	945
Laboratory, viz :				
Driving and filing shop	1	25 by 25 feet, and 14 feet high	787	787
Finishing room	1	25 by 25 feet, and 14 feet high	787	787
Small magazine for fixed ammunition	1	30 by 20 feet, and 14 feet high	756	756
Guard room	1	30 by 25 feet, and 14 feet high	945	945
Connecting walls				1,450
Land, 25 acres at least, (see note,) estimated at \$40 per acre				1,000
Graduating and levelling the site proper, making drains, culverts, &c.				1,450
Coal-houses				1,500
				134,581

NOTE 1.—Twenty-five acres of land at least are necessary at each class of the arsenals, in order to be enabled to prove powder, which operation requires a space of 350 to 400 yards.

2. It is perceived that the expense of the first class may be reduced \$20,000 if only one arsenal building be required in that class. The same remark applies to the other classes.

3. There are times when several companies of troops may be required, temporarily at least, at each class of the arsenals. The barracks are therefore made of the same size at each of the classes, and large enough to accommodate the companies as well as the troops of the ordnance proper. There has always been a deficiency at the arsenals in barracks when they have been occupied by troops.

4. The above includes everything connected with the buildings and site proper, nothing more. The expenses of the apparatus and tools, utensils, engines, &c., which may be necessary to put the several classes into operation are not included.

5. The extent of the site occupied by each of the classes may be the same; and thus any one class may be enlarged into its next adjacent class without other expense than is required by the additional buildings.

6. The estimated expenditures in these statements are founded on the prices paid in the vicinity of Philadelphia, and are sufficiently near the truth, it is believed, for all positions which are not in Florida, Louisiana, or Alabama.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, March 8, 1836.

REPORT FROM THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 31, 1836.

SIR: In answer to so much of the resolutions of the Senate of the United States of the 18th ultimo as required information as to the probable amount of appropriations that may be necessary to supply the United States with ordnance, arms, and munitions of war, which a proper regard to self-defence would require to be always on hand, and the probable amount that would be necessary to place the naval defences of the United States (including the increase of the navy, navy yards, dock yards, and steam or floating batteries) upon the footing of strength and respectability which is due to the security and welfare of the Union, I have the honor to lay before you a report of the board of navy commissioners of the second instant, which contains the best information upon the subjects referred to in possession of this department; which is respectfully submitted.

MAHLON DICKERSON.

The PRESIDENT of the United States.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, January 21, 1836.

The following resolutions were ordered to be postponed to Monday next:

Resolved, That so much of the revenue of the United States, and the dividends of stock receivable from the bank of the United States, as may be necessary for the purpose, ought to be set apart and applied to the general defence and permanent security of the country.

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause the Senate to be informed—

1. The probable amount that would be necessary for fortifying the lake, maritime, and gulf frontier of the United States, and such points of the land frontier as may require permanent fortifications.

2. The probable amount that would be necessary to construct an adequate number of armories and arsenals in the United States, and to supply the States with field artillery (especially brass field-pieces) for their militia, and with side-arms and pistols for their cavalry.

3. The probable amount that would be necessary to supply the United States with the ordnance, arms, and munitions of war, which a proper regard to self-defence would require to be always on hand.

4. The probable amount that would be necessary to place the naval defences of the United States (including the increase of the navy, navy yards, dock yards, and steam or floating batteries) upon the footing of strength and respectability which is due to the security and to the welfare of the Union.

Passed February 18, 1836.

NAVY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, March 2, 1836.

SIR: The board of navy commissioners have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, requesting a report on the probable amount that would be necessary to supply the United States with the ordnance, arms, and munitions of war (so far as may be wanted for the purposes of the navy) which a proper regard to self-defence would require to be always on hand; and on the probable amount that would be necessary to place the naval defences of the United States (including the increase of the navy, navy yards, dock yards, and steam or floating batteries) upon the footing of strength and respectability which is due to the security and welfare of the Union.

In conformity to these instructions, the board respectfully state, with respect to the ordnance for the navy, that after a careful examination of the subject, taking into consideration the ordnance and ordnance stores now on hand, and the extent of force for which it may be expedient to make early provision, they are of opinion that the sum of one million eight hundred thousand two hundred and fifty dollars will be required to supply the ordnance, arms, and munitions of war which may be wanted for the use of the navy, and which a proper regard to self-defence would require to have prepared ready for use.—(See paper A, annexed, for the detail.)

The board beg leave respectfully to observe that, for the vessels which are now built, or have been specially authorized, armaments may be provided, with some partial exceptions, from the cannon and carronades already provided; and the deficient ordnance, arms, and other ordnance stores, will be principally required for the vessels which are yet to be authorized or built. It is, therefore, respectfully recommended that any appropriation for this purpose, instead of being special or separate, should be included in an appropriation for "building and repairing vessels, and for the purchase of materials and stores for the navy."

The second object of inquiry, as to "the probable amount that would be necessary to place the naval defences of the United States (including the increase of the navy, navy yards, dock yards, and steam or floating batteries) upon the footing of strength and respectability which is due to the security and welfare of the Union," embraces a wide range, requires an examination of several subjects of great importance, and the expression of opinions upon which differences of opinion may and probably will exist. Before any estimate can be formed of the probable amount that would be necessary for the purposes proposed, an examination must be had, and an opinion formed of the *nature* and *extent* of the naval force which is "necessary to place the naval defences of the United States upon the footing of strength and respectability which is due to the security and welfare of the Union," and the time within which it ought to be or might be advantageously prepared.

Taking into view the geographical position of the United States with reference to other nations with whom we are most likely to be brought into future collision; the great extent of our maritime frontier, and the extreme importance of securing the communications of the whole valley of the Mississippi through the Gulf of Mexico, and the intercourse between all parts of the coast; the efficient protection of our widely-extended and extremely valuable commerce under all circumstances; and the great naval and fiscal resources of the country, the board consider the proper limit for the *extent* of the naval force to be that which can be properly manned when the country may be involved in a maritime war.

In estimating this extent, it is assumed that about ninety thousand seamen are employed in the foreign and coasting trade and fisheries. As the navigation has been generally increasing, there is little reason to apprehend any immediate diminution during peace. In any war which would require the employment of all our naval force, it is believed that such interruptions would occur to our commerce as would enable the navy to obtain without difficulty at least thirty thousand seamen and ordinary seamen; and if it should continue long, it is probable that a larger number might be engaged. The number of 30,000, with the landsmen who may be safely combined with them, will therefore be assumed as the number for which vessels ought to be prepared for the commencement of a state of hostilities.

With respect to the *nature* of the force which it would be most advantageous to prepare, there will undoubtedly be differences of opinion. The materials for the larger vessels, as ships-of-the-line and frigates, would be obtained with great difficulty, under circumstances which should interfere with our coasting trade, whilst sloops-of-war and smaller vessels could be built with greater comparative facility under such circumstances.

The preparation of a considerable number of steam vessels, ready to defend our great estuaries, to aid the operations of our other naval force, and in the concentration or movements of the military force, as circumstances might require, is believed to demand serious and early attention.

Having due regard to these and other considerations, the board propose that the force to be prepared, ready for use when circumstances may require it, shall consist of 15 ships-of-the-line, 25 frigates, 25 sloops-of-war, 25 steamers, and 25 smaller vessels; and that the frames and other timber, the copper, ordnance, tanks, and chain cables, shall also be prepared for 10 ships-of-the-line and 10 frigates.

The force proposed to be prepared, ready for use, will employ and can be manned by the 30,000 seamen and others which have been considered available in a state of war. The materials for the ten ships-of-the-line and ten frigates will constitute a necessary reserve for increasing the number of those vessels, should they be required, or for supplying losses from decay or casualties.

To estimate the amount necessary to prepare this force, it is proposed to ascertain the whole probable cost, including ordnance, by the average cost of similar vessels already built, (steam vessels excepted,) and of materials already procured, and then to deduct the value of the present force, and all other present available means.

Total cost of 15 ships-of-the-line.....	\$8, 250, 000
Total cost of 25 frigates.....	8, 750, 000
Total cost of 25 sloops.....	3, 125, 000
Total cost of 25 steamers.....	5, 625, 000
Total cost of 25 smaller vessels.....	1, 250, 400
Total for vessels.....	27, 000, 000
For the proposed materials, as a reserve.....	3, 315, 000
Total amount required.....	30, 315, 000
Deduct from this sum the value of the present force and available means, as follows:	
In vessels afloat, valued at $\frac{1}{2}$ % of original value, about.....	\$4, 440, 000
In vessels building, at actual cost.....	2, 455, 000
In materials collected for building, at actual cost.....	2, 945, 000
In treasury, for these purposes, 1st October, 1835.....	1, 215, 000
For three years' appropriation "gradual improvement," when due.....	1, 500, 000
Total of present value and available means.....	12, 555, 000
Leaves still to be provided for vessels.....	17, 760, 000

In presenting any estimate for the amounts which may be necessary to place the different navy yards in a proper situation, the board can do no more than give very general opinions, as the objects of expenditure are foreign to their own professional pursuits, and they have no civil engineer to whom they can refer for the necessary detailed information.

From a knowledge of the cost of works hitherto completed or in progress, and of the wants at the respective yards for the proper preservation of materials, and for extending the means for building, preserving, repairing, and equipping vessels, they are satisfied, however, that the public interests would be greatly promoted, and, in fact, absolutely require an average annual expenditure of \$500,000, for some years to come, upon the different yards.

In New York the necessity for a dry dock is severely felt already, and its importance will increase with any increase of the navy. This, with its dependencies, will require nearly a million of dollars. At Pensacola, which nature has designated as one of the naval keys of the Gulf of Mexico, and of the immense commerce of the valley of the Mississippi, large expenditures will be necessary to secure adequate means for repairing and subsisting a naval force upon that station, and thus prevent the many evils which would be severely felt in a state of war, if the vessels were obliged to resort to the Atlantic ports for ordinary repairs or supplies of any kind. In other yards there are objects of great and urgent importance.

Generally, the proposed arrangements for the preservation of all materials and vessels should precede their collection or construction. Whilst, therefore, the board propose \$500,000 as the *average* annual appropriation until the yards should be placed in proper order, they would also state that appropriations of \$700,000 annually for the next four or five years, and a less sum than \$500,000 afterwards, would, in their opinion, be most judicious.

The next subject for consideration is the nature and extent of force proper to be kept employed in a time of peace for the protection of our commercial interests, and to prepare the officers and others for the efficient management of the force proposed for a state of war.

Our commerce is spread over every ocean; our tonnage is second only to that of Great Britain; and the value of articles embarked is believed by many to be fully equal to those transported by the ships of that nation. In the safety and prosperity of this commerce all the other interests of the United States are deeply interested. It is liable to be disturbed and injured in various modes, unless the power of the country, exerted through its naval force, is ready to protect it. It is therefore proposed that small squadrons should be employed upon different stations, subject at all times, however, to such modifications as circumstances may require.

Of these squadrons, one might be employed in the *Mediterranean*, and attend to our interests on the west coasts of Spain and Portugal, and southward to the western coast of Morocco and Madeira.

One in the *Indian ocean*: to visit, successively, the most important commercial points east of the Cape of Good Hope; to China; then to cross the Pacific; visit the northern whaling stations and islands; cruise some time upon the west coast of America; and return by way of Cape Horn, the coast of Brazil, and the windward West India islands.

One in the *Pacific ocean*: to attend to our interests upon the west coast of America; keeping one or more vessels at or near the Sandwich and other islands which are frequented by our whale ships and other vessels; and, in succession, cross the Pacific, visiting the islands and southern whaling stations, China and other commercial places; and return, by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, to the United States.

A squadron upon the *coast of Brazil*, or east coast of South America, might be charged with attention to our interests on the whole of that coast, and upon the north coast so far as to include the Orinoco. If a ship-of-the-line should be employed on this station, it might be occasionally sent round to the Pacific.

A squadron in the *West Indies and Gulf of Mexico* will be necessary for, and may be charged with attention to, the protection of our commerce amongst the West India islands and along the coast of South America, from the Orinoco round to the Gulf of Mexico.

A small *coast squadron* upon our Atlantic coast might be very advantageously employed in making our officers familiarly and thoroughly acquainted with all our ports and harbors, which would be very useful in a state of war. The vessels would also be ready for any unexpected service; either to transmit information or orders, to reinforce other squadrons, or to visit our eastern fisheries. Besides this cruising force, it is recommended that a ship-of-the-line be kept in a state of readiness for service, *men excepted*, at Boston, New York, and Norfolk, and used as receiving ships for the recruits as they are collected. This would give the means of furnishing a considerable increase of force, with a very small addition to the current expense.

For the nature and distribution of this force the following is proposed:

	Line.	Frigates.	Sloops.	Steamers.	Smaller.	Total.
Mediterranean	1	2	2	.....	2	7
Indian ocean .....	.....	1	2	.....	1	4
Pacific .....	.....	2	3	.....	2	7
Brazil	1	1	2	.....	2	6
West Indies .....	.....	1	4	1	2	8
Home	3*	1	2	3	1	10
Total	5	8	15	4	10	42

Considering this force with reference to its power of giving experience to the officers and qualifying them for the management of the force proposed for war, it appears that, for the force proposed to be *actually employed at sea* in peace and in war, the peace force will require and employ about two-thirds the number of commanders of squadrons, about one-third the captains, and forty one-hundredths of the commanders and lieutenants and masters which the proposed war, force would demand, and midshipmen sufficient to supply the additional number of these last classes which a change to a state of war would require.

Supposing the foregoing force to be that which is to be kept in commission, the next question is, what force will be necessary to keep *afloat* to provide the necessary reliefs? The board believe that this force should be the *least* which will answer the object proposed, as every vessel when launched is exposed to a decay which is much more rapid than when left under the cover of a tight ship-house.

We have already six ships-of-the-line afloat, which will be fully equal to our present wants when they are repaired. A reserve of three frigates may be required, but only to be launched when the necessity for it shall arise; for the sloops-of-war and smaller vessels it will probably be sufficient to merely keep up the cruising force as proposed, except some extraordinary demand should arise. The force of steam vessels proposed, when distributed at Boston, New York, Norfolk, and Pensacola, would probably meet all the demands of a state of peace, and furnish useful schools for officers, to prepare them for the proper management of others when they are required. The force to be kept afloat, then, will be assumed at six ships-of-the-line, eleven frigates, fifteen sloops-of-war, four steamers, and ten smaller vessels. The annual amount necessary to keep this force in a state of repair, and to supply the wear and tear of stores of cruising vessels, is estimated at \$950,000.

The estimated expense of the force which is proposed to be kept in commission, exclusive of the repairs as above stated, and for the pay of officers at navy yards, rendezvous, receiving vessels, of superintendents and civil officers at all the shore establishments, and at the present cost of those establishments, is—

For pay of officers and seamen in commission, superintendents and civil officers, and all others at all the establishments, about	\$2, 500, 000
For provisions	750, 000
For medicines and hospital stores	60, 000
For ordnance stores, powder, &c	120, 000
For contingencies of all kinds	390, 000
Total for the navy branch	3, 850, 000

If the marines are continued as a part of the naval establishment, instead of substituting ordinary seamen and landsmen for them in vessels and watchmen in navy yards, and transferring the marines to the army as artillery, as has sometimes been suggested, the sum of about \$400,000 annually will be required for that corps.

To determine the *annual amount* which it may be necessary to appropriate to prepare the vessels and reserve frames and other materials which have been proposed, some *time* must be assumed within which they shall be prepared. Believing that reference to the ability of the treasury to meet the probable demands upon it for all the purposes of the government must necessarily be considered in determining what amount may be allotted to the navy, the board have examined the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, and respectfully propose to establish the ordinary annual appropriation for the navy, including the ordnance, at seven millions of dollars.

The operation of such annual appropriations may be seen by the following recapitulation of the proposed heads of expenditure:

For the force in commission and its dependencies, as before stated	\$3, 850, 000
The <i>average</i> appropriation for navy yards	500, 000
For the repairs and wear and tear of vessels	950, 000
For building vessels and purchase of materials	1, 300, 000
Total for the navy proper	6, 600, 000
For the marine corps	400, 000
	7, 000, 000

By the adoption of this gross sum for the navy and its dependencies, and the other items as proposed, \$1,300,000 would be annually applied to increasing the number of our vessels and the purchase of materials; and with this annual expenditure the deficiency of \$17,760,000 would not be supplied sooner than between thirteen and fourteen years, or at about the year 1850. The board consider this as the most *remote* period

*As receiving ships.

at which the proposed force ought to be ready, and are of opinion that it might be prepared much sooner, should Congress deem it necessary or advisable to make larger appropriations than have been suggested. The board have expressed the opinion that no more vessels should be launched than are absolutely necessary to meet the demands for the force to be kept in commission; but, as a necessary consequence, they recommend that the other additional force should be in such a state of readiness that it may be launched and equipped by the time that men could be obtained for it. This arrangement renders an early attention to the completion of all the building-slips, ship-houses, and launching-ways at the different yards, so that the ships may be built, and that our docks, wharves, workshops, and storerooms should be finished; that our ships may be equipped with the greatest economy and despatch whenever they may be required.

Before concluding this report, the board would respectfully offer some remarks upon the form of the appropriations, and suggest some attention to existing acts of Congress.

By the separate acts for the gradual increase of the navy, for the gradual improvement of the navy, for building and rebuilding different vessels, altogether seven in number, each appropriation is rendered separate and distinct, although the general object is the same, and requires the use of the same kinds of materials. It is necessary, in conformity to the law of the 3d of March, 1809, that the vouchers, receipts, expenditures and accounts of each should be kept separately; and, in strictness, no article purchased for one can be applied to the use of another, however desirable or economical such use may be.

It is suggested, therefore, for consideration, whether it might not be very advantageous for Congress to determine, by some general act or resolution, the number and classes of vessels which the President might be authorized to have built, or for which materials might be procured; and then appropriate specially the amounts which might be devoted to those objects, and for keeping the force afloat in repair, under the general head of "For building and repairing vessels, and for purchase of materials and stores."

The adoption of some such plan, and removing the special restrictions which now exist, and requiring, as at present, detailed estimates for the current repairs, and reports of proceedings in building vessels, and for purchase of materials, would, it is believed, greatly simplify and diminish the number of accounts at the Treasury Department and in all the navy yards, without infringing in any degree the principle of special appropriations; would furnish to Congress all the information they now receive, and would enable us at all times to use those materials which are best prepared and most appropriate for the different objects for which they might be wanted.

The board beg leave, also, respectfully to state their opinion of the necessity for the services of a competent civil engineer for the navy, to furnish plans and estimates for all hydraulic and civil objects, and to have a general superintendence of their construction under the direction of the department. The particular character of these works requires the supervision of such a person, not less from motives of economy in the ordinary expenditures, than from the more important consideration of their proper arrangement, solidity of construction and durability.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN RODGERS.

Hon. M. DICKERSON, *Secretary of the Navy.*

A.

Upon the supposition that the naval force, to be so prepared that it might be equipped for sea at short notice, shall consist of 15 ships-of-the-line, 25 frigates, 25 sloops-of-war, 25 steamers, 25 smaller vessels, and that the frames and other durable materials shall be provided for 10 ships-of-the-line, and 10 frigates as a reserve, the following statement shows the total number and character of the armaments which the whole force will require; the number which can be furnished from the ordnance on hand; and the number which will be still required:

	For ships-of-the-line.	Frigates.	Sloops.	Steamers.	S. V.
Total number required.....	25	35	25	25	25
On hand, for.....	11	22	16	0	12
Deficient.....	14	13	9	25	13

Besides the bomb-cannon, guns, and carronades, for these armaments, there would be required shot, shells, small arms, pistols, and cutlasses, and a supply of powder sufficient for equipping a strong force in case of a sudden emergency.

The cost of these objects may be estimated as follows:

Armaments for 14 ships-of-the-line, at \$45,000 each.....	\$630, 000
Armaments for 13 frigates..... 16,500 each.....	214, 000
Armaments for 9 sloops..... 6,000 each.....	54, 000
Armaments for 25 steamers..... 3,000 each.....	75, 000
Armaments for 13 smaller vessels.... 1,500 each.....	19, 500
For guns, bomb-cannon, and carronades.....	993, 000
100 shot to each gun, and 200 shells to each bomb-cannon, and shells for guns.....	427, 000
8,000 muskets.....	100, 000
3,500 pairs of pistols.....	43, 750
8,000 cutlasses.....	34, 000
9,000 barrels of powder.....	202, 500
	<hr/> 1, 800, 250 <hr/>

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 672.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON A CLAIM FOR SERVICES UNDER GENERAL GEORGE ROGERS CLARKE AGAINST KASKASKIA AND VINCENNES IN 1778.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE APRIL 11, 1836.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Oppressed with age and infirmity, and in want of the many comforts of life, the undersigned begs leave respectfully to present this petition to the Congress of the United States.

Your petitioner states that in the summer of 1778 Kaskaskia was taken by Colonel George Rogers Clarke, of the Virginia line; he was then young and ardent, and although a stranger to the laws, customs, language, and institutions of the Americans, he became animated in support of the great cause for which they were struggling, and on many occasions manifested his devotion in a way to secure, as he believes, the entire confidence of the army and of its officers.

Your petitioner further states that, in the course of the summer, a company of volunteers was organized, composed of the French inhabitants, on a call from Colonel Clarke. In this company your petitioner was appointed an ensign by his excellency Patrick Henry, then governor of the State of Virginia, which commission is exhibited with this petition. Your petitioner states that this company was required to be ready for active service on a minute's notice; that many of its members were employed as hunters and spies, and required, when necessary, to perform garrison duty. Your petitioner further states that the term of time for which Colonel Clarke's men were enlisted having expired, many of them returned to their homes, which had the effect of weakening his force to an alarming extent, and rendered his situation in that vast wilderness critical in the extreme. About this period Colonel Hamilton, commandant at Vincennes, commenced assembling an army of British and Indians, with the avowed purpose of not only expelling his enemies from Kaskaskia and Cahokia, but to drive the Americans east of the mountains. At this juncture Colonel Clarke determined on his daring expedition against Vincennes. Your petitioner further states that, without the aid of the French inhabitants of Kaskaskia and Cahokia, the power of the Americans was unequal to the task of capturing Vincennes, at that time the centre of British influence. But in this emergency Colonel Clarke called upon the French to take part in the expedition as volunteers, which call was promptly responded to. Two companies were accordingly raised and equipped at their own expense—one under the command of Captain Charleville, of Kaskaskia, the other under the command of Captain McCarty, of Cahokia. Your petitioner acted as ensign in the company of Charleville. These two companies, added to the Americans, made a combined force of 170 men. With this small array Colonel Clarke marched, in the month of February, 1779, and after swimming rivers and creeks, wading for miles through waters, amid snow and ice, suffering the extremes of hunger and fatigue, they surmounted every obstacle, and towards the close of the month arrived before Vincennes, where the flag of the United States was planted by the hand of your petitioner within gun-shot of its walls. Your petitioner further states that, after a few days' siege, conducted with consummate skill by Colonel Clarke, this important place fell, and with it, forever, the British power in the valley of the Mississippi. Your petitioner further states that, during the whole period the American troops held possession of Kaskaskia and Cahokia, they were quartered on the inhabitants, or sustained by requisitions. Your petitioner's friends and relations made advances, for which compensation to this day has never been made.

For these services and sacrifices your petitioner prays that his name, during his few remaining days, be placed on the pension roll, or such other provision made for him as the justice of his case would seem to demand. Your petitioner begs leave further to say that, in the year of 1796, he being then a married man, and the father of eight children, removed from Kaskaskia to St. Genevieve, in the Spanish province of Louisiana, with the intention of acquiring lands for his family, under the liberal policy pursued by the Spanish government in making donations to settlers. He made application for a concession of 8,000 arpents, which was granted by the lieutenant governor. On the transfer of Louisiana to the Americans a law was passed by Congress requiring that all concessions should be registered by a certain day. Your petitioner, unacquainted with the English language, never heard of this law, and his claim not being recorded in accordance with its provisions was consequently lost to him. Thus your petitioner served this country in his youth without compensation, and in his old age finds himself deprived by law of that property which was generously bestowed on him by another government.

JOHN BAPTISTE JANIS, *Sr., of Missouri.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 673.

[1ST SESSION.]

APPLICATION OF MAINE FOR LIBERAL APPROPRIATIONS BY CONGRESS FOR THE DEFENCES OF THE COUNTRY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE APRIL 22, 1836.

STATE OF MAINE, *House of Representatives, April 2, 1836.*

The committee appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the expediency of taking any measures to call the attention of Congress to the subject of fortifying our rivers and frontiers have had that subject under consideration, and ask leave to report. The committee deem this a subject of high importance both to the State and nation, and notice with pleasure that the voice of our State is heard upon this subject in the halls of Congress; and in glancing at some of the important interests which entitled us to

the consideration of the general government, we shall but repeat in part what has been said. We have five hundred miles of sea-coast, following the indentations of the shore, stretching from the Piscataqua to the St. Croix, all along which there are numerous excellent harbors. We have several important rivers, amongst which are the Penobscot, Kennebec, and the St. Croix. The two former take their rise far in the interior, and after wending their way through immense forests of valuable timber lands, fall into the sea near the centre of the State. Upon one of these rivers stands our capital, and upon the other our second city. The banks of both are dotted all along with flourishing towns and villages, and both are, while undefended, easy of access to an enemy, but if fortified would afford a safe retreat to our merchantmen and navy. To our view, much importance is attached to the St. Croix from the fact that it is the dividing line between the United States and a British province. Eastport, one of our principal towns, is situated at its entrance, and Calais at the head of navigation, a town containing about 4,000 inhabitants, which, with the surrounding regions, is rapidly increasing. Ships-of-war of any class can approach within about four miles of Calais. Opposite to Calais, on the English side, is St. Stephen's, and about sixteen miles below stands the city of St. Andrew's, where fleets and armies may rendezvous and bring their power to bear upon us at any time.

A large portion of our territory is yet covered with its native forest. At the same time millions of acres are devoted to agriculture, affording a vast field for industry and enterprise, yielding sustenance to a large population, and contributing to the wealth of the State and nation at large. The developments of every day prove that inexhaustible stores of wealth lie hidden beneath the surface of our soil, which time and enterprise will bring forth, to enrich and build up our seaports and advance our commerce and navigation. The fisheries upon our coast are of high importance both to the State and nation. We possess every natural advantage for carrying on this branch of industry, and of enlarging it to an indefinite extent, thus constituting a nursery of hardy seamen fitted to fight the battles of our country in time of war, and to extend its commerce in time of peace. One of the greatest sources from which Maine is to draw her prosperity for centuries is our immense forests of valuable timber-lands, connected with it, as we have, water power unsurpassed by that of any other country. Already has these important interests attracted the attention of capitalists, and the latter is unquestionably destined at no distant day to be extensively occupied for manufacturing purposes. We have nearly three hundred thousand tons of shipping, making us the third State in the Union for navigation, and increasing more rapidly than that of any other State; and we possess in rich abundance all the natural advantages for its continued augmentation for ages to come. This immense fleet, manned by fifteen thousand to twenty thousand seamen, unrivalled for enterprise and skill by that of any other country, trading to the most distant ports, and daily returning to us the riches of other lands and contributing to the national wealth. We have a population of half a million, rapidly increasing, spread over a territory of upwards of twenty millions of acres, energetic, enterprising, and industrious, and who have already, in the navy and army, and in the battles of the country, "done the state some service." It is worthy of consideration that the circumstances which give to our State its greatest importance, viz: our extensive seaboard and frontiers, render our situation the most exposed, and places us the most in need of government aid and protection. This was painfully demonstrated in our experience during the last war with Great Britain. A portion of our territory, then in a defenceless state, without fortifications or troops, fell an easy prey to the enemy; and though the general government was solemnly bound by the compact to guarantee the integrity of the Union, still for years a foreign enemy was suffered to retain possession and force martial law upon our citizens. While liberal appropriations have been made by the general government all along the Atlantic shore and the Gulf of Mexico, a mere trifle (less than ten thousand dollars) from 1791 to 1833 has been appropriated to Maine for fortifying our seaports and protecting all our great interests. We have on the seaboard but three forts, and even these were built mostly at the expense of the State, and they can now contribute but little to our defence. Upon our own six hundred miles of interior frontier we have but a single military post. If dependent alone upon our maritime fortifications, a small naval force could burn our infant cities, with all the flourishing towns and villages upon our five hundred miles of seaboard, destroy our navigation and prostrate our commerce, and blast for a season the happy prospects of our young and rising State. We deem ourselves, therefore, of all the States in the Union, the most defenceless and exposed—exposed upon the Canadas, exposed upon New Brunswick, exposed upon the seaboard, the outward wall upon which the American standard will first be raised in the event of a war; and though in an emergency we should confidently rely upon the patriotism of our citizens for defence, still it would be at the hazard of great interests, our homes, our property, and our best blood. While the nation was in debt, and while there was nothing which threatened to interrupt our pacific relations with the nations of the earth, we waited long and patiently without complaining; but now, with national means vastly augmented, and with a national treasury literally overflowing, we ask a right guaranteed to us by the Constitution, that we no longer be forgotten in the "common defence" of the country. In view of the whole subject, your committee are forced irresistibly to the conclusion that the time has arrived when the great interests of the State imperiously demand of the general government vastly more liberal interposition for its protection and defence: Therefore—

Resolved, That the government of the United States are solemnly bound, without any unnecessary delay, to establish upon our seaboard and interior frontier such fortifications as will give to the State assurance of necessary protection in time of war.

Resolved, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives be requested, to vote for liberal appropriations for the defence of Maine and the country.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to transmit copies of the above preamble and resolutions to the President and Vice-President of the United States, the Secretary of War, and to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

STEPHEN C. FOSTER, *Per order*.

In the house of representatives, April 4, 1836. Read and passed.

JONA. CILLEY, *Speaker*.

In senate, April 4, 1836. Read and passed.

JOSIAH PIERCE, *President*.

April 4, 1836. Approved.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 674.

[1ST SESSION.]

STATEMENT OF THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT THAT CAN BE EXPENDED ANNUALLY UPON
THE CONSTRUCTION OF FORTIFICATIONS AND THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE APRIL 22, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 21, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit reports of the colonel of ordnance and the officer in charge of the Engineer bureau, in answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 19th instant, inquiring the maximum amounts that can be expended annually upon the construction of fortifications, and for the Ordnance department.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

HON. M. VAN BUREN, *President of the Senate.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, April 21, 1836.

SIR: In answer to so much of the resolution of the honorable Thomas H. Benton, of the 19th instant, (referred by you to this office,) as pertains to this department, I have the honor to state that the amount of \$3,000,000, it is estimated, could be beneficially expended annually, provided an adequate number of officers be afforded by an increase of the department, or by detailing permanently a sufficient number to transact the very extensive business which would be involved in such an appropriation; but, with the present number of officers at the disposal of the department, it is estimated that a greater sum than \$2,000,000 per annum could not be expended consistently with the public interest. The resolution is returned herewith.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. BOMFORD, *Colonel of Ordnance.*

HON. L. CASS, *Secretary of War.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, Washington, April 21, 1836.

SIR: In reply to the resolution of the Senate of the United States of the 19th instant, inquiring "what is the maximum amount that can be beneficially expended *annually* upon the construction of fortifications, provided the corps of engineers is increased according to the bill which has passed the Senate, and that the whole appropriation for each fort is made at once, to be drawn for in annual instalments as required by the progress of the work," I have the honor to state that, under the conditions mentioned, and also provided that the whole amount be distributed along the coast at the several or an equal number of points, and in the proportion embraced in the fortification bills now before Congress, so as not to assign too large a sum to one work, six millions of dollars, at least, may be annually expended, until the system adopted for the protection of our frontier shall have so far progressed as to render it proper to contract the operations.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant

R. E. LEE, *Lieutenant, Assistant Chief Engineer.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 675.

[1ST SESSION.]

INDEMNITY FOR ADVANCES MADE AND RESPONSIBILITY INCURRED BY SEVERAL STATES
AND MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF INDIAN HOSTILITIES IN
FLORIDA.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES APRIL 24, 1836.

The citizens of the city of Charleston, South Carolina.

General James Hamilton, chairman of the provisional committee of the citizens of Charleston, South Carolina, under date of January 22, 1836, represented to the Secretary of War the measures which had been adopted by the citizens of Charleston, and those contemplated to be adopted, and sent to him a copy of the proceedings of the meeting of the citizens of that city. After speaking of the disasters in Florida, and the defenceless state of the country, he says: "Under these painful apprehensions, the citizens met, yesterday, and passed the resolutions which are contained in the paper I send you. In a crisis of such extreme peril to a neighboring Territory, it would have been little short of barbarity for us to have stopped to have asked who was to indemnify us for the expenses we have incurred and are incurring for the relief of our suffering fellow-citizens. On communicating to General Eustis, he has informed us that he has no means at his disposal for the supply of the militia and inhabitants of East Florida, and that since the departure of Captain Porter's command he has not a man to spare. Under these circumstances, the banks

of this city, with a firm conviction that the President will direct the amount to be refunded out of the appropriation which Congress has made for the defence of Florida, have placed on the assumed faith of the government about \$30,000 at the disposal of the provisional committee of the citizens of Charleston, to be expended, if so much be necessary, for the succor and defence of our fellow-citizens in Florida—in transmitting provisions and munitions of war to the posts on the St. John's and to St. Augustine, and equipping such volunteers as may offer for service."

After speaking of the arrangements for sending succor to Florida, he says: "By the committee, these measures have been provisionally adopted, until the President could be apprised of the very unlooked for and disastrous state of things in Florida, and apply the proper remedy. We trust that what we have done will meet his approbation and sanction, and that both himself and you will find no difficulty in refunding the amount which the committee of the citizens of Charleston have thus expended under an emergency which did not admit of the delay of the officer commanding the United States forces here, either receiving his orders or realizing his resources from Washington."

Again, he says: "You may be assured that the committee will practice every possible economy consistent with the efficient and conservative objects they have in view. The disbursements will pass through my hands, and I will take care to have duplicate vouchers taken for every item, according to the usual forms of your department. You will, I am sure, however, make all due allowance for the urgent exigency under which we are acting; and you have had too much experience, both with militia and the expenditures of the regular army, not to know that those of the former must necessarily be more profuse than those of the latter."

On the 12th March the chairman of the committee, General Hamilton, wrote to the Secretary of War, and enclosed an account current and vouchers, showing that the sum of \$8,352 19 had been expended for provisions—a large part of which was rice; for medicines, for insurance on supplies, for services of expresses, for services of steamboat John Stony, and expenses connected therewith; for tea, for freight of provisions, &c., for corn, and for medical aid and assistance. One of the papers with the accounts shows that two field-pieces, with ammunition, and four thousand rounds of ball cartridges, were sent to Florida.

In his letter, among other things, he says: "The provisions were without restriction sent to the posts, to aid in military operations, succor and sustain the inhabitants, and, in a word, to do as much good as possible; and if the poor and destitute inhabitants received a portion of them, and if they did not all fall in as rations to the troops, I hope this circumstance will not bar our claim for indemnity." And again: "You may rely upon it, that what the troops have not received of the provisions thus sent, the remaining portion is now performing this office towards the people of East Florida."

Remarks.—It is not perceived, from the last communication, or the accounts, that any volunteers were sent to Florida, which were engaged by the committee; if such were sent, the terms and conditions upon which they were engaged do not appear. Provisions for United States troops and militia, when in the service of the United States, are authorized by law, but rice does not enter into the composition of the ration, except to a very limited extent, nor does tea—both are authorized to a certain extent for hospital purposes. There is no law which would authorize the payment of a claim for such articles as were delivered to the people of Florida to relieve them from their distresses, nor for such articles as were furnished for volunteers who were not received into the service of the United States.

The city and the citizens of Savannah, Georgia.

The mayor of the city of Savannah wrote to the Secretary of War, under date of January 25, 1836, and sent copies of resolutions adopted at a meeting of the citizens on the 23d of January, copies of resolutions adopted by the county council on the 24th of January, and copies of resolutions passed at a meeting of the citizens convened by a call of the mayor, all having reference to the then state of things in Florida. The mayor says, "that under those resolutions such sums of money will be advanced by this corporation to the committee of citizens as shall be required to afford present relief and assistance to our fellow-citizens in Florida. The danger in which they are has appeared to us to be so imminent and pressing as to require action on our part without waiting for a requisition."

Afterwards, under date of February 24, the committee wrote to the Secretary of War, and forwarded two accounts of expenses incurred, one by the citizens of Savannah, and the other by authority of the city of Savannah, for the purpose of succoring the people of Florida and protecting the United States depot at Picolata, and the committee say "we are instructed to ask payment for the same from the United States." The committee explain the circumstances under which the expenses were incurred. The accounts show that expenses were incurred for bounty to enlisted men, and for clothing, &c.; and the letter shows that a certain rate of compensation to the enlisted men was agreed upon: none of which are authorized by law. The committee say, "the command of Major Stevens, and the Phoenix Riflemen, were all volunteers; but it must be remembered that a large portion of them were artisans and tradesmen, who depend on their labor for support, and who cannot afford to lose in this climate a large part of the most valuable season of the year." The committee continue, "when fitting out the Mongin, (the steamboat John David Mongin,) it was thought best to make a specific engagement with the men on the faith of the city, and, with the exception of the Phoenix Riflemen, the following engagement was made, viz: "To pay them \$20 bounty and \$20 per month for two months, if not sooner discharged, and we recommend the same provision for Major Stevens's first command, and for the Phoenix Riflemen. It must be borne in mind that these expenditures were made under pressing emergencies, when prompt action was all important, and that every object contemplated has been accomplished." They say, "In addition to the sums actually paid by the city, as stated in the paper marked B B, the city of Savannah is bound to pay the enlisted men such sums as may be due them when discharged, under their contract of enlistment." It is further stated by them, "These documents include no compensation of any kind to any officer that has been employed, but we should do injustice not to recommend to your attention Major Stevens, and the other officers with him, who at an hour's notice left their business and possessions to succor the Floridians, and still remain at their posts."

The letter of the committee and a paper which accompanied it show that sundry articles of ordnance, ordnance stores, &c., were received from the State arsenal, in regard to which they say, "The cannon, rifles, and muskets, &c., furnished the Mongin, as per statement, marked A, were obtained from the State arsenal, and will have to be accounted for to the State of Georgia."

Remarks.—Clothing; board for volunteers; provisions for recruits; refreshments; blankets; swords; stuff for knapsacks; drums; flannel, unless for ordnance or hospital purposes; bounty to recruits; com-

pensation for enlisting men; musicians for enlisting men, &c., charged in the accounts, are not authorized by law, nor is the compensation of \$20 per month, to enlisted men, authorized by law.

City of Augusta, Georgia.

The mayor of the city wrote, under date of January 28, 1836, to the Hon. Thomas Glascock, who sent the communication to the Secretary of War, under date of February 5, and the mayor says:

"You will be informed through the papers of the military spirit which pervades our community. In addition to the 106 men which left this on Saturday last, the joint committee of the citizens and city council have this day consented to incur the expense of 60 additional volunteers, to leave this on Saturday next. The whole expense incurred by the city council to furnish these troops, including the charter of a steamboat for their transportation, will be near \$7,000. It is expected that the general government will refund our city this expense."

Remarks.—Accounts, amounting to \$1,690 44, since received, without vouchers for the payments, show that sundry expenditures were made which are not authorized by law, nor by army regulations, even if the troops were received into the service of the United States; amongst which are pint cups, coffee-pots; kettles, unless camp kettles; table spoons, coffee mills, wire sifters, butcher knives, scissors, frying pans, fish hooks, ladles, candlesticks; fish lines, as such; brogans, brass kettles, tobacco, potatoes, knapsacks, &c. If the troops were not received into the service of the United States, none of the expenditures are authorized by law.

The corporation of Mobile, Alabama.

The mayor of the city wrote, under date of March 2, 1836, to the Secretary of War, as follows:

"On the suggestion of Colonel Lindsay, that the volunteers assembled at this place, on their way to the seat of war in Florida, were in great need of blankets, and that he had no authority to purchase for public account, the corporation of Mobile instructed me to furnish, which I did, and have the honor to enclose the account and vouchers."

The account is for 427 blankets and drayage, amounting to \$880 50.

Remark.—The laws do not authorize blankets for volunteers, though legally in the service of the United States.

The State of Georgia.

The governor wrote to the Secretary of War, under date of January 23, 1836, that he had received his communication requesting him to furnish troops to go to Florida, if General Clinch should call on him to do so; and further, "Before your letter reached me, I had, upon hearing of the difficulties in that Territory, ordered the volunteer companies of Georgia to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning, and had also given a general invitation to all to go and aid their suffering fellow-citizens. From Augusta, a company of one hundred men, under Captain Robertson, have gone; and from Savannah, also a company has gone, the number of which I do not know."

"As I have not received any communication from General Clinch, I fear he is in a situation that he cannot communicate with me; and under this impression, I have determined to order out such volunteers as I can at present command. Four companies, amounting in the whole to 235 men, will rendezvous at Hawkinsville on Monday the 1st day of February next, and will be ordered from that point to Thomasville, in Thomas county, near the Florida line, and from thence to such place as Governor Eaton or General Clinch shall designate. I hope the force will be increased before it reaches Thomasville."

On the 13th of February the governor wrote to the Secretary of War, and says, among other things:

"You state that the expenses of getting the militia into the field will be met by the United States, so far as the same may be in conformity with the law and the usages of the service. I am aware that the officers of the departments at Washington are bound by the law, and cannot pass any accounts for expenses not authorized by some act of Congress. But I know, also, that it is impossible to get militia into the field, and march them some two or three hundred miles without tents, camp equipage, expenses of transportation, &c., and, in many instances, of very poor men, without also furnishing them with many articles of necessary clothing. The weather was extremely cold when I ordered out the two battalions, one of infantry and one of mounted riflemen, which have gone to Picolata, and I have allowed them to purchase blankets and some articles of coarse clothing. These expenses ought, under the circumstances, to be paid by Congress; because, in the long interval of peace with which we have been blessed, we had forgotten all about military matters; and I, in the great hurry of the moment and anxiety to send succor to the suffering people of Florida, did not stop to read the army regulations, nor to count dollars and cents."

"There was no officer of the United States army in this part of the State who could muster the volunteers into service, and therefore it will not be done until they arrive in Florida."

"I have given instructions to the officers to keep regular accounts, and take proper vouchers. But still, with all that we can do and have done, I know that the accounts will not be in such form as the auditing department will require."

"I will, as soon as possible, collect the accounts and vouchers and forward them to you. Such parts and amounts as can be passed and admitted will of course go to my credit; and those which cannot, I must cause to be placed before Congress, and to be provided for by a special appropriation."

The governor says, in the same letter: "General Scott made a requisition on me for 1,500 mounted men. These I could not promise to furnish, and so I informed him, unless that number should volunteer, because I had no authority to compel a militiaman to furnish himself with a horse."

Under date of February 25 the governor wrote to the Secretary of War, and said:

"The expense of transporting the infantry battalion from Macon to Picolata, in boats, has cost about six thousand dollars; and the balance was expended in purchasing provisions, forage, tents, knapsacks, canteens, blankets, cooking utensils, axes, spades, and various other articles which were deemed necessary."

Remarks.—As a general remark, it may be proper to quote the act approved April 20, 1818, entitled "An act to defray the expenses of the militia when marching to the places of rendezvous," viz:

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the expenses incurred, or to be incurred, by marching the militia of any State or Territory of the United States to their places of rendezvous, in pursuance of a requisition

of the President of the United States, or which shall have been or may be incurred in cases of calls made by the authority of any State or Territory which shall have been or may be approved by him, shall be adjusted and paid in like manner as the expenses incurred after their arrival at such places of rendezvous, on the requisition of the President of the United States: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be considered as authorizing any species of expenditure previous to arriving at the place of rendezvous, which is not provided by existing laws to be paid for after their arrival at such place of rendezvous." Clothing, knapsacks, blankets, and canteens are not authorized by law for militia or volunteers, nor are tents and other articles of camp equipage expressly authorized for the militia—they are usually accorded in common with the other forces in the service of the United States. No expenses are authorized for militia which are not received or mustered into the service of the United States.

The State of South Carolina.

The governor, under date of February 21, 1836, wrote to the Secretary of War, and said:

"Some little difficulty has arisen on the subject of procuring horses for those volunteers who had not the means of furnishing themselves; and some doubts exist as to the footing upon which the mounted troops are to be placed. In some instances, horses have been impressed and appraised by a warrant from the colonels of regiments, under the belief that they would be paid for at this valuation, whether killed in battle or not. This proceeding has been founded on a mistaken view of a law of the State, authorizing such impressments when the *State* is invaded. In other instances, horses and equipments have been purchased by the voluntary contributions of patriotic citizens for such volunteers as could not furnish their own horses, in the expectation that the government would refund the money advanced. Though neither that proceeding nor this expectation were authorized by any order or opinion of mine, I should be glad to know from you how far the federal government will feel authorized to go in making indemnity for the expenditures thus made, and the responsibilities thus incurred."

Remark.—There is no law which authorizes payments for horses under such circumstances.

Territory of Florida.

The governor wrote, under date of February 20, to the Secretary of War, that, among other things, horses and guns were bought, wagons pressed and hired, and provisions obtained upon scattered certificates, and said: "Now, what shall I do with them? [the certificates.] Can you give any direction? Will you send, or shall there be appointed here, some one to arrange and pay, or to arrange and send on to you for approval, those unadjusted accounts? Daily applications are made to me. But I have not felt myself at liberty to appoint for them any auditing tribunal. The pay, too, of those mounted men—what is to be done with them, and what pay are they to receive? In this country, you will bear in mind, one and a half to two dollars are ordinary day wages; I have to pay that for persons to guard the public arms."

Colonel Gadsden, quartermaster general of Florida, under an appointment of the governor, wrote to the Secretary of War, under date of February 26, that "to one of your experience in militia and volunteer movements on the first Indian alarm it would be unnecessary to detail the confusion and irregularity, almost unavoidable, of assembling and providing of the men. Volunteers rushing in from all quarters, and making or converting every private storehouse into a public depository, from which is taken anything which may be wanted, and upon the simple receipts of even unauthorized agents." He continues: "All these acts are justified by the necessity of the case, and the only error has been the ignorance under which that necessity has been acted under. Volunteers were considered to be entitled to anything they wanted; and from private stores the drafts have been large for blankets and a variety of articles not issued under regulations, but which were in many instances necessary, and without which the volunteers would not have marched. Those who have been thus trespassed on must be indemnified, and therefore I again address you and call your attention to the subject that I may be relieved from the daily importunity to which I am exposed." He says that if the Secretary of War wishes him to attend to the settling of the accounts, "though it will be a work of some time," that he has no objection to contribute his services "on a fair compensation, and with an understanding that the accounts be settled on principles of equity, paid on the certificates wherever the evidence was complete as to the property being seized and appropriated to public use, though it might have been done by those not legally authorized at the time. The blankets ought to be paid for, as volunteers, in their ardor, are often reported at the rendezvous unprepared, under a full understanding that they would be furnished."

Colonel Gadsden, under date of February 26, wrote to Governor Eaton, and the letter was enclosed to the Secretary of War. In it he says: "I suggest the propriety of writing fully to Governor Cass on the subject of the early expenditures during the first rush of volunteers to battle. From the specimen of the accounts presented me, property was seized and appropriated to the public use with a degree of irregularity and illegality rarely witnessed. It is hard that those who yielded to the press should not be indemnified. Considering the distress to which our Territory has been exposed by the Indian war, one mode of indemnification might be the liquidating all these claims on principles of equity, paying upon the certificate wherever the evidence is complete of the property having been used by the public, though seized by illegal authority and unauthorized agents."

Remarks.—There is no law which authorizes the payment of claims upon equitable principles merely, or, if paid, which would release the disbursing or paying officers from the operations of the laws and the rules of the treasury on the settlement of their accounts. There appears to be no remedy but by legislation.

Blankets for militia or volunteers are not authorized by law.

The States of Alabama and Louisiana.

It is known that volunteers have proceeded to Florida from both these States, and that the presumption is that expenses have been incurred for articles and otherwise which are not authorized by law.

General remarks.—The Secretary of War, under date of January 13, wrote the Governor of Florida, and said, among other things "whatever expenditures are necessarily incurred in conformity with usage, and for which there may be an appropriation, shall be met without delay."

He wrote, under date of January 30, to General Hamilton, of Charleston, South Carolina, and among other things said: "With respect to the measures that have been adopted, under the sanction of the

citizens of Charleston, and the advances that have been made, I can only express the readiness of the department to recognize the proceedings and to provide the necessary payments as far as the law and the usages of the service will justify."

To the governor of Georgia he wrote, under date of February 2, and among other things said, "I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 23d ultimo, and, in answer, beg leave to inform you that the arrangements you have made for calling a militia force into the service of the United States for the defence of Florida are approved by the President, and the expenses will be met by the United States so far as the same may be in conformity with the law and the usages of the service."

He wrote to the mayor of Savannah, under date of February 4, and said, among other things, "so far as any funds may be advanced from the treasury of the city of Savannah in aid of the movements for the defence of Florida, and which, agreeably to law and the usages of the service, can be reimbursed by this department, the same shall be done without delay."

The honorable Thomas Glasscock was furnished, under date of February 6, with a copy of the Secretary of War's communication to the mayor of Savannah, as in answer to the letter of the mayor of Augusta.

The second section of an act approved April 22, 1824, entitled "An act to repeal an act approved the 3d of March, 1823, entitled an act for the relief of John B. Hogan," reads as follows:

"*And be it further enacted*, That the proper accounting officer of the Treasury Department be, and the same hereby is, directed to carry to the credit of the said Hogan the amount paid by him on account of clothing to the Tennessee militia volunteers—mounted gun men."

If an officer were by law vested with authority to visit the different parts of the country to adjust, regulate, and settle the various claims which have arisen, with legal authority to administer oaths and to obtain other evidence, and he to be the judge of the validity of the testimony in every case, much embarrassment and delay might be avoided; claimants would the sooner have their claims adjusted, and much money, it is believed, would be saved to the public.

Since the preceding abstract was prepared, the act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of volunteers and militia corps in the service of the United States," approved March 19, 1836, has been published, and which act provides for clothing, or money in lieu thereof, and for "camp equipage, including knapsacks" for volunteers and militia when in the service of the United States; so that it will be perceived a few of the cases embraced in the above abstract are now provided for by law.

THOMAS F. HUNT, *Major and Assistant Quartermaster.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March 26, 1836.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 676.

[1ST SESSION.]

APPLICATION OF MASSACHUSETTS THAT AN APPROPRIATION BE MADE FOR THE WORKS OF DEFENCE OF BOSTON HARBOR.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES APRIL 25, 1836.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SIX.

RESOLVES in relation to the fortifications in Boston harbor.

Resolved, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their exertions to procure, as early as practicable, the passage of a law making appropriations for carrying on the works commenced for the defence of Boston harbor.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *April 15, 1836.*

Passed:

JULIUS ROCKWELL, *Speaker.*

IN SENATE, *April 15, 1836.*

Passed:

HORACE MANN, *President.*

Approved:

COUNCIL CHAMBER, *April 16, 1836.*

EDWARD EVERETT.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 677.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE CLAIM OF A BREVET MAJOR FOR THE PAY AND EMOLUMENTS AS SUCH WHILE ACTING AS COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES APRIL 27, 1836.

Mr. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of Major James H. Hook, reported:

That it appears, by the memorial and accompanying documents, that since May, 1823, when James H. Hook was appointed a major by brevet, he has, at various times, during the absence of General Gibson, the commissary general of subsistence, under acting appointments from the President, had charge of the subsistence department, and performed the duties and incurred the responsibilities of commissary general of subsistence; during all which time he only received his pay and emoluments as a captain in the line. He now petitions for the difference between the pay and emoluments of a captain and the pay and emoluments attached to the brevet he held, and which he conceives himself entitled to under the first section of the law of April 16, 1818, which provides "that the officers of the army who have brevet commissions shall be entitled to and receive the pay and emoluments of their brevet rank when on duty and having a command according to their brevet rank, and at no other time." That Major Hook was on duty there can be no doubt, because he was ordered from his regiment to the subsistence department, and was appointed from time to time by the President, during the absence of General Gibson, to act as chief of the subsistence department; that the duty of chief of this department was higher than that of a captain there can be no doubt, as he held the rank of colonel.

Further, it appears that when General Gibson was absent he relinquished of his emoluments six rations per day, and all his commutation pay for fuel and quarters—an amount much larger than that asked for by Major Hook. These six rations per day, and commutation for fuel and quarters, now remain in the treasury, and were a part of the appropriation for the performance of the duties of chief of the subsistence department. It further appears that had Major Hook remained with his regiment, and not been ordered to do duty in the subsistence department, that for twenty months and twenty-four days of the time he was in the department and received the pay and emoluments of a captain he would have been entitled to those of a major.

Your committee consider the claim of Major Hook just, legal, and equitable, and report a bill for his relief.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 678.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE LOCATION AND ERECTION OF A MAGAZINE AND DEPOT FOR ARMS IN ARKANSAS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE MAY 5, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 5, 1836.*

Sir: I have the honor to transmit, for the consideration of the Committee on Military Affairs in the Senate, an estimate for the construction of a depot for the reception of arms and munitions of war in Arkansas, and to request that an item be inserted in the military appropriation bill for this purpose.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. THOS. H. BENTON, *Chairman of Committee on Military Affairs, Senate.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, May 5, 1836.*

Sir: In obedience to so much of your instructions on the papers of his excellency W. S. Fulton, governor of the Territory of Arkansas, (referred by you to this office,) as directs me to prepare an estimate to be sent to Congress for the erection of a magazine and depot in that Territory, I have the honor to state that the sum required for the erection of such buildings, &c., will probably be about \$42,236.

This sum is the same as that required for a depot simply, leaving out, however, one of the arsenals and the great magazine and barracks, (see printed documents accompanying bill H. R., No. 372,* reported February 24, 1836,) and is conceived to be the least sum that will suffice for an establishment of such magnitude as will contain a sufficient quantity of stores of every description, and afford every other means to meet promptly any hostile approach from the Indian frontier. The establishment is the more obvious from the fact that the Arkansas river is navigable only from the 15th of April to the 1st June, when that river is flooded, thus rendering it impracticable to send supplies by water from the arsenals on the Mississippi and Baton Rouge, except within the period alluded to.

With regard to the location of such depot, it is conceived that a site at some middle point between Little Rock and Fort Smith would be most advantageous, the former (Little Rock) being considered too far down, and the latter (Fort Smith) being too far up the river Arkansas. The papers of Governor Fulton are herewith returned.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. BELL, *Captain of Ordnance.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

*See antecedent, No. 647.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 679.

[1ST SESSION.]

RECOMMENDATION OF AN INCREASE OF THE FORCE UNDER MAJOR GENERAL GAINES FOR THE DEFENCE OF THE WESTERN FRONTIER OF LOUISIANA, FOR THE PRESERVATION OF NEUTRALITY AS REGARDS TEXAS AND MEXICO, AND FOR AN ADEQUATE APPROPRIATION.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MAY 6, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 4, 1836.*

Sir: In January last orders were given to Major General Gaines to take measures for the defence of the western frontier of Louisiana. Events which were then passing in Texas led to the belief that a state of things might arise requiring the interposition of the government to protect the inhabitants of that portion of the United States from the calamities of war.

There were placed subject to General Gaines's orders three regiments of infantry and seven companies of dragoons, and he was instructed to prevent by force, if necessary, any armed parties from crossing the boundary line into the territory of the United States. He was also informed that the 33d article of the treaty with Mexico imposes upon both of the contracting parties the duty of preventing all hostile incursions on the part of the Indians into the possessions of the other; and he was directed to take the necessary measures for fulfilling this obligation on the part of the United States. He was also instructed, if called upon by the civil authority for any aid towards enforcing the laws having relation to the neutral duties of the United States, to render such assistance as the laws prescribe; and he was referred to the district attorneys of the two districts of Louisiana for their opinion upon such points of law connected with his duty as might arise. He was also particularly advised that it was the duty of the United States to remain entirely neutral, and to cause their neutrality to be respected.

By information recently received from General Gaines it appears that he considers it necessary that his force should be increased, with a view to afford proper protection to the frontiers. He has therefore called upon the governors of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee, for a brigade, and upon the governor of Alabama for a battalion of militia, the whole, or as many of them as practicable, to be mounted. He reports that the Mexican forces are rapidly approaching the border, and he anticipates that as soon as they have reached the vicinity of the Indians that these will join in the contest, and that the Indian force will respect no boundary line. And the operations in Texas, as described by General Gaines, cannot fail to operate powerfully upon the cruel disposition and predatory habits of the Indians.

I have therefore the honor to suggest to the Committee of Ways and Means the propriety of an appropriation of one million of dollars, "to defray the expenses attending the defence of the western frontier of the United States, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, conformably to the provision of the act of April 5, 1832, making appropriations for the support of the army."

I send, for the information of the committee, a letter from the quartermaster general.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

HON. C. C. CAMBRELENG, *Chairman Committee of Ways and Means, House of Reps.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *May 3, 1836.*

Sir: The operations on the frontiers of Texas will require large appropriations. I have a requisition on my table for one hundred thousand dollars for that service, and have not a dollar to meet it. I have received a letter from the assistant quartermaster at Natchitoches, reporting that he had found great difficulty in obtaining land transportation for five companies. The wagons and horses, as well as mules for packing, must be taken from Ohio, Kentucky, or Tennessee. Should the operations be continued through the season on the scale indicated by General Gaines's requisitions, a million of dollars will probably be required for the service of this department alone.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

T. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 5, 1836.*

Sir: In consequence of the intimation contained in your note of this date, I beg leave to observe that the request for an appropriation of \$1,000,000, for the protection of the frontier, in my letter of yesterday, was submitted to and approved by the President.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

HON. C. C. CAMBRELENG, *Chairman Committee of Ways and Means, House of Reps.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 680.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE NUMBER OF CANNON REQUIRED TO ARM THE FORTIFICATIONS, THE NUMBER THAT CAN BE SUPPLIED IN A YEAR, AND ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL FOUNDRY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MAY 9, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 2, 1836.

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 29th ultimo I have the honor to transmit a report from General Wool, one of the inspector generals of the United States army.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War.*

Hon. C. C. CAMBRELENG, *House of Representatives.*

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, May 2, 1836.

SIR: In answer to the communication of the Hon. C. C. Cambreleng, dated the 29th ultimo, referred to this office, I would make the following report:

To the inquiry as to "the number of cannon necessary to arm the fortifications which are now in readiness to receive them, or which will be in readiness in the course of a year," I would answer: To complete the armament of the forts now in readiness, and those which might be placed in readiness in the course of a year, would require about two thousand four hundred guns, and would cost, exclusive of what has already been expended, about one million two hundred thousand dollars. This sum, however, includes the expense of carriages, one hundred rounds of ammunition of every description for each gun, and all the implements complete for each gun and carriage.

If this sum, one million two hundred thousand dollars, had been appropriated in January or February last, so as to have enabled the Ordnance department to have made its contracts early in the season, the whole sum might have been properly expended within the present year. But as the season for making contracts to advantage has far advanced, both as it regards materials and workmen, I do not believe that more than six hundred thousand dollars could be advantageously or judiciously expended within the year. But to avoid hereafter unnecessary delay, and to enable the department to carry on its operations economically and without interruption throughout the present and coming year, I would recommend that at least fifty per centum be added to the above sum, which would increase the amount to nine hundred thousand dollars.

To the inquiry, "how many cannon can be procured in the year?" I would answer: If the contracts could have been made early in the season, nine hundred could have been cast at the different private foundries employed by the government; at this advanced period of the season I do not believe that a greater number than six hundred could be obtained of those foundries within the year.

To the inquiry, "whether the cannon to be provided by contract will be of satisfactory quality, equal to those manufactured in Europe, or whether it is expedient to take immediate measures for the erection of a national foundry, and if so, the estimated expense of such an establishment, and the amount necessary to be appropriated during the year towards commencing it?" I would reply: That the cannon generally procured at our private foundries are of good quality, and I have no doubt can be made equal in quality to any made in Europe.

A national foundry for the casting of brass as well as iron guns would no doubt be an important acquisition to the establishments of the country, but much more so for the manufacture of brass than iron guns. For the latter we have all the skill and experience requisite for their manufacture at our private foundries. But not so in regard to the manufacture of brass guns. Of these we shall require for the field and siege service at least twelve hundred guns of different calibres. To prepare the metal, and to cast them in a proper manner, requires workmen of skill and great experience. These we have not in this country. To procure them from Europe, and to obtain the metal, and to make all the experiments necessary before we commence operations, would cost the government a large sum of money, and more than an individual or individuals would be willing to incur without the assurance of being well paid. Again: one of the advantages of a national foundry for brass guns would arise from the circumstance that brass guns when rendered useless by service can again be recast, which cannot be done in the case of iron.

The experience of England and France, as well as most of the powers of Europe, has induced them to adopt brass guns exclusively for field and siege service. They are lighter and not so likely to burst, and do much less injury when they do burst than iron. For these and a variety of other reasons brass guns should, I think, be adopted for the field service of the United States. England and France have established national foundries for the casting of brass guns, but not exclusively for iron. In England most of the guns for the marine and sea-coast service are cast of iron, and by private foundries.

We cannot, however, expect a contractor will make a gun of better metal than sufficient to stand the proof charges. A gun may stand the proof charges, and yet be so strained, without being able to discover the injury, as to burst with the next common charge. Hence the necessity or propriety of a control over the quality of the metal which should be used in the manufacture of iron guns, and perhaps one of the strongest reasons for a national iron foundry.

With the foregoing brief remarks, I think it is expedient to establish a national foundry for the manufacture of brass and iron guns, but more especially for brass.

For this object it is recommended that an appropriation be made of three hundred thousand dollars. Of which one hundred and twenty thousand dollars may be advantageously expended in the course of the present year.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL, *Brigadier General.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 681.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF ESTABLISHING A NATIONAL FOUNDRY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE COLUMBIAN FOUNDRY THEREIN.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MAY 12, 1836.

Mr. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, having had under consideration the letter of the Secretary of War to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, of the 10th of February last, referred to them, together with the report from Brigadier General Wool and Lieutenant Colonel Talcott, therewith transmitted, furnishing certain information called for by a resolution of the House of the 3d of March, 1835, respecting the establishment of a national foundry in the District of Columbia, reported:

The first object of the inquiry of the committee upon this subject was as to the expediency, under the present circumstances of the country, of establishing a foundry on account of the government for the fabrication of cannon, the projectiles required for them, &c.

By the late reports from the Departments of War and Navy, it has been shown to the House that although there are a considerable number of guns and projectiles on hand adapted to these respective services, there are yet required a great quantity of pieces of various calibres, of carriages, of shot, shells, &c.; that heretofore all munitions of this kind have been procured by contract, or purchased from four several foundries, owned and carried on by individuals: one in the northern, one in the southern, one in the western section of the country, and one in the District of Columbia; that these establishments, although conducted with skill and integrity, are all operating on a limited scale, and not capable, on their present footing, of furnishing, for several years, the amount of ordnance and appurtenances required by the public exigencies.

Besides these considerations, the opinions of the Secretary of War and of the Secretary of the Navy, conveyed in their letters to the select committee of this House, appointed at the last session "to inquire into the propriety of establishing a national foundry," favorable to that object, have commanded the attention of this committee, based on reasons of great weight, as they are. It is believed that an establishment of this character, though of moderate extent, would, besides assisting to furnish the large annual public supply required, be of the utmost importance to the government, in enabling it, by the agency of disinterested persons and its own officers, to ascertain with certainty the character of the metals to be used, the description of fuel most suitable for their pure fusion, the machinery best adapted to a perfect execution, and the real value of the article when finished, so "to afford a fixed and unexceptionable standard by which the work of the several contractors may be regulated in respect to the important points of metal, workmanship, and price."

It is stated by the Ordnance department that "the two national armories for muskets answer admirably well this important point, in reference to the contractors for manufacturing muskets for the United States." Moreover, a public armory for the fabrication of cannon would give great facilities in determining by experiments the proper construction and correct dimensions of pieces of ordnance, as well as to form and range, as to fixing the quantity of metal for the various calibres, so as to combine the requisite strength with eligible weights, and the tests of their strength and tenacity; such as might with propriety be prescribed to contractors, so as to insure from them the manufacture of ordnance of the best metal and the most accurate dimensions.

Again: by forming such an establishment, the necessary experience and skilled artisans would be provided and secured to the government to serve against any contingency, adverse to the public interest, that might occur in its connexion with private foundries.

The committee have therefore, on due deliberation, made up the opinion that a national foundry, of limited extent, ought to be established for the purposes just mentioned, and that it should be put into operation in the District of Columbia, and near the seat of government, as soon as conveniently practicable. They recommend this position because it seems peculiarly proper that such an establishment should be immediately accessible to and directly under the eyes of the bureaus of the Ordnance department and the navy commissioners, who have exclusive charge of the construction and distribution of all the ordnance belonging to the United States, so that they may at all times, and with the greatest facility, be able to direct and inspect all desired changes in construction, and every necessary experiment; and moreover, that it has many other advantages: it is central, in a good degree, as relates to the different States of the Union.

The means of transportation of all materials to and of ordnance and munitions from it will be not only very extensive in every direction, but remarkably easy and cheap, by means of the tide navigation of the Potomac river, the waters of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, a branch of which abuts on Washington, the Winchester railroad, diverging from the canal at Harper's Ferry, up the rich valley of the Shenandoah, into Virginia. And it is most conveniently situated as to the supplies of the two main materials that enter into the fabrication of cannon and their projectiles, to wit, iron and coal. It is well known that the coal on the upper Potomac is of the best quality; and the iron obtained on the Potomac and Shenandoah, at no great distance above the District, is remarkably well suited, from its extraordinary strength and tenacity, to the casting of cannon, as it has been tested during a number of years, at the foundry before mentioned in the District, where it has been exclusively used. To confirm this, the committee have been assured that of the last five or six hundred guns manufactured there, notwithstanding the heavy proofs and rigid inspection to which they are properly put, not one has been rejected by failure to stand the proof and inspection.

Besides these, there is a local advantage which had weight with the committee, as it regards the power to be used in driving the requisite machinery; this may be had to any desired extent from the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, with more or less convenience at any place above the point in Georgetown, where the canal is locked down into the river. The surface of the canal there being about thirty-six feet above tide-water.

The committee, by a part of their body, have personally inspected the three sites on the margin of

the Potomac above Georgetown, brought to the attention of the Secretary of War by the report from General Wool and Colonel Talcott, and, upon due consideration, are of opinion that, taking into view the relative advantages and disadvantages of each, the site lowest down the river is decidedly to be preferred, for many reasons: It is more accessible on the river side from the expansion of the river at that place; the tide-water navigation is not so frequently interrupted by freshets as at the sites above; and on the land side, because there is a spacious road culvert *at the spot*, by means of which everything is transported under the canal, which passes directly through the site; because it is never liable to inundation; because, from its distance from the low grounds of the river, it is considered the most healthy; that on it is a valley, on the north side of the canal, lying sufficiently below the water in the canal, to admit of works being conveniently placed on that side to receive their power from it there, as well as may the works be so supplied on the south or river side of the canal from the side next the river; and because it possesses the peculiar advantage of having a natural stream passing through it, by which the foundry, long since established on it, has been exclusively worked, and which may be used to good effect generally, and particularly, at times, to prevent interruption when the canal may happen to be laid dry. Its more immediate vicinity to Washington and Georgetown are considerations of some moment, particularly as to the last, which it nearly adjoins, for the residence of the workmen.

There is an establishment on this site of long standing, called the Columbian foundry, for the casting and finishing cannon and other munitions for the government before adverted to, owned by General Mason; of it the following statement is made by General Wool and Colonel Talcott, in their report to the Secretary of War, and it is believed quite correctly: "The establishment offers buildings and fixtures, in a state of preparation for the annual manufacture of about three hundred heavy guns, with a corresponding number of shot, &c. The capacity of this foundry may be considerably increased, by the addition of buildings and the use of water from the canal. It now operates with a small power derived exclusively from other sources, which may be preserved and used when the supply from the canal happens to be interrupted. The buildings and fixtures being now in a state for use, operations on a moderate scale may be commenced immediately."

The area of this site, it is understood, is of something more than seven acres, including the canal which passes directly through it for the distance of about eight hundred feet; exclusive of the canal there are about six acres: it binds on the river, and has water deep enough for large vessels touching it for about seven hundred feet, part of which is now wharfed, and the whole extent may readily be so prepared at a moderate expense, the materials being at hand. Immediately adjoining this tract, binding on its western side for its whole extent, and bordering on the river for a considerable distance, pervaded also by the canal, is a tract of land belonging to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, containing some ten or more acres, on which has been constructed waste gates, discharging large quantities of water on the river side from the canal above the line of navigation in it, capable of use as a power to considerable extent. This tract, with the water power at the waste gates, may be purchased if desirable.

The committee, believing that it is not to the interest of the government to do more at this time than to establish a foundry on a moderate scale, for the purposes before adverted to; but to leave to the private foundries now engaged in its service to furnish the greater part of the supplies wanted, under the checks and regulations which, by the means proposed, it may be found expedient to adopt in its contracts with them, are of opinion that probably the area of the present site of the Columbian foundry might be sufficient; but if thought requisite, certainly, with the addition of that of the land adjoining just described, making together sixteen acres or more, exclusive of the canal that passes through them, would be of great abundance for the object contemplated.

They have had communications from the proprietor of the Columbian foundry, and after some modification of his terms, he has agreed to receive the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars for the whole establishment as it now stands, including as well the land and water power from the natural stream, as all the buildings, machinery, implements, tools, &c.; a description of which, furnished by him, is annexed, which is deemed by the committee, considering all its resources and advantages, a reasonable price, as they do the sum of ten thousand dollars for the hereinbefore described tract adjoining, including the water power from the waste gates, which it is understood the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company are willing to accept for it. And they recommend the purchase of the Columbian foundry and appurtenances, at a sum not exceeding seventy-five thousand dollars; as also, if deemed expedient by the President, of the said adjoining tract, at a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

All which is respectfully submitted, and therefore the committee ask leave to report a bill.

General description of the buildings, machinery, implements, tools, &c., at the Columbian foundry.

A capacious and lofty casting house of stone, containing four large air furnaces, with double stacks; an extensive moulding floor; deep pit for casting cannon vertically; drying room, with iron doors, for baking gun moulds; three powerful cranes, fitted with the requisite iron pinions, sheaves, rods, bits, and a room for preparing moulding materials; iron railway and carriage for moving guns in and out of the drying room; railway and carriage for transporting same from the casting house to the boring mill.

A stone building adjoining the above, containing a cupola furnace, bellows, with horizontal wheel and machinery for working it, and a casting floor.

Two large stone mill houses for boring cannon, both having four floors, including the basement stories, fitted with large water-wheels, enclosed in tight water chambers to secure their continued running in time of frost, geared throughout with iron; one mill containing four frames, and the other five, for boring cannon, provided with all requisite railways, advancing carriages, racks, levers, rods, bits, and other tools for boring and turning cannon of all dimensions. Attached to the shafts of one of the water-wheels is a complete set of machinery for cutting the heavy screws and nuts of the transoms for iron gun-carriages; and in the interior is a set of machinery for cutting large flat-threaded screws. In the same mill house is geared, and worked by water power, machinery for turning the trunnions of guns; and three large lathes for turning gun patterns; iron shot moulds, and other work of iron and wood, besides a foot-lathe. On the exterior, against one of the walls, is fitted a machine, with iron sheave and chains, for breaking up, by means of heavy drops, old cannon and other massive castings, so as to accommodate the fragments for reception and fusion in the furnace. In both boring mills are laid, on heavy horizontal

timbers extending through the houses, on the second story, and thence into the yard, iron railways and truck carriages, for moving and hoisting cannon in and out of the boring frame; and in both are, in the second stories, extensive carpenters' shops for preparing patterns, flasks, &c.; and garret stories for storing and preserving patterns and utensils; and basement stories for receiving, as they fall from the guns, and storing, the gun borings.

Adjoining the upper mill house is a frame building, used in connexion with it for the purposes before mentioned.

There are two capacious blacksmiths' or forging shops, one of stone and the other of brick; and a third, of wood, and smaller, all provided with the necessary apparatus and tools.

There is a row of convenient sheds, divided into rooms, some closed, and some open on one side, for cleaning and storing castings; and for receiving and preparing clay and sand for the furnaces, moulding, &c.; and other sheds for laying away cannon, and storing materials.

There are two office rooms with fireplaces, one near the lower and one at the upper mill, for superintendent and clerks.

Two brick dwelling-houses for workmen, one with four, and the other with three rooms.

Among the quantity and variety of implements, tools, &c., are:

A swing-cart, with high and substantial wheels, with lever ratchet and chains for taking up and moving heavy cannon.

A carriage, with four iron wheels, for moving light cannon.

A gin and dearboon steelyards for weighing cannon, &c., &c.

Machine, geared with iron sheave and clasp tongs, for dropping and proving shot.

A number of cast iron flasks, their parts secured with wrought iron bands, clasps, pins, &c., for moulding and casting cannon, carronades, gonnades, howitzers, mortars, mortar-beds, &c., of every description, from the largest to the smallest calibre; a quantity of iron shot moulds, of all sizes; a great collection of patterns for guns of every sort; shells, grape and canister shot, &c., &c., and for wheels and machinery of all kinds.

A large parcel of wooden flasks, iron clasped, of various sizes and forms, for moulding and casting in green sand large and small work; and all the requisite implements and tools for carrying on the work extensively, as gauges, rods, scales, weights, blacksmiths' tools, carpenters' tools, grindstones, kettles, ladles, skimmers, sledges, crowbars, hammers, gun-chisels, rubbers, spades, shovels, &c., &c.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 682.

[1ST SESSION.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO AND CORRESPONDENCE WITH MAJOR GENERAL GAINES AND OTHERS, FOR PRESERVING NEUTRALITY OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE FRONTIERS DURING THE WAR BETWEEN TEXAS AND MEXICO.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MAY 14, 1836.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th instant, I transmit reports from the Secretaries of State* and War, with the papers accompanying the same.

ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, May 14, 1836.

REPORT FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, May 14, 1836.

SIR: In conformity with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 10th instant, I have the honor to transmit copies of all the orders and instructions of this department, and all the correspondence on its files relating to the defence of the western frontier of the United States.

Every measure taken or authorized by the Executive upon this subject is disclosed by these documents. Agreeably to your views of the resolution, I have not sent copies of the instructions from the quartermaster general to the officers of his department, in order to execute the memorandum of May 9, for that officer. They contain merely the usual official directions, in detail, for carrying the orders into effect.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

The President of the United States.

No. 1.

WAR DEPARTMENT, January 23, 1836.

SIR: I am instructed by the President to request that you would repair to some proper position near the western frontier of the State of Louisiana, and there assume the personal command of all the troops of the United States who are or may be employed in any part of the region adjoining the Mexican

* The report from the Secretary of State will be found in class on Foreign Relations.

boundary. It is not the object of this order to change at all the relations between yourself and the military departments under your command, but to require your personal presence at a point where public considerations demand the exercise of great discretion and experience. An order will be issued, without delay, to the sixth regiment to proceed to Fort Jesup, and this force, together with all the troops in the western part of Louisiana, and in the country west of the Mississippi and south of the Missouri rivers, will be employed, as occasion may require, in carrying into effect the instructions herein communicated to you.

The state of affairs in Texas calls for immediate measures on the part of the government. It is the duty of the United States to remain entirely neutral, and to cause their neutrality to be respected. It is possible that the course of operations may induce one or other of the contending parties to approach the boundary line, with a view to cross it in arms. Should you find that the case, you will give notice to the persons having the direction, that they will not be permitted to cross into the territory of the United States; and if they attempt to do so by force, you will resist them with the means at your disposal.

The 33d article of the treaty with Mexico requires both the contracting parties to prevent, "by force, all hostilities and incursions on the part of the Indian nations living within their respective boundaries, so that the United States of America will not suffer their Indians to attack the citizens of the Mexican States," &c.

The provisions of this article you will cause to be faithfully enforced, and the various Indian agents and officers of the Indian department in that region will be required to furnish you any information in their power in relation to this matter, and to carry into effect any instructions you may give. You will make known to the various Indian tribes inhabiting that part of the United States the determination of the government to prevent any hostile incursions into Texas, and you will call upon the chiefs to inculcate upon all their people the necessity of carefully abstaining from any violation of the above-mentioned engagement, and you will not hesitate to use the force at your disposal for the purpose of preventing any such designs.

Should you be called upon by the civil authority for any aid towards enforcing the laws having relation to the neutral duties of the United States, you will render such assistance as the laws prescribe.

You are requested to communicate freely with the district attorneys of both the districts of Louisiana on all points of law connected with the execution of the instructions, and those officers will be desired to give you their opinion.

I will thank you to keep me advised of any occurrences in that quarter which it may be important for the government to know.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Major General E. P. GAINES, *Memphis, Tennessee.*

No. 2.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 25, 1836.*

SIR: I am instructed by the President to inform you that General Gaines has been ordered to the western frontier of Louisiana, to take the personal direction of the troops in that quarter. Should General Gaines desire your opinion in any point of law connected with the execution of the duties he may be required to perform, under any act of Congress having relation to the neutral duties of the United States, the President desires me to request that you would furnish General Gaines with your opinion accordingly. A copy of the instructions to General Gaines is herewith enclosed.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

H. CARLTON, Esq., *District Attorney for the eastern district of Louisiana, New Orleans.*

Same to

B. F. LINTON, Esq., *District Attorney for the western district of Louisiana, St. Martinsville, Louisiana.*

No. 3.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office Indian Affairs, January 25, 1836.*

SIR: I am instructed to inform you that General Gaines has been directed to proceed to some proper position near the Mexican boundary, and to take command of the troops in Louisiana west of the Mississippi and south of the Missouri rivers. One object of this movement is to prevent the infraction of the treaty with Mexico by the Indian tribes. He has been authorized to call upon the superintendents and agents of the Indian department for information and aid. You are requested to give him immediate notice if you perceive any design on the part of the Indians to make incursions into, and to attack the citizens of, the Mexican States. And you will please give similar instructions to each of the agents and sub-agents in your superintendency.

Very, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

General WILLIAM CLARK, *Superintendent of Indian Affairs, St. Louis, Missouri.*

A similar letter to Captain William Armstrong, Choctaw agency, west of the Mississippi.

No. 4.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, *Baton Rouge, March 29, 1836.*

SIR: I have received, not until yesterday, an official copy of your letter of the 23d of January last, by which I have the satisfaction to be informed that the President of the United States has been pleased

to direct my immediate attention to the western frontier of the State of Louisiana, in order to preserve, if necessary, by force, the neutrality of the United States.

In obedience to this order, I have availed myself of the very first steamboat conveyance that offered, after the receipt of the order, to proceed to Baton Rouge, to enable me to ascertain to what extent the arsenal there will furnish ordnance and ordnance stores, for the prompt and efficient discharge of the duties assigned to me, duties which derive great importance from the recent accounts of the sanguinary manner in which the Mexican forces seem disposed to carry on the war against our Texan neighbors.—(See the accompanying newspapers.) Upon this point I take leave to suggest whether it may or may not become necessary, *in our own defence*, to speak to the contending belligerents in a language not to be misunderstood—a language requiring *force* and military supplies that shall be sufficient, if necessary, for the protection of our frontier, to check the savage operations of each of the contending parties, who may forget to respect the laws of war and our neutral rights, until Mexico and the United States shall, by an adjustment of existing difficulties, put an end to the scenes of barbarism which cannot but endanger the peace and other vital interests of all the parties concerned; scenes of barbarism disgraceful to all who enact or tolerate them.

Should I find any disposition on the part of the Mexicans, or their red allies, to menace our frontier, I cannot but deem it to be my duty not only to hold the troops of my command in readiness for action in defence of our slender frontier, but to anticipate their lawless movements, by crossing our supposed or imaginary national boundary, and meeting the savage marauders wherever to be found in their approach towards our frontier. Should I err in this view of the subject, in which, however, I am convinced the laws of war and nations will bear me out, I shall be gratified to receive the views of the President, to which I shall scrupulously adhere. But if it be otherwise, if my own views are approved, I shall, in that event, have occasion for some mounted volunteers, with other forces sufficient to make my numerical strength equal to the estimated strength of the contending parties, which is now estimated at eight thousand to twelve thousand men, (8,000 to 12,000.) With a view to this possible contingency, I have already desired the fine legionary brigade, commanded by General Planche, of the city of New Orleans, *to calculate on the possibility of my having occasion to invite the legion to join me.* To this suggestion the officers of the legion, with the gallant general at their head, cordially responded that they would, whenever it might be deemed necessary, promptly repair to the frontier, delighted with the opportunity of carrying into effect the wishes of the President, under whose immediate command many of these officers had distinguished themselves in the defence of their city and State in the memorable triumphs of December, 1814, and January, 1815.

All which is submitted for the information of the President of the United States.

With profound respect,

EDMUND P. GAINES, *Major General, Commanding.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

P. S.—I arrived at the city of New Orleans at 7 o'clock a. m., and departed therefrom on board this steamboat at 7 p. m. yesterday, having taken my passage on board the steamboat *Levant*, bound from New Orleans for Natchitoches, and to be at Baton Rouge on the first of April, Friday next.

E. P. G.

No. 5.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 25, 1836.*

SIR: Your letter of the 29th ultimo was received at the department a few days since, but I have been prevented by indisposition from giving it an earlier answer.

I enclose for your information a copy of the memorandum of an official conference between the Secretary of State and the Mexican minister, respecting the present state of affairs upon the southwestern borders of the United States. You will consider as a part of your instructions the declaration made by the Secretary of State, and govern yourself accordingly.

It is not the wish of the President to take advantage of present circumstances, and thereby obtain possession of any portion of the Mexican territory. Still, however, the neutral duties, as well as the neutral rights of the United States will justify the government in taking all necessary measures to prevent a violation of their territory. Recent events induce the belief that the Mexican forces, as well as the inhabitants of Texas, must be in a high state of excitement. In that portion of the country there are many Indian tribes whose habitual predisposition to engage in war is well known, as is, also, their reckless disregard of any of the claims of humanity. And from information which has reached the government there is too much reason to believe that efforts have been made to induce these Indians to join the Mexican troops. It may, therefore, well be, as you anticipate, that these various contending parties may approach our frontiers, and that the lives and property of our citizens may be placed in jeopardy. Should this be the case, the President approves the suggestion you make, and you are authorized to take such position on either side of the imaginary boundary line as may be best for your defensive operations. You will, however, under no circumstances, advance further than old Fort Nacogdoches, which is within the limits of the United States, as claimed by this government. But you will please to observe that this permission will not be exercised unless you should find such an advanced position necessary to afford due security to the frontier, in consequence of the unsettled state of things beyond you.

You will please to explain fully your views and instructions to any armed parties who may be marching towards you, and should they continue to threaten your position, or to manifest a design of crossing into the United States, you are authorized to attack and repel them.

I have this day, by direction of the President, requested the governors of Louisiana and Mississippi to call into service any militia force you may find necessary for the protection of the frontiers. This force must be called out for a term of not less than six months from the day they reach their rendezvous, to be discharged at any time by the United States. The necessary means will be furnished to the officers of the proper staff departments for such supplies as may be required.

I need hardly say that the duty committed to you is one of great importance, as well as of great delicacy; and I do not doubt it will be so executed as to preserve, on the one hand, the proper safety of the frontier, while, on the other hand, as little cause of offence as possible will be given to any foreign authority. I have to request that you would keep me regularly advised of your proceedings.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Maj. Gen. E. P. GAINES, *Fort Jesup, Louisiana.*

No. 6.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *Washington, April 23, 1836.*

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to transmit a memorandum of the substance of what I stated in an official conference on the 20th instant with Mr. Gorostiza, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the Mexican republic to the United States.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN FORSYTH.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

No. 7.

Memorandum for Mr. Gorostiza of what was said to him by Mr. Forsyth in their conference on the 20th of April, 1836.

Mr. Forsyth stated to Mr. Gorostiza that, in consequence of the contest in Texas, the movements of some citizens of the United States on the Red river, and apprehended hostile intentions of the Indians in Mexico against the United States, and of the Indians within the United States against Mexico, orders would be given to General Gaines to take such a position with the troops of the United States as would enable him to preserve the territory of the United States and of Mexico from Indian outrage, and the territory of the United States from any violation by Mexicans, Texans, or Indians, during the disturbances unfortunately existing in that quarter, and that the troops of the United States would be ordered to protect the commissioners and surveyors of the two governments, whenever they should meet to execute the instructions to be prepared under the treaty of limits between the United States and the United Mexican States. Should the troops, in the performance of their duty, be advanced beyond the point Mexico might suppose was within the territory of the United States, the occupation of the position was not to be taken as an indication of any hostile feeling, or of a desire to establish a possession or claim not justified by the treaty of limits. The occupation would be precautionary and provisional, and would be abandoned whenever (the line being run and the true limits marked) the disturbances in that region should cease, they being the only motive for it.

No. 8

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 25, 1836.*

SIR: I am instructed by the President to request that you will call into the service of the United States, upon the requisition of General Gaines, such portion of the militia of the State of Louisiana (Mississippi) as that officer may deem necessary for the protection of the western frontier of that State. The term of service will be six months, to be computed from the day they reach their rendezvous, unless sooner discharged.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

His Excellency E. D. WHITE, *Governor of Louisiana, New Orleans.*

A similar letter sent to his Excellency Charles Lynch, governor of Mississippi, at Jackson.

No. 9.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, *Natchitoches, Louisiana, April 8, 1836.*

SIR: I arrived at this place on the 4th instant, since which time I have received information from various sources which leaves no doubt in my mind that a considerable portion of several tribes of the Indians residing within our territorial limits have gone over to the Texan side of the boundary line between the United States and Mexico.

When to this fact is added the reports daily received at this place, that the army of Mexico, commanded by the president, Santa Anna, in person, is rapidly approaching in this direction, through the centre of Texas; that his plan is to put to death all he finds in arms, and all who do not yield to his dictation; that as soon as he comes to the section of country occupied by the Indians in question, on the waters of the Trinidad, or Trinity river, they will unite with him in his war of extermination; and that no boundary line, save such as that they find properly guarded with an efficient force, will be sufficient to arrest the sanguinary career of these savages, I cannot but deem it *my duty to prepare for action.*

For this purpose I have requested of the governors of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee, each a

brigade, and of the State of Alabama a battalion, making altogether three brigades and one battalion; the whole, or as many of them as practicable, to be mounted; to repair to this place as soon as may be convenient, by battalions or companies.

This force, though not equal in numbers to that which it may be my duty to meet in battle, will enable me, at least, to secure the confidence of the frontier settlements, and keep them at home to plant their crops; and, moreover, to enable me to inflict summary punishment on such of the enemy by whom they are now menaced as may teach them to respect us, and in future to pay more regard than they seem now disposed to pay to our rights and treaties.

I shall, in the course of a few days, address to each one of the commanders of the armies in Texas a note, calling their attention to their duties, and apprising them of the course which I shall pursue towards them, in obedience to the orders of the President of the United States, should they approach our boundary, or suffer the Indians near them to commence hostilities. I have notified the governors of the States to whom I have applied for force that, "should the war in Texas be brought to a close without the apprehended Indian hostilities," the volunteers will, in that case, "be discharged forthwith."

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

EDMUND P. GAINES, *Major General, Commanding.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War, Washington City.*

P. S.—I enclose a copy of my letters to the governors of the States above named.

No. 10.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, *Natchitoches, Louisiana, April 8, 1836.*

SIR: The war in Texas, which has of late assumed a sanguinary and savage aspect, has induced the President of the United States to require a considerable augmentation of the regular force to be concentrated upon this section of the national frontier, to which my attention has been particularly directed. He deems it to be the duty of the United States to remain entirely neutral, and to cause their neutrality to be respected, *peaceably if practicable, forcibly if necessary.*

The thirty-third article of the treaty with Mexico requires both the contracting parties to prevent, "by force, all hostilities and incursions on the part of the Indian nations living within their respective boundaries, so that the United States of America will not suffer their Indians to attack the citizens of the Mexican States," &c. The provision of this article I am particularly instructed to cause to be enforced; and I have, pursuant to instructions, taken measures to make known to the various Indian tribes inhabiting that part of the United States bordering on the Mexican territory, on the waters of the Red and Arkansas rivers, the determination of the government to prevent any hostile incursions into Texas; and have directed that the chiefs be called upon to inculcate upon their people the necessity of carefully abstaining from any violation of the above-mentioned engagements; and I have moreover informed them, pursuant to the orders of the President, that *I will not hesitate to use the force at my disposal for the purpose of preventing such designs.*

I have learned, from several of our citizens entitled to credit, that one Manuel Flores, a Mexican Spaniard, but for some years past a citizen of "Spanish town," in this State, near the Sabine ridge, has been lately commissioned by persons professing to act by the authority of the Mexican government, for the purpose of enticing the Indians in the western prairies, on our side of the boundary line, to join them in the war of extermination now raging in Texas; and that, with this view, the agent, Manuel Flores, accompanied by a stranger, has lately passed up the valley of the Red river, and has already produced excitement among the Caddo Indians; and I have very recently learned from several intelligent persons in Texas, and others who have lately been there, that many of our Indians have lately gone over to the Texas side of the line.

These facts and circumstances present to me the important question, whether I am to sit still and suffer these movements to be so far matured as to place the white settlements on *both sides of the line wholly within the power of these savages*, or whether I ought not instantly to prepare the means for protecting the frontier settlements, and, if necessary, compelling the Indians to return to their own homes and hunting grounds. I cannot but decide in favor of the last alternative which the question presents; for nothing can be more evident than that an Indian war commencing on either side of the line will as surely extend to both sides, as that a lighted quickmatch thrust into one side of a powder magazine will extend the explosion to both sides.

But I am without *mounted men*, the only description of force which will enable me to interpose an effectual check to the daily increasing danger which every intelligent citizen with whom I have conversed upon the subject apprehends; and apprehending, as I do, that the loss of a month, which it would require to submit the case to the decision of the President of the United States, might prove fatal to a large portion of the frontier inhabitants, I have determined to solicit of your excellency a brigade, to consist of two or three battalions of volunteers, as many to be mounted as practicable, to repair to this place as soon as may be convenient, by companies or battalions; to receive their arms and camp equipage at New Orleans and Baton Rouge. There may be eight or ten companies to a battalion.

Should the war in Texas be brought to a close without the apprehended Indian hostilities, the volunteers will, in that case, be discharged forthwith.

With perfect respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

EDMUND P. GAINES, *Major General, Commanding.*

Their Excellencies the GOVERNORS OF LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA, and TENNESSEE.

No. 11.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 4, 1836.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 8th ultimo, and, in answer, have to inform you that the President will sanction the employment of whatever force may be necessary to protect the western frontier of the United States from hostile incursions. This department has addressed the governors of

the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and Alabama, requesting them to call into service such militia force as you may find necessary in carrying into effect the instructions heretofore given to you. The theatre of operations is so distant from the seat of government that much must be intrusted to your discretion. The two great objects you have to attain are, first, the protection of the frontiers; and, secondly, as strict a performance of the neutral duties of the United States as the great object of self-defence will permit. You will take care and do no act which can give just cause of offence to any other government; and, on the other hand, you will not permit the frontiers to be invaded by any forces whatever. I have to request that the militia you may call out may not be more numerous than the exigencies shall seem to require. They ought to be called into service for six months, if practicable, to be disbanded whenever not wanted. And you will take care that all due economy is preserved, as well in your disbursements as in the preservation and accountability of the public property. It is very necessary that you should communicate freely to the commanding officers of any military parties who may approach the frontiers, and inform them of the nature of your orders. You will state to them that while you have been ordered to that quarter with a view to the execution of the neutral obligations of the United States, you have also been instructed to defend their territory from any invasion whatever; and that this duty will be executed under any circumstances that may happen. You will also remonstrate against the employment of any of the Indians. Although the dictates of humanity forbid the use of this species of force, which cannot be restrained, yet the right of the United States to remonstrate against its service rests upon other grounds. From the habits and dispositions of the Indians, it is well known that the power employing them cannot restrain them within the legitimate rules of warfare. If they approach the frontiers they will pay no regard to a mere imaginary line, but will carry on their depredations and massacres wherever inhabitants can be found, and where there is no force to oppose them. It is altogether idle to expect that, in such a state of things, the frontier settlements of the United States would not be exposed to these calamities. Whoever calls the Indians into service, and induces them to approach our border, cannot but be aware of the consequences that must ensue. All this you will represent to the proper officers, and you will use your best exertions to keep such a force from marching towards your position, and if they do so, to repel and disperse it.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Major General GAINES, *Fort Jesup, Louisiana.*

No. 12.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 4, 1836.*

SIR: Major General Gaines, to whom the command of the western border of Louisiana has been assigned, has notified this department that he has called upon your excellency for a brigade of militia, the whole, or as many of them as practicable, to be mounted.

I am instructed by the President to request your excellency to call into the service of the United States the number of militia which have been or may be required by General Gaines, to serve not less than three months after their arrival at their place of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency N. CANNON, *Governor of Tennessee, Nashville, Tennessee.*

No. 13.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 4, 1836.*

SIR: Major General Gaines, to whom the command of the western border of Louisiana has been assigned, has notified this department that he has called upon your excellency for a battalion of militia, the whole, or as many of them as practicable, to be mounted.

I am instructed by the President to request your excellency to call into the service of the United States the number of militia which have been or may be required by General Gaines, to serve not less than three months after their arrival at their place of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency C. C. CLAY, *Governor of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.*

No. 14.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, *Nashville, April 28, 1836.*

SIR: The enclosed is a copy of a communication which I have just received from General Edmund P. Gaines, who holds the command of the western division of the United States. And I have felt it my duty to take measures forthwith to raise and forward the brigade of volunteers he requires as speedily as possible, and feel very little doubt that, however inauspicious the season of the year may be, when our young men are generally closely engaged in their crops, as well as the horses, but in the course of a few days, or two weeks at furthest, there will be assembled here, or at such point as may be designated, a respectable mounted force, if not the whole brigade required, as the feelings of the people seem to be alive to their duty of entering the service of the United States, as required by this communication, which I have hastened to lay before you, as well as to inform you of the course I am pursuing, in order that it may be submitted to the President of the United States, and his views ascertained as speedily as may be

convenient in relation thereto. Despatch seems to be important, and the mode and means of transporting these volunteers to Natchitoches, the headquarters of General Gaines, is a matter, it seems to me, worthy of some consideration. By water, with the aid of steamboats to tow a certain number of flat-boats, necessary to carry the horses, I have thought would be most expeditious. In the event the Cumberland should be too low, they should embark at Randolph or Memphis, and go as far up Red river as to enable them to obtain a land passage to their destination. At this time the Mississippi is unusually high, so as to inundate a large portion of the country on the west side, which circumstance renders a passage by land very difficult. Hence, at present I am inclined to the opinion that their transportation by water should be preferred. I have required the volunteers to engage in the service for the period of six months, unless sooner discharged; to furnish themselves with horses and clothing; each company to elect their own officers; each regiment its colonels and majors; and the brigade, in the event a whole brigade should assemble, to elect their brigadier general. It is expected that these volunteers will offer themselves, and be received from every section of the State, from east to west; hence some expenses must be incurred in embodying them before they leave the State, as well as transporting them to the headquarters of General Gaines. In relation to which, as well as other matters touching the requisition made by the commanding general on me, and the course which I am now earnestly pursuing, for the purpose of promoting the service of our country, I shall feel much anxiety to learn, as fully as practicable, the views of your department of the general government; also the course required of me in furnishing the transportation and subsistence to said volunteers that will be necessary to any given point, or their destination, as you may deem expedient.

With great respect and esteem, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

N. CANNON.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War*.

No. 15.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 9, 1836.*

Sir: I have received a letter from the governor of Tennessee, in which he states that he has taken measures to call out the force required by you. He also states that he will call upon the volunteers to serve for six months unless sooner discharged. This course is correct upon the presumption that he will be able to obtain all the force required without resorting to drafting. But should not volunteers enough be obtained so that a call must be made upon the ordinary militia, the term for which they may be required to serve is restricted by law to three months. I have also written to the governors of the other States upon whom you are authorized to make requisitions, advising them of this view.

The quartermaster general has also been instructed to direct proper officers of his department to report to the several governors upon whom you have made requisitions, in order to provide the necessary means for facilitating the movement of the troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Major Gen. GAINES, *Fort Jesup, Louisiana.*

No. 16.

[Memorandum.]

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *May 9, 1836.*

The quartermaster general will select four officers; one of whom will report in person to the governor of Tennessee, another to the governor of Mississippi, another to the governor of Alabama, and another to the governor of Louisiana.

The quartermaster general will examine the letters this day sent to the governors of these States, and give his directions accordingly. These officers will be provided with the necessary funds, and will make all arrangements for facilitating the movements of the troops.

Such instructions as are required to guide them in the performance of their duties, so as to insure economy in the expenditures and regularity in the settlement of the accounts, will be given by the quartermaster general.

LEWIS CASS.

No. 17.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 9, 1836.*

Sir: I have requested the quartermaster general to direct an officer of his department to report to your excellency for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the embodying and the movement of the forces called for by Major General Gaines, in his letter to you of — ultimo, which call was approved, by the direction of the President, in my letter of the 4th instant.

This officer will be provided with whatever funds may be required in the performance of his duties. Should you find it necessary to resort to drafting, in order to complete the quota required, I presume that, agreeably to the provisions of the act of February 28, 1795, the term of service of the troops thus called out cannot be extended beyond three months, and this is the term stated in my letter to you of the 4th instant. When, however, the numbers are supplied by volunteers, I am not aware that there is any legal objection to their term of service reaching six months. And this arrangement is certainly more efficient and economical for the United States, and meets the approbation of the President.

You will be pleased, therefore, to have the volunteers engaged for the term of six months, unless sooner discharged; but if there should be any insuperable objection to this arrangement, they must be accepted for three months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous, with the right, however, to discharge them at any time previously.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency C. C. CLAY, *Governor of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.*

No. 18.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 9, 1836.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 28th ultimo, and, in answer, beg leave to state that my letter to you of the 4th instant will have conveyed to you the approbation of the President of the call made upon you by Major General Gaines for a brigade of volunteers or militia. Should you find it necessary to resort to drafting in order to complete the quota required, I presume that, agreeably to the provisions of the act of February 28, 1795, the terms of service of the troops thus called out cannot be extended beyond three months, and this is the term stated in my letter to you of the 4th instant. Where, however, the numbers are supplied by volunteers, I am not aware that there is any legal objection to their term of service reaching six months. And this arrangement is certainly more efficient and economical for the United States, and the President approves it. They will, however, be liable to be discharged at any time when their services are not wanted.

In order to relieve the difficulties which present themselves in the raising and marching of these troops, the quartermaster general will immediately despatch an officer of his department, provided with the necessary funds, and charged with the duty of making the arrangements required upon this occasion. He will be directed to call upon your excellency, and procure all the information necessary to enable him to perform his duty.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency N. CANNON, *Governor of Tennessee, Nashville, Tennessee.*

No. 19.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 10, 1836.*

SIR: I have requested the quartermaster general to direct an officer of his department to report to your excellency for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the embodying and movement of the forces called for by Major General Gaines in his letter to you of — ultimo, which was approved, by direction of the President, in my letter of the 4th instant.

This officer will be provided with whatever funds may be required in the performance of his duties. In my previous letter to you I requested that the troops might be called out for the term of six months, unless sooner discharged. This term you will be good enough to consider as applicable to volunteers, of which species of force I presume enough will turn out. Should you find it necessary, however, to resort to drafting to complete the quota required under the provisions of the act of February 28, 1795, the term of service of the troops thus called out cannot be extended beyond three months.

You will be pleased, therefore, to have the volunteers engaged for the term of six months, unless sooner discharged; but if there should be any insuperable objection to this arrangement, they must be accepted for three months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous, with the right, however, to discharge them at any time previously.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency E. D. WHITE, *Governor of Louisiana, New Orleans.*

No. 20.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 10, 1836.*

SIR: I have requested the quartermaster general to direct an officer of his department to report to your excellency for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the embodying and movement of the forces called for by Major General Gaines in his letter to you of — ultimo, which was approved, by direction of the President, in my letter of the 4th instant.

This officer will be provided with whatever funds may be required in the performance of his duties. In my previous letter to you I requested that the troops might be called out for the term of six months, unless sooner discharged. This term you will be good enough to consider as applicable to volunteers, of which species of force I presume enough will turn out. Should you find it necessary, however, to resort to drafting to complete the quota required under the provision of the act of February 28, 1795, the term of service of the troops thus called out cannot be extended beyond three months. You will be pleased, therefore, to have the volunteers engaged for the term of six months, unless sooner discharged; but if there should be any insuperable objection to this arrangement, they must be accepted for three months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous, with the right, however, to discharge them at any time previously.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency CHARLES LYNCH, *Governor of Mississippi, Jackson, Mississippi.*

No. 21.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 12, 1836.*

SIR: The President is very solicitous that you should act cautiously in carrying into effect your instructions, and do nothing which can compromise the neutral relations of the United States. Your great objects, as I have before stated to you, are to defend our frontier, and to fulfil the neutral obligations of the government. If the Indians are not employed immediately upon the borders, there will be no need of your advancing beyond the territory heretofore in the actual occupation of the United States, unless armed parties should approach our frontiers so near as manifestly to show that they mean to violate our territory. Such a state of things is scarcely to be anticipated from either of the contending parties in Texas; but it is otherwise with the Indians. In the excitement of war they will not be restrained by boundary lines, but will seek scalps wherever they can find them. The whole history of the employment of Indians in the contests between civilized communities proves this fact. It was principally with a view, therefore, to this state of things that you were authorized to cross the line dividing the country actually in the occupation of the United States from that heretofore in the possession of Mexico, if such a measure be necessary for the defence of the frontier. But I must impress upon you the desire of the President, that you do not advance unless circumstances distinctly show this step is necessary for the protection of the district of our country adjoining the scene of operations in Texas. And should you find it necessary to advance, you will not fail to communicate to any armed parties in the country your orders and objects. But you will under no circumstances co-operate with any of them, or suffer any of them to join you; nor interfere in any manner with any military operations in Texas, except such as may be necessary for self-defence.

Should you pass beyond the above-mentioned boundary line, you will return as soon as the safety of the frontier will permit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Major General GAINES, *Fort Jesup, Louisiana.*

No. 22.

NEW ORLEANS, *Louisiana, April 25, 1836.*

SIR: I arrived here the day before yesterday. It was not long after my arrival that I had the honor of seeing his excellency the governor of the State, and learned from him that General Gaines had made a requisition on him for a brigade of volunteers, partly to be mounted and partly on foot. This force the general deemed necessary to be employed in checking the Caddo Indians, who, he had been informed, were about entering Texas to act against the citizens of that State under the auspices of the Mexican authorities. The governor, examining the laws in reference to this call of General Gaines, conceived that he was not authorized by the laws of Louisiana, or those of the United States, to furnish the force called for; nor did he, from the information he had obtained, believe it necessary to send to the frontiers of the State any troops, as the country was not invaded, nor likely, in his opinion, to be invaded; and further, was impressed with the belief that it was a scheme of those interested in the Texan speculations, who had been instrumental in making General Gaines believe that the Mexican authorities were tampering with the Indians within our boundaries, and at the same time exciting, by false representations here, the sympathies of the people in favor of the Texans, with a view of inducing the authorities of the United States to lend their aid in raising in this city a force composed of interested persons, which force should move to the Texan frontiers under the call of General Gaines, and afterwards, under false pretensions, actually march into Texas and take part in the war now raging between the Texans and the government of Mexico; and all this at the expense of the United States, and consequently with the implied sanction of the government. Thus giving to the people of Texas the hope of relying on the government of the United States for their protection and support, and to the government of Mexico a positive evidence that the United States were actually engaged, contrary to the treaty stipulations, in a war against that government.

If I understand the instructions of General Gaines, as communicated to him before I left Washington, it was his duty to see that the treaty stipulations with Mexico were fulfilled; and further, that, as it regarded the contending parties, to preserve a perfect neutrality.

I met here Colonel Darrington, who was formerly in the army, and who gave me the information which you will find in the enclosed printed paper, marked A. He is of the opinion that the Caddo Indians cannot be concerned in attacking the Texans, and that they are but few in number and quite insignificant.

General Gaines has at his disposal the 3d, 6th, and 7th regiments of infantry, and the whole of the regiment of dragoons, which I should think sufficient, if he will properly dispose of them, to enable him to fulfil his instructions without calling for the brigade of volunteers from Louisiana.

From what I can discover, it appears to me that it would be better to extend our military establishment at once to twenty thousand men, instead of ten thousand, as it has been proposed. The conduct of the Seminoles will have its influence with the other nations and tribes, and, knowing the restlessness of the Indians and their proneness to war, I am persuaded it will be most prudent, as well as most economical, to raise and keep up at once a force capable of effecting promptly any course proper to be pursued towards the Indians or blacks, in case of insurrection, and at the same time to defend the maritime frontier against foreign attack.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. MACOMB, *Major General, Commander-in-chief.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

A.

FROM TEXAS.—“Colonel Darrington informs us that General Houston was encamped on the west of the Brazos, at Groce's, a very strong position, with an aggregate force of about twenty-five hundred men, and daily increasing. The troops were also in high spirits. The Mexican army, on the 2d of April, were at Bastrop, on the Colorado. Texas is broken up, and all the women and children are fleeing, and in the most deplorable condition. The inhabitants of Natchitoches have subscribed largely, and sent many supplies for the relief of the fugitives. On the 14th of April Nacogdoches was safe, but deserted. On the 1st of April Colonel Darrington left the body of fugitives in the fork between Navasoto and Brazos, in Robinson's colony. The Indians are openly hostile in the neighborhood, and should the Navasoto continue up, the inhabitants are at the mercy of the Mexicans, should they appear on the San Antoine road. Idle rumors, says our informant, have done more to the injury of Texas than the horde of Mexicans have done. General Gaines was encamped in Wilkinson's old camp, east of the Sabine, with a force estimated at about six hundred men. As to the gathering of the Indians on the Sabine, Colonel Darrington says he knows nothing, and thinks there is no cause for the destruction and breaking up of Nacogdoches.

“He met between the Sabine and Brazos five hundred men on their way to Houston's camp.”

No. 23.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 14, 1836.*

SIR: Agreeably to your instructions, I respectfully submit herewith copies of all orders and instructions issued through this office relative to the defence of the western frontier, required by the resolution of the Senate of the 10th instant.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

No. 24.

[Extract.]

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 22, 1836.*

SIR: Your communication of the 5th instant is this day received and submitted to the general-in-chief, and I have the pleasure to inform you that your proposed tour to the southern and eastern portion of your command is approved.

I am instructed to inform you, however, that the state of affairs west of the Mississippi may soon require your attention, if not your presence, in that quarter; accordingly, you will be pleased to await orders and instruction at New Orleans.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Major General GAINES, *Commanding Western Department U. S. Army, New Orleans, La.*

The residue of the letter relates to operations in Florida.

R. J.

No. 25.

Extract from general order No. 9, dated “Headquarters of the army, Adjutant General's office, Washington, January 25, 1836.”

1. The 6th regiment of infantry will be prepared to move from Jefferson Barracks to Fort Jesup, Louisiana, as soon as the season and navigation will permit. Brevet Brigadier General H. Atkinson will see to the execution of this order as to the time of departure of the regiment, but will remain at Jefferson Barracks, and continue in his present command. Surgeon Findlay and Assistant Surgeon Hughey will proceed with the regiment to Fort Jesup.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

The residue of the order relates to operations in Florida.

R. J.

No. 26.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March 10, 1836.*

SIR: In consequence of the unexpected detention of Major General Gaines in Florida, you will repair to some point in Louisiana, near the Mexican frontier, and take command of all the troops in that quarter. You will be governed by the instructions of the Secretary of War to Major General Gaines, under date of January 23, a copy of which is herewith transmitted for your guidance.

It may be proper to inform you that the duty to which you are now assigned may be only temporary, as it is probable that Major General Gaines will now soon repair to Louisiana, and there assume the duties pointed out in the instructions of the Secretary of War, above referred to.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Brig. Gen. M. ARBUCKLE, *Comd'g Southwestern Department, Fort Gibson, Arkansas Territory.*

No. 27.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD INFANTRY, *Fort Jesup, March 12, 1836.*

SIR: The enclosed communication was sent to me, with a request that I would forward it to the President of the United States. From the best information to be obtained, I believe that the contents of the letter are true.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. MANY, *Colonel Third Infantry.*

Brevet Brig. Gen. R. JONES, *Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington, D. C.*

NEAR CROW'S FERRY, *Louisiana, March 11, 1836.*

DEAR SIR: The undersigned being personally known to you, take this hurried opportunity, while upon our way to Texas, to write you, that you, as the head of the army of the United States, may have such information therein as we have come this moment in possession of. It is this:

A Mr. William Palmer, a gentleman who we learn to be of truth, living in the vicinity of Fort Jesup, informed us that a blank commission came on a few days since from General Santa Anna to a citizen of the United States of that neighborhood, authorizing him to proceed to the Indians up Red river, and stir them up to attack the upper settlements of Texas; that soon after this a Spaniard arrived at the house of this individual from the interior, and they went off, it is supposed, to effect General Santa Anna's views.

Such as it may become your duty to act in this matter is best known to yourself.

Permit us to subscribe ourselves most respectfully, your obedient, humble servants,

THO. JEF. GREEN.

The PRESIDENT of the United States.

Copy of indorsement by the President on the foregoing letter.

Referred to the Secretary of War, that he cause orders to be forthwith given to the commanding officer at Fort Jesup to arrest all individuals who, under the orders of General Santa Anna, are engaged in exciting the Indians to war, and to notify all concerned that all his military force will be employed to put it down or support our neutrality.

A. J.

No. 28.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 11, 1836.*

SIR: I enclose herewith, by direction of the Secretary of War, a copy of a letter addressed to the President by Thomas J. Green, esq., dated Crow's Ferry, Louisiana, March 11, communicating certain intelligence touching the alleged interference of the Mexican government with the *Indians* of Red river, to which your attention is specially directed. The President desires that you take all lawful measures to arrest any person who, under the orders of the Mexican authority, may be engaged in exciting the Indians to war, and that every proper effort be used to discover and detect such unjustifiable project, if any be attempted; and that, in maintaining our neutrality on the southwestern frontier of Louisiana, in the quarter you have already been assigned to duty under the instructions of the Secretary of War, heretofore communicated to you, that you employ, if necessary, the force which has been placed at your command. The letter from Mr. Green to the President was forwarded by Colonel Many, under cover, to the adjutant general.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Major General GAINES,

Or Commanding Officer of the Troops on the Western Frontier of Louisiana, Fort Jesup.

No. 29.

HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHWESTERN FRONTIER, *Fort Gibson, April 12, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th ultimo, and its enclosure, directing me to repair to Louisiana, near the Mexican frontier, which I will comply with without delay, after having closed my duties at this post, which I will do as soon as possible.

With much respect, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

M. ARBUCKLE, *Brevet Brigadier General, Commanding.*

Brigadier General R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

No. 30.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 26, 1836.*

SIR: As the services of the dragoons may be required during the summer on the western frontier of Louisiana, it becomes necessary to vary the annual tours usually performed by the regiment. It is left to your discretion, however, to make short excursions with the squadron under your command, taking care not to be so distant at any time from Fort Leavenworth as not to be able to receive and promptly obey any orders of Major General Gaines, should he deem it necessary to direct the squadron under your command to join him on the western frontier of Louisiana.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Captain M. DUNCAN, *Dragoons, Commanding Fort Leavenworth.*

No. 31.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 26, 1836.*

SIR: As the services of the dragoons may be required during the summer on the western frontier of Louisiana, it becomes necessary to vary the annual tours usually performed by the regiment. It is left to your discretion, however, to make short excursions with the squadron under your command, taking care not to be so distant at any time from Fort Gibson as not to be able to receive and promptly obey any orders of Major General Gaines, should he deem it necessary to direct the squadron under your command to join him on the western frontier of Louisiana.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Captain E. TRENOR, *Commanding Squadron of Dragoons, Fort Gibson.*

No. 32.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, April 27, 1836.*

SIR: I respectfully enclose herewith copies of my communications of yesterday's date to the commanding officers of the squadrons of dragoons stationed at Forts Leavenworth and Gibson, by which you will see that these troops will be held in readiness to join you on the western frontier of Louisiana, should you decide that the interest of the service would make it necessary for you to order them thither.

With regard to the Secretary of War's communication to you of the 26th instant, I am desired by him to say that he has omitted any special reference to the legionary brigade, commanded by General Planche, of the city of New Orleans, as his request to the governor of Louisiana to call into service any portion of the militia you may deem necessary for the protection of the western frontiers of Louisiana includes the authority, and of course secures to you the aid of this legion and of any other militia from the State of Louisiana you may require.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Major General E. P. GAINES, *Commanding Western Department, Fort Jesup.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 683.

[1ST SESSION.]

EXPLANATORY ESTIMATES OF REPAIRS OF CERTAIN FORTIFICATIONS, AND FOR ARSENALS, MAGAZINES, CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE, KNAPSACKS, HAVERSACKS, AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MAY 24, 1836.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February 1, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to hand you herewith the explanations of the chief engineer in reference to the items embraced in the estimate for fortifications, submitted to the consideration of your committee by my letter of the 21st ultimo, called for by yours of this date.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. C. C. CAMBRELENG, *Chairman Committee of Ways and Means, Ho. of Reps.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, January 20, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith an estimate of the funds required for fortification of the sea-coast of the United States, which I request may be substituted for the one presented at the opening of the present session of Congress, and which has been referred by the House to the Committee of Ways and Means.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

C. GRATIOT.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

FORT MARION, AT ST. AUGUSTINE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 6, 1836.*

SIR: I return the report of the Committee on Military Affairs, enclosed in your letter of the 27th ultimo, and beg leave to refer you to the accompanying communication of the chief engineer, for the information you have requested respecting the repair of Fort Marion, and the construction of a sea wall at St. Augustine.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. C. JOHNSON, *Committee of Ways and Means, Ho. of Reps.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, February 1, 1836.*

SIR: In reply to the letter of the Hon. C. C. Cambreleng, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives, of this date, relative to the new objects inserted in the estimates of this department for fortifications, submitted to the committee with your letter of the 21st ultimo, and which are in addition to those previously presented, I have the honor to offer the following explanations for embracing them in said estimates:

1st. *Fort Monroe.*—This work may be considered as completed according to the design of the board of engineers, so far as was then deemed necessary. Experience has shown that the entire counterscarp of the ditch must be permanently revetted in order to be preserved; and that the dimensions given to the scarp wall of the fort are not sufficient to resist the weight of the ramparts; these being formed of sand, every vibration within the fort causes them to act with the power of a wedge against the walls, to thrust them over. The land front is without the means of resisting a regular attack; its scarp wall is entirely exposed; it has no covert way, place of arms, or glacis; and the casemated battery in advance of the adjacent water front, containing the most powerful water battery of the fort, is thereby liable to be taken in flank and silenced. No furnaces for heating shot have yet been provided, nor any other quarters for the garrison except the casemates. The sum asked for in the estimate is for remedying the evils here alluded to.

2d. *Fort McHenry and St. Augustine.*—It was intended to have submitted the estimates for these works to the consideration of the Committee on Military Affairs, but they were inadvertently included with those properly belonging to the Committee of Ways and Means. I have therefore only to remark that they are both essential to the sea-coast defence. They are in excellent preservation, and the sums asked for them respectively are deemed sufficient to place them in a respectable state of defence.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

C. GRATIOT.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, May 24, 1836.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of this date, requiring the probable amount necessary to repair Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Florida, and to construct barracks, &c., suitable to the present wants of the service in that section of country, I have the honor to state that it is believed the whole can be accomplished for a sum not exceeding \$50,000.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

C. GRATIOT.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, February 5, 1836.*

SIR: I have received the letter of the Hon. C. Johnson, of the House of Representatives, of the 27th ultimo, requesting, in behalf of the Committee of Ways and Means, any information that can be furnished as regards the propriety or impropriety of making an appropriation for repairing Fort Marion, and erecting a sea wall at St. Augustine, Florida, referred by you to this department. The condition of this fort has not been overlooked, and \$20,000 have already been asked for to commence the repairs required. It is not supposed that this sum will complete all the work necessary, and should it be deemed expedient by the Committee of Ways and Means, I would respectfully recommend that the estimate presented may be increased by the additional sum of \$25,000, (making the whole amount \$45,000,) agreeably to the estimate

of the officer charged with the operations. It is believed that this sum will place the port in good repair, and rebuild the sea wall, securing its foundations, and connecting it with the landing places and town of St. Augustine. Its position is considered favorable for our internal defence and communication, and as a point of refuge for the steam batteries, upon which must depend the security and protection of that part of our coast.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant,

C. GRATIOT, *Brigadier General*.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War*.

POWDER MAGAZINE, ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 21, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for the consideration of the Committee of Ways and Means a communication from the colonel of ordnance, with accompanying papers, relative to the site of the powder magazine attached to the arsenal at St. Louis, and to request that an appropriation may be made for its purchase.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. C. C. CAMBRELENG, *Chairman Committee of Ways and Means, House of Representatives*.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, May 18, 1836.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions (in pencil) on my letter to you of the 28th ultimo, in relation to the land on which the St. Louis magazine is located, I have the honor to report:

That by the act of June 13, 1812, the St. Louis commons were empowered to be sold for the benefit of the city of St. Louis, providing, among other things, that the President of the United States might make any military reservations which would be necessary for the public service. Under this authority, Lieutenant Thomas, on the 8th June, 1827, was directed to select the reservation of the public land for the use of the arsenal at St. Louis, and accordingly on the 4th February, 1829, the reservation was made; but it appeared, from a letter of Lieutenant Thomas, that further instructions should be received from the General Land Office before the reservation would be acknowledged to be properly placed. This letter was referred to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, who, on its reception, directed the surveyor at St. Louis to survey the land in question. When this survey was completed, Lieutenant Thomas notified this office in July, 1829, that the reservation was acknowledged by the register of the land office of St. Louis district to be properly placed on the plat, and requested that measures would be taken to have the title to the land effectually secured. A letter was accordingly addressed to the Commissioner of the General Land Office on the 24th October, 1829, to that effect, who stated, in answer, that "no further measures were necessary to prevent its (the land) being sold by the United States; but that to make a special appropriation of it for the use of your department, the sanction of the President or an act of Congress should be obtained, reserving it for the purposes for which it has been selected." On the 30th October, 1829, a letter was addressed to Major Eaton, then Secretary of War, enclosing a plat of the ground and other relative papers, and requesting that the sanction of the President might be obtained to the reservation, which was done in the following words:

"The described land on this plat, containing eighteen acres and $\frac{9}{100}$ is reserved from sale, and the Commissioner of the Land Office is directed so to consider it.

"ANDREW JACKSON.

"OCTOBER 31, 1829."

Thus everything in relation to this land was considered to be finally settled, and the magazine was accordingly built; but by a late survey, made by direction of the authorities of St. Louis, and which alone they recognize, it was found that the St. Louis commons included the land occupied by the magazine, and that therefore it was not public land, and could not consequently be reserved. On Captain Symington's being notified of this, he addressed a letter to the surveyor general of Missouri, requesting such data as would determine the accuracy of the respective surveys, and the legality of the claim as advanced by the city of St. Louis. The answer to this letter (marked A, in red) is herewith enclosed, and goes to confirm the correctness of the last survey. Under these circumstances, it was considered proper to recommend, in order that the matter might be settled as speedily and amicably as possible, and to prevent the land being sold to private individuals, as well as to comply with the recommendation of Captain Symington, that application might be made to Congress for an appropriation to make the necessary purchase.

The papers enclosed are as follows:

Paper marked A. Letter of the surveyor general of Missouri, with enclosures.

Paper marked B. Letter of the chairman of the committee of the board of aldermen of St. Louis.

Paper marked C. Letter of C. D. Ward, county surveyor, enclosing a plat.

Paper marked D. Letter of Captain Symington to this office.

Paper marked E. Letter from this office to the Secretary of War, of the 28th ultimo.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

G. BOMFORD, *Colonel of Ordnance*.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War*.

P. S.—As the present session of Congress is now far advanced, and as there appears to be considerable doubt as to the ownership of the land, it would be advisable, perhaps, to direct Captain Symington to employ a lawyer for the purpose of examining the title; and should it be found that the land does not belong to the United States, application may be made to Congress at the next session for its purchase. The quantity of land reserved was 18.09 acres; but if the land is to be purchased, seven acres will be sufficient, at \$300 per acre.

G. B.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 4, 1836.*

SIR: I respectfully ask the favorable consideration of the Committee on Finance for the enclosed communication of the officer in charge of the Clothing bureau, and the estimate that accompanies it:

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

HON. DANIEL WEBSTER, *Chairman Committee on Finance, Senate.*CLOTHING BUREAU, *Washington, May 4, 1836.*

SIR: To enable the purchasing department to procure the knapsacks and camp equipage provided for in the act of the present session of Congress, approved the 19th March, I have the honor to inform you that the sum of fifty-two thousand dollars will be required.

Most respectfully, sir, I am, your obedient servant,

JNO. GARLAND, *Major United States Army.*HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

ADDITIONAL ESTIMATES FOR ACCOUTREMENTS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 19, 1836.*

SIR: I transmit for the favorable consideration of the Committee of Ways and Means an estimate of the amount required for the purchase of accoutrements for the army. The reasons for this application are stated in the accompanying report of the colonel of ordnance.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

HON. C. C. CAMBRELENG, *Chairman Committee of Ways and Means, House of Representatives.*

Moneyed estimate of camp and garrison equipage, knapsacks, and haversacks, to be provided for volunteers or militia, on the emergency of being called into the service of the United States, as provided for by law of March, 1836.

Articles.	Price.	Amount.
3 marquees	\$41 26	\$123 78
531 wall tents	20 63	10, 954 53
1,806 common tents	9 20	16, 615 20
760 spades	62½	475 00
1,606 axes	1 25	2, 007 50
2,272 hatchets	62½	1, 420 00
1,806 camp kettles	1 00	1, 806 00
3,612 mess pans	34	1, 228 08
10,000 knapsacks	1 55	15, 500 00
10,000 haversacks	25¾	2, 575 00
Total		52, 705 09

JNO. GARLAND, *Major United States Army.*CLOTHING BUREAU, *Washington, May 4, 1836.*ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, February 15, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an additional estimate (in duplicate) for accoutrements, and respectfully request that it may be submitted to Congress.

The estimate is explanatory of the reasons rendering the accoutrements necessary.

Respectfully, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

G. BOMFORD, *Colonel of Ordnance.*HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, February 18, 1836.*

SIR: In obedience to your directions, I have the honor to state that the recent issue of accoutrements to Florida exhausted entirely the stock of every description of accoutrements which was on hand, and leaving only a small number of parts of infantry sets on hand at the Detroit arsenal, the greater part of which are old. The letter and estimate are returned herewith.

Respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

G. BOMFORD, *Colonel of Ordnance.*

DEPOT IN ARKANSAS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 5, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for the consideration of the Committee on Military Affairs in the Senate an estimate for the construction of a depot for the reception of arms and ammunitions of war in Arkansas, and to request that an item be inserted in the military appropriation bill for this purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

HON. THOS. H. BENTON, *Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, Senate.*

Special estimate for supplying the arsenals with certain indispensable stores, viz:

7,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, each set consisting of 1 cartridge-box, 1 cartridge-box belt, 1 bayonet belt, 1 bayonet belt plate, 1 bayonet scabbard, 1 brush and pick, and 1 gun sling, at \$3 01 per set.....	\$21, 070 00
3,000 sets of Hall's rifle accoutrements, each set consisting of 1 rifle pouch, 1 flask and pouch belt, 1 waist belt, 1 plate for waist belt, 1 plate for pouch and flask belt, 1 copper flask, 1 brush and pick, 1 gun sling, 1 bayonet belt, and 1 bayonet scabbard, at \$4 05 per set.....	12, 150 00
1,500 sets of cavalry accoutrements, each set consisting of 1 sabre belt, 1 brass belt plate, 1 pistol cartridge-box, and 1 pair holsters, at \$4 79 per set.....	7, 185 00
Total amount.....	40, 405 00

The above estimate for accoutrements is in addition to the 5,000 sets of infantry, 1,000 sets of Hall's rifle, and 2,500 sets of cavalry accoutrements, which were embraced in the general estimate for this year, and submitted to Congress, making in all 12,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, 4,000 sets of Hall's rifle accoutrements, and 4,000 sets of cavalry accoutrements, allotting to each of the principal arsenals about 1,600 sets of accoutrements; and is deemed the minimum number which should be always in depot at each of the principal arsenals to meet the exigencies of the service.

Nearly the whole of the accoutrements estimated for have recently, on the occasion of the Indian hostilities, been ordered to be made in anticipation; and hence an additional supply is necessary for the western and northwestern frontiers, in the event of any similar emergency among the Indians.

GEO. BOMFORD, *Colonel of Ordnance.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, February 15, 1836.

SIR: In answer to your verbal inquiries, I have the honor to state that the four following estimates made by the Ordnance department during the present session, viz: The ordinary annual estimate, dated November 12, 1835; the ordinary special estimate, dated January 11, 1836; the extraordinary estimate for the armament of the fortifications, dated January 21, 1836; and that for accoutrements, dated February 15, 1836; nothing need be said with regard to that of the armament of the fortifications, as it is understood that the Committee of Ways and Means have fixed upon the amount deemed necessary for the objects referred to in that estimate. The items referred to in the two ordinary estimates are still deemed by this department as necessary as at the period when they were made. With regard to the extraordinary estimate for accoutrements, however, new circumstances have arisen on the western and southwestern frontier, since the date of the estimate, which require its enlargement to an amount nearly treble the amount therein stated; so that now there will be required, in addition to this estimate—

12, 000 sets infantry accoutrements, at \$3 01 per set.....	\$36, 120
4, 000 sets Hall's rifle accoutrements, at \$4 05 per set	16, 200
2, 000 sets cavalry accoutrements, at \$4 79 per set.....	9, 580
Making, in addition to the above estimate.....	61, 900

Recapitulation.

Original estimate for accoutrements.....	\$40, 405
Additional estimate for accoutrements.....	61, 900
Total.....	102, 305

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. BELL, *Captain of Ordnance.*

It ought also to be stated, in addition, that on the 5th instant a letter was addressed from the Department of War to the chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate, requesting that the sum of \$42,256 might be inserted for a depot of munitions of war in Arkansas.

It is still desired that this sum be inserted in the military appropriation bills, viz:

For building a depot of munitions of war in the Territory of Arkansas, \$42,256.

GEO. BOMFORD, *Colonel of Ordnance.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, May 10, 1836.*

For the army proper, I should consider my estimate sufficient for the *ordinary* service of the year; for any *extraordinary* service, additional appropriations may be necessary. Should operations be resumed in Florida, the increased expenditure will depend upon the increase of the force; and so of the southwestern frontier. In both cases appropriations for the specific service would, perhaps, be preferable to an increased appropriation for the army at large.

I submit a list of items, in estimates from this office, which it seems have not been included in any bill yet reported. It is also desirable that an appropriation of \$1,500 be obtained for storehouses at Newport, Kentucky. The Cincinnati and Charleston railroad adds much to the military importance of that post.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

THOS. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

Statement of items, in estimates of the quartermaster general, omitted to be provided for in any bill which has been reported, so far as is known at this office.

For lots adjoining Fort McHenry—no amount stated, (presumed to be sufficient).....	\$12, 000
For the purchase of twenty-eight fire engines and the necessary apparatus, at \$800 each....	*22, 400
For erecting a piazza in front of the building occupied as barracks by the troops at Augusta arsenal, Georgia	450
For barracks, quarters, storehouses, hospital, stables, &c., and materials for the same, at Fort Jesup, Louisiana	25, 000
For rebuilding the wharf, and materials for the same, at Fort Wolcott, Newport, Rhode Island.	500
For constructing a wood-yard and wood-yard wharf, and for materials for the same, at Fort Monroe, Virginia.....	1, 000
For constructing a wharf, and materials for the same, at Fort Severn, Maryland.....	1, 000
For rebuilding and repairing barracks, quarters, hospital, storehouses, &c., and materials for the same, at Fort Brady, Michigan Territory.....	5, 000
For the purchase of lots, containing between four and five acres, adjoining Fort Sullivan, and the buildings on them, consisting of a block-house and a frame house	3, 750
For transportation of ordnance and ordnance stores, in the event of an appropriation being made, in accordance with the statement of the colonel of ordnance, of January 21, 1836, of the expenditures to complete the armament of the forts therein named.....	200, 000
For barracks, quarters, storehouses, hospital defences, &c., at such point on or near the river Des Moines as may be selected under the orders of the Secretary of War, and for the purchase of the necessary site, if the same shall be private property.....	20, 000
The following is a new item not heretofore estimated for:	
(Submitted.) For storehouses at Newport, Kentucky	*1, 500

THOS. S. JESUP, *Quartermaster General.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *May 10, 1836.*

NOTE.—All these were included in Doc. No. 99, February 5, 1836, except the two marked *.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *December 17, 1835.*

SIR: I enclose a communication made to me by the chief engineer upon the subject of an increase of the appropriation for incidental expenses.

I ask the favorable consideration of this proposition by the Committee of Ways and Means, and the adoption of the phraseology suggested by the chief engineer in the appropriation bill.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

HON. C. C. CAMBRELENG, *Chairman Committee of Ways and Means, House of Representatives.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, December 16, 1835.*

SIR: Circumstances which have come to my knowledge since I had the honor to present to your consideration the estimates for fortifications for the service of the coming year have suggested the propriety of extending the provisions there made for "incidental expenses." I accordingly respectfully beg leave to make the following substitution, and request, if approved, that the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives may be solicited to adopt it, viz:

For incidental expenses attending repairs of new and old fortifications, and for the purchase of new sites and the enlargement of old ones at such places as the public service may require on the seaboard of the United States, \$900,000.

The propriety of this suggestion is made manifest from the fact that some of our fortifications are hemmed in by private landholders, and in some cases the batteries are masked by houses, which in time of war must be removed, and as the present is believed to be the most propitious to effect the purchases where they may be indispensably necessary to the public safety, the proposition is accordingly earnestly

recommended for favorable consideration. The particular sites to be purchased or enlarged are not stated, from the belief that the cupidity of speculators would thereby be awakened and the purchases jeopardized, which would not be the case were the points not designated in the act of appropriation.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant,

C. GRATIOT.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War*.

The following is the bill transmitted by the War Department, and referred to, as a substitute for the one reported.

AN ACT making appropriations for certain fortifications for the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, for certain fortifications, viz:

For Fort Independence, Castle island, Boston harbor, \$150,000.

For Fort Warren, on George's island, \$200,000.

For Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., \$200,000.

For Fort Schuyler, Throg's Neck, N. Y., \$200,000.

For Fort Columbus and other works on Governor's island, \$20,000.

For Fort Delaware, \$150,000.

For Fort McHenry, Redoubt Wood, and Covington battery, near Baltimore, \$50,000.

For Fort Monroe, \$210,000.

For Fort Calhoun, \$150,000.

For Fort Caswell, Oak island, Cape Fear river, \$60,000.

For fortifications in Charleston harbor, \$200,000; added \$50,000.

For Fort Pulaski, Cockspar island, Savannah river, \$170,000.

For fortifications at St. Augustine, Fla., \$20,000.

For Fort Pickens, Pensacola, \$50,000.

For a fort at Foster's bank, Pensacola, \$160,000.

For incidental expenses, \$500,000; added \$300,000

For contingencies of fortifications, \$6,200.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever the same may be necessary, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase land for the enlargement of the sites for any of the aforesaid works, to be paid for out of the appropriation for incidental expenses.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 684.

[1ST SESSION.]

CAUSES OF HOSTILITY OF THE SEMINOLE AND OTHER INDIANS IN FLORIDA, AND MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS AND PREPARATIONS AGAINST THEM.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MAY 26, 1836.

To the House of Representatives:

I transmit, in conformity with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 21st instant, a report of the Secretary of War, containing the information called for on the subject of the causes of the hostilities of the Seminoles, and the measures taken to repress them.

ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, May 26, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 25, 1836.

SIR: In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 21st instant, I have the honor to state that this department has not received any information since my report of the 9th of February, to the Senate, in answer to their resolution of February 3, showing the causes that induced the Seminole Indians to commence hostilities, so far as they were known here. The abstract contained in the report I have the honor to enclose, and I beg leave, in addition, to state that it will appear by reference thereto, and to the document submitted with it to the Senate, that the complaints of the Seminole Indians were investigated by General Clinch, General Thompson, and Lieutenant Harris; and that on a full consideration of the whole matter in open council an arrangement was made to the mutual satisfaction of the parties, which was in the following terms:

We, the undersigned chiefs and sub-chiefs of the Seminole tribe of Indians, do hereby, for ourselves and for our people, voluntarily acknowledge the validity of the treaty between the United States and the Seminole nation of Indians, made and concluded at Payne's Landing, on the Ocklawaha river, on the 9th of May, 1832, and the treaty between the United States and the Seminole nation of Indians, made and concluded at Fort Gibson, on the 28th day of March, 1833, by Montford Stokes, H. L. Ellsworth, and J. F. Schermerhorn, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the delegates of the said nation of Seminole Indians on the part of the said nation; and we, the said chiefs and sub-chiefs, do, for ourselves

and for our people, freely and fully assent to the above-recited treaties in all their provisions and stipulations.

Done in council, at the Seminole agency, this 23d day of April, 1835.

Signed by sixteen chiefs and sub-chiefs.

In presence of—

D. L. CLINCH, *Brigadier General, United States Army.*

A. C. W. FANNING, *Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, United States Army.*

C. M. THURSTON, *Captain Third Regiment Artillery.*

T. W. LENDREM, *Captain Third Regiment Artillery.*

JOSEPH W. HARRIS, *First Lieutenant Third Artillery.*

WILEY THOMPSON, *Superintendent to remove Seminole Indians.*

To the above the following memorandum is appended by the superintendent:

APRIL 24, 1835.

The above is a true copy from the original; and to show further the strength of the friendly part, the principal chief, Holate Em-arth-la, who has uniformly been openly in favor of emigration is, with a large party of his band, absent, and was therefore not present in council.

WILEY THOMPSON, *Superintendent to remove Indians.*

The officers charged with the arrangement of this affair then made an agreement with the Indians, by which they were all to be removed during the succeeding January. These proceedings were approved by the President, and the matter was considered as definitely and satisfactorily arranged.

The proceedings in the council held with the Seminole Indians on the 23d of October, 1834, and which are to be found among the before-mentioned documents, state the objections of the Indians to a compliance with the treaty of Payne's Landing, so far as they disclosed any objection. The nature of these objections is set forth in the accompanying abstract, and they amount to little more than general allegations, which show an indisposition to remove. Whatever they were, however, the above agreement put an end to them, and left to the Seminoles but one course to adopt, which was an entire removal in January, 1836. It is not known that any cause, occurring subsequent to the date of this agreement, has been alleged by them as a reason for not complying with it.

In further obedience to the call of the House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit copies of the orders from this department, showing the measures that had been authorized for the security of the inhabitants of Florida against the Seminole Indians at the time the resolution of the House was received at the department. Though I have not felt myself at liberty to transmit copies of the orders subsequently issued, in consequence of their not coming within the call, it may not be improper to annex the following abstract of the measures which have been adopted since the passage of the act for raising volunteers.

The governor of Florida has been authorized to raise one thousand volunteers in that Territory—one-half mounted men and one-half infantry—and to place them immediately in the service of the United States. He has been further authorized to employ them in the defence of the frontier until General Scott or General Clinch shall have been enabled to give directions for their operations and for the defence of the country. Should General Scott remain in the Territory, the general measures for its defence will devolve upon him. He has been authorized, however, to leave there, and instructions were some time since given to him to direct his personal attention to the state of affairs in the Creek country, should they require it. If he leaves there, General Clinch has been authorized to assume the command in the Territory, and to employ all the force in it in the best manner for its defence and the subjugation of the Indians. Governor Call suggested in one of his letters his willingness to undertake a campaign against the Indians during the present season of the year. This matter has been referred to General Clinch, and he has been authorized to undertake it, if he considers it practicable, having just regard to the state of the climate and to the exposure of troops to its effects.

In the event of General Scott leaving the Territory, and of General Clinch declining to resume his military command, Governor Call has been authorized to take the command of the regular troops and militia, and to employ them for the defence of the country, agreeably to the suggestions made to General Clinch.

Five steamboats are directed to be employed, and to be manned by seamen from Pensacola, and which will ply up and down the Chattahoochee to intercept the communication of the Indians; to transport supplies; and likewise to enter the harbors and streams of Florida where they can be usefully employed against the Indians.

Two thousand men have been authorized to be raised, under the late volunteer act, in Georgia, and two thousand in Alabama. As these, however, will be employed in the subjugation of the Creek Indians, their aid cannot be immediately expected for the relief of Florida, and therefore the governor of Tennessee has been requested to organize two thousand five hundred men, a part of which will be immediately called into service. From the situation of Tennessee, it has been thought advisable to call for this number from that State, as they can be marched either to the south or west to meet such emergencies as may arise.

Major General Jesup has also been instructed to communicate with the officers in Florida, and to move into that Territory, should it be necessary, with any portion of his force, as soon as the operations among the Creeks will permit. He has been further directed, among his first measures, to station a considerable body of troops in the southern part of the Creek country, so as to prevent all communication between the Creeks and Seminoles.

The Navy Department has also instructed the commanding officer of the squadron in the Gulf of Mexico to station some of his vessels upon the coast of Florida, to prevent any intercourse between the Indians and the fishermen, and others disposed to supply them with arms and ammunition.

It will be seen by the previous instructions that directions have been given for stationing the regular troops at healthful posts, where they can afford the best protection to the settlements.

In addition, authority has been given to the governor of Florida to construct block-houses wherever he thinks necessary, to which the inhabitants may resort for security. Directions have also been given to have mounted men stationed at these temporary posts, and in readiness to follow any parties of Indians who may make their appearance. It is indispensable that arrangements should at all times exist by which these depredating parties can be pursued. So long as they can carry on this warfare without loss we must expect that these scenes of distress will be continued, and in fact multiplied.

One brigade of Tennessee mounted troops will move, as soon as they are organized, into the Creek country, reporting themselves to Major General Jesup for duty. A portion, or the whole of them, will be detached into Florida should Governor Call not be able to raise the number of men assigned to that Territory, and should circumstances require their services there at that time. The commanding officer in Florida and the governor will be requested to communicate from time to time with General Jesup on this subject, and to let him know the progress made in the raising of volunteers in the Territory, and the necessity for making additional reinforcements. Should, however, the progress of events in the Creek country, or the number of men raised by Governor Call, render unnecessary the service of the Tennessee brigade, General Jesup, as soon as the circumstance is ascertained, will stop them by express, if they are upon their march, or he will discharge them after their arrival, when their services are not required.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

The President of the United States.

ABSTRACT.

On the 9th day of May, 1832, a treaty was concluded at Payne's Landing, in Florida, by Colonel Gadsden, with the Seminole Indians, for the cession to the United States of the lands in that Territory and for their removal to the country west of the Mississippi.

This treaty contained a provision that certain chiefs therein named, together with their agent and interpreter, "should be sent, at the expense of the United States, as early as convenient, to examine the country across to the Creeks west of the Mississippi river, and should they be satisfied with the character of that country, and with the favorable disposition of the Creeks to reunite with the Seminoles as one people," then this treaty was to "be binding on the respective parties."

Agreeably to this stipulation the delegation repaired to the country west of the Mississippi, and, being satisfied on the points referred to their discretion, they concluded, on the 28th of March, 1833, at Fort Gibson, a treaty with Messrs. Stokes, Ellsworth, and Schermerhorn, rendering absolute the above treaty of Payne's Landing. The treaty of Payne's Landing was ratified on the 8th of April, 1834, and the supplementary treaty on the 12th of April, 1834.

The treaty of Payne's Landing provided that the Seminole Indians should remove within three years after the ratification of the treaty, and that the emigration should commence as early as practicable in the year 1833, and with certain bands therein specified, so that a proper proportion might be removed in each of the three years.

The treaty not having been ratified until the spring of 1834, and no appropriation having been made, definitive measures could not be taken for the removal of any of these Indians until the proper season arrived; and indeed they could not have been removed with any just regard to their health and circumstances till the succeeding winter. In the mean time, however, on the 8th of April, being the day of the ratification of the treaty of Payne's Landing, General Thompson, the Indian agent for Florida, was informed that his return to his agency at an early day was important, as arrangements "will be made for the removal of the Seminoles as soon as the appropriations are made."

On the 8th of July succeeding, being immediately after the adjournment of Congress, regulations were adopted prescribing the operations for the removal of the Indians during that year. Those relating to the Seminole Indians are here inserted:

"9. The season being so far advanced, and there being no appropriation for the removal of the Seminole Indians this year, it is not considered advisable to attempt their removal immediately. General Wiley Thompson, the present agent, will be appointed special agent for removal. His compensation will not commence till such time subsequent to the 31st day of December next as he may be required to begin his duties. Captain Russell will be appointed the disbursing officer.

"10. Captain Russell will be directed to repair immediately to Florida, where he will have a personal communication with General Thompson, who will be advised of the views of the department. They will communicate to the Indians the intentions of the government to provide for their removal as speedily as is compatible with their health and other circumstances.

"11. A plan of operations will be projected by General Thompson and Captain Russell, embracing all the details connected with this matter necessary for the sanction of this department. They will ascertain when will be the proper time of commencing the removal; the mode of transportation, whether by land or water; the proper route to be taken; the best mode of procuring subsistence on the road, whether by contract or by open purchase; the best mode of procuring wagons, if wagons are required; and generally all the circumstances necessary to a just view and an economical arrangement of the whole affair. If it is judged best that the transportation should be by land, one of those officers will proceed along the route as far as the Mississippi, in order to ascertain the facilities of transportation and the means of subsistence, and to enable them to determine on the best course with respect to both.

"12. If it should be concluded that the Indians had better be transported by water, by the bay of New Orleans, then vessels or steamboats should be procured on the best terms, and, if convenient, by public proposals. If steamboats can be got at New Orleans, so as to ascend the Arkansas, an arrangement had better be made for the whole distance; but if not, the Indians had better be transported so far as to be put in charge of the removing officers west of the Mississippi.

"13. General Thompson and Captain Russell will report the number of persons whom it will be necessary to employ, and in doing so they will consult the most rigid economy."

As soon as the plan projected by them is received here, the department will act upon it, and communicate immediate instructions for their operations.

The first information which reached the department furnishing any authentic evidence of the disinclination of the Seminoles to remove, after the ratification of the treaty, was contained in a letter from General Thompson of October 28, 1834, in which he transmitted a formal talk from them to him, and his answer, on the 23d of that month. It will be seen by adverting to these documents (which are herewith transmitted) that the objections made to the removal were very vague, and, in fact, are evidently mere excuses for a non-compliance with the provisions of the treaty of Payne's Landing. Among these were the assertions that, by the treaty of Fort Moultrie, they were to remain in Florida for twenty years. The

treaty to which they refer was concluded September, 1823, and secured to them the reservation subsequently ceded by the treaty of Payne's Landing. There is in it no such provision as they allude to; and if there were, the state of the case would not be altered by it; for by the treaty of Payne's Landing, concluded ten years subsequently, they ceded this reservation and engaged to remove. The only limitation in the treaty of Fort Moultrie is one of twenty years, at which time certain annuities were to cease. Some of them urged that, although the land west of the Mississippi was good, the Indians in that quarter were bad; that they wanted to keep their families where they were; that it would require much trouble to get there, &c.

From the report of General Thompson, as well as from the tenor of his interviews with the Indians, it was obvious that the Seminoles were divided on the subject of a removal; that a portion were willing to remove, and another portion indisposed to go.

On the 24th of November, immediately after the receipt of these despatches, General Thompson was informed by the Secretary of War, by direction of the President, that the demands of the Indians to be permitted to remain could not be submitted to; and the letter thus continues:

"Every consideration of good faith and expediency with respect to themselves, and the just and humane policy on the part of the United States, require their removal, in conformity with the stipulations of the treaty. I have no doubt that you are right, and that the sentiments disclosed by the Indians are those of interested advisers, and not their own. They have stipulated to remove west. They have ceded their country in Florida, and it will soon be sold and occupied by our citizens. Part of the appropriations for fulfilling the treaty has been made, and others will be asked for as fast as required.* It is nothing less than insanity, or an utter ignorance of their own position, which can induce them, under these circumstances, to expect to remain. To comply with their wishes, or, rather, what is represented as their wishes, would be utter ruin to them." General Thompson was also informed that orders had been given for an increase of the military force in the vicinity of these Indians; and he was instructed to communicate freely with General Clinch, who was directed to take the command. He was also informed that their annuities would be withheld until they complied with the treaty.

At the same time a talk from the President to these Indians was sent to General Thompson, in which the views of the President were fully communicated to them, and they were distinctly told that they had ceded their lands in Florida and had agreed to go west, and that these stipulations must be carried into effect. "The effort to remain," said this talk, "would be destructive to you, and the President will not listen to such a proposition."

On the 28th of December General Thompson communicated to the department the result of his interview with the chiefs, when he informed them of the views of the government, and the determination that they must adhere to their treaty and remove. After much discussion upon the subject, General Thompson states, "the result was, that we closed with the utmost good feelings, and I have never seen Powell or the other chiefs so cheerful and in so fine a humor to close the discussion on the subject of their removal."

On the 27th of January, 1835, General Thompson reported that he considered the force stationed in and on the border of the Seminoles not large enough to effect the object for which it was intended. He also stated that a large portion of the Indians were opposed to removal, and he had no doubt that they had been tampered with by designing persons, until some projects of speculation, or some fraudulent claims for slaves, could be successfully prosecuted. The military means, as will appear from the accompanying report of the adjutant general, were immediately provided, agreeably to the suggestion of General Thompson, to one made by General Clinch about the same time. At this time, and subsequently, the agents of the government were employed in endeavoring to persuade the Indians to remove, and in making such arrangements as were necessary.

In two letters from General Clinch, of March 19 and April 1, and in one from General Thompson, of March 31, the then state of affairs of the Seminoles was fully communicated. They reported that they found, in their interviews with the Indians, that the President's talk had produced a favorable effect; but that the Indians were desirous of being allowed a short time, with a view to determine upon the measures they would adopt. These letters, copies of which are transmitted, show the views of those officers. General Clinch suggested, among other things, that perhaps it would be better to let them remain until next spring, provided that they would consent to remove peaceably and quietly on the first day of March next. Many are inclined to this plan, and I believe the whole nation will readily come into the measure. It is impossible not to feel a deep interest, and much sympathy, for this people; but, at the same time, every humane and benevolent man, at all acquainted with their character, must acknowledge that the mild and benevolent course adopted by government is the only one to save them from destruction.

In answer to the views presented by Generals Thompson and Clinch, they were informed by the Secretary of War, on the 14th April, that the subject had been submitted to the President, and that the views of General Clinch were deemed equally judicious and humane. He was told that there was not the "slightest wish to oppress the unhappy Seminoles, who had stipulated for their own removal; but their continuance where they now are for any length of time is absolutely impossible, and the sooner they are satisfied of this fact the better it will be for them. Still, however, I should much prefer a voluntary and peaceful removal to one effected by force. It would only be in the last resort that the government would be willing to compel them to comply with their own engagements; and it would be better to suffer a temporary inconvenience, if thereby their feeling could be quieted, than to require them to be removed without their own consent. The matter, therefore, is referred entirely to your discretion and to that of General Thompson. If they should all be willing to go this year, it would certainly be better to remove them; but if they are opposed to this, and will generally agree quietly to remove by the first of March, or as soon thereafter as the necessary arrangements can be made, then they may be suffered to remain until that time; but, in that case, let a written agreement be drawn up, stating the reason of the delay, their readiness to remove by that time, and to go in a body, by such route as you and General Thompson may think best for them and the most economical for the government; and let this agreement be signed in open council by all their influential men. It is my decided opinion that they had better go by water, and every proper inducement should be held out to them to assent to that measure. Still, however, if their repugnance should prove to be invincible, that point may be yielded to them.

"Should the Seminoles, however, peremptorily decline to pledge themselves peaceably to remove next season, you will then proceed to carry into effect the instructions heretofore given."

Before the receipt, however, of the above letter, viz: on the 24th April, an arrangement was made

* The appropriations provided were for the purpose of procuring certain articles promised in the treaty to the Indians.

with the Indians by Generals Clinch and Thompson and the disbursing agent, by which the validity of the treaty of Payne's Landing was recognized, and the Indians agreed to carry into effect its provisions. In consequence of this, instead of removing a part of them at that time, they were allowed until the succeeding winter to make their preparation, when they all agreed to go together, and it was understood they would be removed about the 15th of January.

It will be remarked that, by the treaty of Payne's Landing, the Seminoles were to be allowed three years for their removal; and as the delay in the examination of the country west of the Mississippi, and the consequent ratification of the treaty, could not be imputable to them as a fault, they were entitled, by every fair construction, to three years from the ratification; consequently, therefore, the only delay which this arrangement occasioned was the non-removal of a portion of their people at that time, and its postponement to the next season of operations. The advantages which there was a reason to expect from it were, that the Indians would be quieted, and voluntarily go, and that they would all be removed in two years instead of three.

The reasons given for this measure by the officers who proposed it were very satisfactory to the President. These were, the duty of yielding something to the situation of the friendly chiefs who advocated the measures of the government; the lateness of the season, which would have brought the operations into the heat of summer, and exposed the emigrants to the dangers of the cholera and other malignant disorders which had afflicted some of the other emigrating parties; the injury which would have been sustained by their leaving their own country with the crops in the ground, without any means of disposing of them; and of their arrival at their place of residence in the west at a bad time to prepare their arrangements for their future subsistence; and also the natural desire that the whole tribe, if possible, should go together. The agreement of the chiefs is herewith transmitted.

On the 20th of May the approval of the President was conveyed, by the Acting Secretary of War, to Generals Clinch and Thompson and Lieutenant Harris, on the subject of the arrangement made by them for the continuance of a part of the Seminoles, and their entire removal next season. In that letter the approval, also, of the President was conveyed, of the declaration of General Clinch to the Seminoles, that if they declined to move voluntarily, they would be removed by force. This letter continues: "The President approves of this declaration upon a full consideration of the circumstances under which it was made. The Seminoles had trifled sufficiently long with the most solemn treaty obligations, to which they had, in the first instance, acceded with a full understanding of their character, and the consequences, which they had, during three years, full opportunity to perceive and appreciate. It is apparent from your report that further argument and persuasion would have been fruitless. The government was therefore bound, by the treaty of 1832, to secure the well-being of the Indians and the prosperity of the Territory, from which they had agreed to emigrate."

General Thompson, in a letter of the 3d June, reported that Powell, one of the most influential chiefs of the Seminoles, had behaved so badly in his office that he was put in irons and confined. On the next day, however, he signified his regret, and his willingness to sign the agreement and emigrate. To test his sincerity he was released, and had five days given to him, while at liberty, during which he could come forward to affix his name to the instrument the others had signed. "True to his professions," says the agent, "he this day appeared with seventy-nine of his people, men, women, and children, including some who had joined him since his conversion, and redeemed his promise. He told me many of his friends were out hunting, whom he could and would bring over on their return. I have now no doubt of his sincerity, and as little that the greatest difficulty is surmounted."

During the summer only two incidents occurred to interrupt the harmony, which was the result of the arrangement of the preceding April. These were similar in their character to those feuds which so often prevail upon the borders, and afforded no reason to anticipate hostilities. In one case, the accused Indians were surrendered by the chiefs, but were eventually discharged because, as stated by the agent, the proper civil authorities would not receive them. In the other case, it appears by the report of General Clinch that a murder was committed by the Indians as an act of revenge; and that they stated "that, having accomplished the purpose of revenge by the murder of a white man, they were satisfied." General Clinch further remarked that "measures have been taken at Fort King, by the officers and chiefs conjointly, to apprehend the murderers, and I have no doubt they are secured." It is not, however, known at this department that these persons have yet been actually apprehended.

In other respects, the affairs with the Indians remain undisturbed; the agents of the government and the Indians anticipating removal during the succeeding winter.

On the 3d of August, in a letter received on the 26th of that month, Lieutenant Harris, the disbursing agent, reported that the prospects of emigration were promising. The views of General Thompson and of Lieutenant Harris were subsequently submitted to the department, respecting a plan of operations for the removal of these Indians, and the necessary arrangements for carrying into full effect the measures of removal were approved, and continued to be in the process of fulfilment by the agent until the commencement of hostilities.

In a letter from Lieutenant Harris, the disbursing agent, of September 29, 1835, he states: "I consider the population," speaking of the Indians under treaty stipulations to remove, "including negroes, not to exceed three thousand, of which, I should suppose, sixteen hundred are females."

The first intimation of any act having a decided appearance to commit hostilities was conveyed in a letter from General Thompson, dated November 30, and received at the department the 23d of December, in which he states that from four to five hundred of the Seminoles friendly to emigration, and five of their chiefs, had fled to Tampa Bay for protection; that one of the most intelligent and active chiefs had been murdered by those opposed to their removal, and it was his impression that this act would operate seriously upon the emigration, and that force would have to be resorted to. No reason is given for this murder, but it is probable, from subsequent events, that it was the commencement of a series of hostile efforts, which the party opposed to emigration was determined to make. Seven days subsequently General Thompson reported that many of the Indians had disappeared from their usual places of residence immediately after this murder. General Thompson concludes his information by stating that he then considers the Indians in a decided state of hostility. This letter was received on the 30th of December.

Having traced the affair to the first official announcement of hostilities, it is not necessary, in obeying the call, to pursue it further. It is proper, however, to remark that information of this murder of the friendly chief, and of the unfriendly intention of the Indians, were conveyed in a letter from General Clinch, of December 1, and received likewise on the 16th of December.

Copies of the letters herein referred to, and necessary to an understanding of the causes which have led to the present difficulties in Florida, are herewith transmitted.

It is obvious, on a recapitulation of the whole subject, that a portion of the Seminoles, after the conclusion of the treaty at Payne's Landing, were indisposed to comply with the stipulations and to remove west of the Mississippi; and to this indisposition is to be traced the origin of the hostilities which are now carrying on in Florida.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 9, 1836.*

I have examined the papers on file relating to the causes of the present hostilities with the Seminoles, and the above abstracts, together with copies of letters accompanying them, seem to me to furnish all the material information necessary to a knowledge of those causes.

C. A. HARRIS, *Chief Clerk War Department.*

FEBRUARY 9, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 5, 1836.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 20th ultimo, and, in answer, beg leave to inform you that General Scott has this day been requested by the adjutant general to communicate fully with you on the subject of the necessary measures for the defence of the settlements in Florida against the depredations of the Indians. I have to request that you will state your views freely to General Scott, who will be authorized to pursue such a course as will be found necessary. I agree with you that it would not be expedient, under present circumstances, to remove any of the regular troops from Florida, and General Scott has been accordingly instructed to retain them there. He has been further requested to establish posts in healthy positions wherever the state of the country may require.

It seems to be conceded that military operations cannot be carried on against the Indians during the summer season. Your suggestion, therefore, seems to me very correct, to take all necessary measures to prevent the incursions of the Indians by the establishment of posts, and to be prepared, as soon as the proper season arrives, for resuming operations. It is so important to afford adequate security to our citizens, that, if we err at all, we had better err by establishing too many than too few posts. I have to request, therefore, that you would state your views fully on this point to General Scott.

A bill is pending before Congress, and will probably pass within a few days, authorizing the raising of volunteers. As soon as it becomes a law, General Scott will be authorized to organize such a force of that description as may be necessary, in addition to the regular troops, to afford full protection to the inhabitants of Florida. While General Scott remains in the Territory the general measures of defence will be, of course, intrusted to him. As a precautionary matter, however, and looking to possible events, instructions will be given to the commanding officers of the arsenals at Augusta and Mount Vernon to issue any arms that may be required for the defence of the Territory.

Very respectfully, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency R. K. CALL, *Governor of Florida, Tallahassee, Florida.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 14, 1836.*

SIR: I have received and submitted to the President your two letters of the 28th and 30th ultimo.

My letter of May 5, in answer to yours of the 20th ultimo, will have conveyed to you the views of the President at that time on the subject presented by you. The bill to which I alluded in that letter has not yet passed Congress, and the department is therefore prevented from taking those definitive measures which are contemplated; but, as soon as it passes, measures will be taken for raising such a force under it as, in addition to the regular troops in Florida, may be deemed sufficient for the protection of the frontiers. The President is supposed to view favorably your suggestions respecting a summer campaign. The impression heretofore entertained at the department, derived from various sources of information, has been, that operations could not be carried on in Florida at that season of the year with any just regard to the health of the troops; but your experience, official situation, and knowledge of the country, justly give weight to your opinion, and it may be that men acclimated to that region may operate there without danger from the climate. As soon, however, as the volunteer law passes, I will write you again, and you may rely upon it that no proper measures will be omitted to afford adequate security to the people of Florida.

My attention has been called to the concluding paragraph of my letter to you of the 5th instant. I find it is not as definite as it should have been. I intended to say that the necessary arms should be issued upon your requisition, and such were the instructions given, as you will perceive from the enclosed copy of memorandum to the Ordnance department.

I have had a conversation with General Jesup on the subject of the claims against the quartermaster's department in Florida; he informs me that he wrote you some time since on the subject, and that arrangements had been made for the adjustment and payment of these claims. He will immediately advise you of the instructions that have been given.

Orders were some time since given to the paymaster general to cause the militia to be paid as fast as they were mustered into service, and as the pay was due to them. I have again renewed the subject, and requested the immediate attention of General Towson to it, and also that he would write you.

Very respectfully, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency R. K. CALL, *Governor of Florida, Tallahassee, Florida.*

[Memorandum.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 5, 1836.

The colonel of ordnance will issue orders to the commanding officer of the arsenals at Augusta and Mount Vernon to issue any arms and munitions of war that may be required by Governor Call for the defence of Florida.

LEWIS CASS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 16, 1836.

SIR: I have received your letter of May 4. You will perceive that while Major General Scott is in Florida, charged with the general measures of defence, it would not do for this department to authorize the organization and employment of a force independent of his authority. Still, however, if any portion of the frontier is left without defence, and the inhabitants exposed to danger, the President will sanction the calling out by you of a force necessary to repel the attacks of the Indians. You may rely upon every disposition being felt here to afford due protection to the inhabitants of Florida, and to reduce the refractory Indians to submission. General Scott, by the last advices, was at St. Augustine awaiting the order of the department. He will be authorized, after putting the frontier in a proper state of defence, to turn over the command to General Clinch, and to return to his department if the state of affairs there will, in his opinion, permit. You will perceive the extreme difficulty of determining here what posts should be abandoned or established when there is a contrariety of opinion between officers of high rank in the country. My own impression respecting general defensive measures is, that healthful positions should be sought along the lines, and temporary posts established, with slight defences, for the occupation of the troops during the summer season; that it is better to have more posts with fewer men in each than it is to have few posts with large garrisons; that the Indians will scarcely collect in large masses or attack fortified positions, but that they will spread themselves along the frontiers, in small parties, doing all the mischief they can. The troops should at all times be upon the alert, and there should be mounted men employed, acquainted with the nature of the country and the habits of the Indians, who can instantly follow any marauding parties which may strike upon the settlements.

It is indispensable that the Indians should be pursued. If they find that their expeditions are successful, and that they are not followed to their fastnesses, they will lay waste the whole frontier. Certainly, where an Indian can go a white man can follow. It is necessary, however, for this purpose that a corps of spies and guides should be formed, and kept continually in motion. Whenever a hostile party is discovered their trail should be followed, and the necessary force, infantry and mounted men, kept within supporting distance of these spies. Vigilance, activity, and decision are essentially necessary to secure the objects in view.

From your representations, I am under the impression that a very small force at Tampa Bay will be sufficient, and that the other troops had better be stationed upon the line of the frontier settlements. I shall transmit to General Scott copies of your letter and this answer, that he may know the views of the department. He will be authorized to keep in service such mounted men as may be necessary for defensive operations during the summer season. From what is understood here of the climate, men not accustomed to it cannot with safety carry on military operations. If this be so, there gular troops ought not to be required to do any more than defend their positions, overawe the Indians, and pursue any war parties that may make their appearance; and perhaps, also, occasionally ranging through the more healthful parts of the country.

I mentioned in a preceding letter that there was a bill pending before Congress for raising a volunteer force, and that, as soon as it passed, definitive measures would be taken on the subject of your proposition to embody a force of this description. Congress has not finally acted upon this matter. But in the mean time you are authorized to take preparatory steps for raising one thousand volunteers, to be employed whenever required in operations against the Seminole Indians. I enclose you a copy of the bill for your information. But you will please to observe that, as it has not passed, no definite measures can be taken upon this subject nor assurances given. The men may be enrolled and the company officers selected, so as to be ready to be embodied the moment the bill passes. They should be organized with respect to officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, agreeably to the existing militia laws of the United States. The question respecting the appointment of superior officers will be determined as soon as the law passes.

All this will be considered as the mere voluntary act of the individuals, and will not subject the government to any expense whatever until the necessary legal provision is made. It is merely preparatory to an organization.

I have shown this letter to the President, who has authorized me to express to you his approbation of it.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency Governor CALL, Tallahassee, Florida.

P. S.—The President suggests that whenever the Indian ponies and beef cattle cannot be taken for the use of the army they should be shot.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 17, 1836.

SIR: I have just received your letter of the 6th instant, with its enclosures.

Having already written to you very fully on the subject of the defence of Florida, I have nothing more to add at present.

As the Indians are actually committing depredations upon the settlements, you are certainly right

in taking adequate measures for protection, and the President will sanction the employment of whatever militia force may be required for the service until other arrangements are made.

Very respectfully, &c.,

His Excellency R. K. CALL, *Governor of Florida, Tallahassee, Florida.*

LEWIS CASS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 17, 1836.*

SIR: Your suggestions concerning the employment of a naval force appear to me to be very just; and I have, by a letter of this date, requested the Secretary of the Navy to keep such a force as may be necessary on the Florida coast, and direct the commanding officer to report to you for instructions.

Very respectfully, &c.,

His Excellency R. K. CALL, *Governor of Florida, Tallahassee, Florida.*

LEWIS CASS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 19, 1836.*

SIR: Your letter of the 8th instant has just been received. The volunteer law has not yet passed, but I think it will in a day or two; and, in the mean time, I trust you are making all the arrangements necessary for the employment of the requisite force as soon as the measure is sanctioned by Congress. I enclose you a copy of a letter received from the Secretary of the Navy, by which you will see that a naval force has been ordered to the coast for the purposes specified in your letter. It will be necessary for you to correspond with Commodore Dallas, and to suggest to that officer such a course of proceeding as may be demanded by the public interests.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

His Excellency R. K. CALL, *Governor of Florida, Tallahassee, Florida.*

LEWIS CASS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *May 18, 1836.*

SIR: In answer to yours of yesterday, I have the honor to state that Commodore Dallas has been instructed already to prevent any intercourse between the hostile Indians and the Spanish fishermen and others, by whom arms and ammunition may be introduced into the Territory of Florida.

Commodore Dallas has also been directed to correspond with the governor of Florida, for the purpose of obtaining such information as may enable him most effectually to perform the duties assigned to him.

The sloop Boston is ordered to join the West India squadron with as little delay as may be. And another sloop will be ordered there in a few days. The squadron will then be sufficiently large for any purposes now anticipated.

I am, with great respect, your obedient, humble servant,

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

M. DICKERSON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 21, 1836.*

SIR: I have just received your letter of the 10th instant. The volunteer bill has not yet passed, and the department is not able to authorize you to organize permanently any of that species of force. I still, however, hope that it will pass within a day or two. I can but repeat what I have already said to you. This department will sanction the employment of any force which you may find necessary to protect the inhabitants of Florida, until measures can be adopted for renewing offensive operations against the Seminoles, or until arrangements shall have been completed by General Scott for the security of the frontier.

A letter has this day been received from General Scott, by which it appears that he has lost no time in making a proper disposition of his force, with a view to the defence of the country, until the state of the season may render it proper again to order the regular troops to take the field.

I have directed the Quartermaster General's department to instruct Captain Shannon to pay any expenditures which may be incurred by you in protecting the settlements. You are at liberty to authorize the construction of block-houses at such points as you may deem proper, where a small force may be stationed, and to which the inhabitants may resort for safety. Captain Shannon will not only procure such supplies as are required, and which properly belong to the quartermaster's department, but all such as relate to subsistence. Immediate arrangements will also be made for the payment, from time to time, of the men thus called out.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

His Excellency R. K. CALL, *Governor of Florida, Tallahassee, Florida.*

LEWIS CASS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 23, 1836.*

SIR: The law for raising volunteers has passed Congress, but has not yet been presented to the President for his approval. It will be signed by him without delay, and I will transmit you a copy the moment it can be printed. The general features remain unaltered, except in the appointment of the

officers. These, in all cases, will be appointed agreeably to the laws of the State or Territory where the volunteers are raised. I trust you are losing no time in endeavoring to engage volunteers so as to have them legally organized on the receipt of the law. Further instructions will be given with respect to their employment during the summer season, so soon after the law is signed as these can be prepared.

No delay has taken place here in considering every suggestion made by you, and in answering your various letters. The defence of the Territory is an object of deep interest with the government.

Major General Jesup has proceeded to take the direction of the measures necessary for the reduction of the Creek Indians. He has been instructed at the commencement of his operations to station a force at the southern point of the Creek country, so as to cut off all communication between the Seminoles and Creek Indians, and also immediately to remove the whole of the Creek Indians from that part of the country preparatory to their general emigration. It is hoped that this movement will prevent any co-operation between the hostile parties of these tribes. Without the adoption of such a plan the measures in Alabama might drive the Creek Indians into Florida.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency R. K. CALL, *Governor of Florida, Tallahassee, Florida.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 23, 1836.*

SIR: Agreeably to your directions, I herewith respectfully submit a copy of your letter of the 5th of May to Major General Scott, touching the defence and protection of the frontiers of Florida, which embraces all the instructions issued from this office relative thereto, since the orders first communicated to General Scott, on his assuming the direction of affairs in that quarter.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 5, 1836.*

SIR: Your communication of the 12th of April, reporting the operations of the army in Florida under your command, since your departure from Fort Drane, and of your arrival at Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, has been submitted to the President, and this day to the Secretary of War. I am happy to inform you that the President approves of your intended plan of operation, and deems it very important that the movement against the negroes, women and children of the hostile Indians should be vigorously prosecuted, fully persuaded, as he is, that the capture of these, and the destruction of their settlements, would best insure the speedy termination of the war.

I am desired by the Secretary of War to say that, from the tenor of your report, as well as by the communication he has just received from the governor of Florida, it is probable that, owing to the approaching season of the year, the campaign in the field cannot be much longer vigorously pushed. In this event you will make a judicious selection of the posts necessary to be occupied by the troops during the interval of active operations, which may be best calculated to protect the frontier inhabitants, and prevent Indian depredations of any kind. For this purpose all the regular troops, including the 4th infantry, must be kept on duty in Florida.

A bill making provision for the raising of volunteer troops is pending in Congress, and soon, it is presumed, will become a law, in which case you may expect such reinforcements as may be necessary for the public service, relative to which the views of the department will be hereafter communicated.

The Secretary of War also desires me to communicate to you his wish that you may confer with the governor of Florida, in order that such other measures for the effectual defence of Florida may be adopted, if necessary, and which could not otherwise so well be carried into effect as by a co-operation between the territorial government and the commanding general in the field. The Secretary of War, reposing great confidence in the judgment and prudence of Governor Call, wishes a mutual interchange of views and opinions, as he has so expressed himself to the governor with regard the commanding general in Florida.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Major General Scott, *Commanding in Florida, Fort Drane, Florida.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 16, 1836.*

SIR: I enclose for your information the copy of a letter this day addressed to Governor Call. The general views of the President as to the measures necessary for the defence of Florida are therein stated, and this letter, together with that to you of May 5, from the adjutant general, will communicate all the information which seems requisite as to the opinions entertained here upon the subject. I have to request that you would make such arrangements as the circumstances call for, so as to afford adequate protection to the settlements, until it shall be deemed proper again to renew offensive operations.

General Clinch has tendered his resignation, but the President is not willing to accept it, having confidence in his experience and military capacity. You are at liberty to leave Florida and resume the command of your department whenever you think you can do so with a just regard to the public interest. You will turn over the command to Brigadier General Clinch, or, if he leave the service, to the next officer in rank, furnishing such instructions as you shall think proper.

The latest information from the Creek country, in Alabama, leads to the opinion that the Creek Indians meditate hostilities. The governors of Alabama and Georgia have been authorized to call out such militia as may be necessary; and General Fenwick has been ordered to proceed to that country with six

companies of artillery. It is desirable that you should direct your personal attention to that quarter, and, if necessary, assume the command, calling for such a militia force, under your instructions of January 21, as you may find necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Major General Scott, *St. Augustine, Florida.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 17, 1836.*

SIR: I transmit for your information the copy of a letter from the collector at Key West, and have to request that, in your arrangements for the defence of Florida, you would take into view the suggestions here made, and cause such measures to be adopted as may seem necessary for the protection of the places named.

Very respectfully, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

Major General W. Scott, *St. Augustine, Florida.*

WASHINGTON CITY, *May 11, 1836.*

SIR: Understanding from several officers of the army the measures which General Scott has adopted for the protection of the southern shores of the Florida peninsula during the summer, I called at the department this morning, intending to do myself the honor of waiting upon you to suggest some further arrangements, which I deem essentially necessary to effect the desired object, but finding, sir, that your time was much engrossed, I have concluded to adopt written instead of verbal communication with you on the subject.

I have been informed that one company of regular troops has been ordered to Key West for the summer, and that no further protection, such as may be derived from the presence of an armed force, is to be extended to that portion of the Territory. Although aware that my remarks, coming as they do from one entirely without military experience, cannot carry with them that importance which emanation from another source might give them, yet I am induced, from a considerable acquaintance with the localities of that portion of Florida, to express my opinions to the department freely, particularly so, as I know that the eyes of the people are turned towards the government with no little anxiety as to what may be done to save them from any encroachments of their savage enemy during the season of cessation from active hostilities.

At *Key West* the company of regulars, with the small means of defence possessed by the islanders, may be fully sufficient for all local protection, and for expeditions in the immediate vicinity of the island. Besides *Key West*, however, there are several places which, from the value of property at stake, the advantages of location, or danger from attack, also require, in the estimation of the people, some military defence. Of these places, the following are particularly cited for the consideration of the department:

Indian Key.—This, a small settlement about seventy miles from *Key West*, inhabited, in ordinary times, by about 80 or 90 persons, but of whom many are now absentees, from the danger of a residence there—having extensive stores and a number of dwelling-houses within its limits. As the Indians are well aware of its situation, the resources of the inhabitants, and the kind of plunder they can obtain there, (having been in the practice of frequenting it for many years for the purpose of traffic,) the residents are very justly alarmed; and when I left my district precautionary measures were still being taken by the few men capable of bearing arms (not more than 15 or 20) who yet remained there. A small force at *Indian Key*, either ashore or afloat, would, I am confident, tend much to repress the incursions of the enemy in that quarter.

Cape Florida, having upon it the light-house premises, *New River* settlement, *Miami River* settlement, and others in that vicinity, north of the cape, lie, all of them, within the limits of the *Arrowroot* country, (on the confines of which a small body of Indians has remained from the first moment of alarm,) which is particularly suited for an Indian encampment, the arrowroot being the only bread stuff they possess. When I left that section of the country four weeks since, with the exception of the light-house, these settlements were all abandoned to the mercy of the savages, their propinquity jeopardizing to too great a degree the lives of the settlers to allow of their return. One post here, judiciously located, might prove sufficient for the protection of all the places I have named, and, at the same time, completely prevent the enemy from profiting by the supply of their favorite food which the country affords them.

Major General Macomb, while at *Key West*, in April, suggested himself the propriety of this measure, the only one, in the opinion of the people of the coast, calculated to deprive the Indians of the advantages they would derive from the occupation of this most favorable site for an encampment; and as I understand he is daily expected to arrive at this city, the department, by referring to him this letter, will, in all probability, obtain a confirmation of the correctness of the suggestions herein contained. It is the opinion of those acquainted the most intimately with the character of that portion of the Territory that, should the Indians eventually require to be sought for in the fastnesses of the interior, the advance upon them must be from the southern shores of the peninsula, the rivers there all heading in the "everglades," (the overflowed country so called,) and affording, by means of flat-bottomed boats, the most available passages into the country; and this is another important argument for establishing a post in this quarter, where the necessary expeditions may emanate.

The places I have named are healthy throughout the whole year. I have resided at *Key West* for nearly eight years, and during that time have never heard a single remark to their prejudice in that respect.

These remarks, sir, are elicited by no interested motive whatever, other than a desire to see the country soon relieved from the unhappy war now existing, and that while the troops are necessarily

inactive no injury may accrue to the public, and, although imperfect, are respectfully presented for your consideration

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

W. A. WHITEHEAD,

Collector of Key West District, (at Mr. Birth's, 3d street.)

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

Should the department wish for further information upon the subject of this letter, it is respectfully referred to the following gentlemen, now in this city, from that quarter of the Territory:

Mr. Thomas Eastin; Col. J. W. Simonton, I street; Mr. C. M. Wells, at Gadsby's; W. S. Marshal, at the Executive mansion; and the Hon. James Webb, judge of South Florida, who is daily expected.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 16, 1836.*

SIR: Your letter of the 26th ultimo to the President, tendering your resignation as brevet brigadier general and colonel of the 4th infantry, has been referred to this department.

I have been instructed by the President to convey to you his wish that you would continue in service; and in making this communication, I will add that I do so with sincere pleasure. I have observed and appreciated the difficulties you have had to contend with, and I estimate highly the efforts you have made to overcome them.

The President is satisfied that your services would be useful to the country, and is therefore unwilling, at any rate, until the difficulties in Florida are over, to dispense with them.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Brigadier General CLINCH, *Fort Drane, Florida.*

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, TRANSMITTING A SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT IN RELATION TO THE CAUSES OF THE HOSTILITIES OF THE SEMINOLE INDIANS.

To the House of Representatives:

In further compliance with so much of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 21st instant as calls for an account of the causes of the hostilities of the Seminole Indians, I transmit a supplementary report from the Secretary of War.

ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, *May 27, 1836.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *May 26, 1836.*

SIR: It has been suggested that the transmission to Congress of the whole correspondence on the subject of the difficulties with the Seminoles would be a more satisfactory compliance with so much of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 21st instant as inquires into the causes of the hostilities with these Indians, than the abstract accompanying my report upon that subject of yesterday, and on more mature reflection this course appears to me to be best. I have the honor, therefore, to state, in further compliance with the call of the House, that I have given directions to prepare, with as little delay as possible, copies of all the correspondence connected with the Seminole Indians from the conclusion of the treaty of Payne's Landing, May 9, 1832, to the actual commencement of hostilities, which shall be laid before you, to be transmitted to the House of Representatives as soon as practicable. This will enable the House to form its judgment upon a view of the whole matter.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

The President of the United States.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 685.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE ERECTION OF DEPOTS FOR ARMS IN OHIO AND TENNESSEE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE MAY 28, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 28, 1836.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive the resolution of the Senate respecting the site for and the building of an arsenal at Memphis, Tennessee, transmitted by you. The accompanying copy of a letter to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives contains the views of the department upon the subject. The resolution is herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War.*

Hon. THOS. H. BENTON, *Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, Senate.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 20, 1836.*

SIR: In answer to your letter, received this day, asking the opinion of the department whether arsenals should be established in the State of Ohio and at Memphis, Tennessee, I have the honor to observe that I do not think it would be expedient at this time to establish an arsenal either in the State of Ohio or at Memphis. I think it would be proper to erect a depot for the reception and preservation of arms at some proper point in the State of Ohio, and also at a suitable place in the State of Tennessee. Memphis strikes me as having peculiar claims to the location, although I am not prepared to speak definitely upon that subject. Such a plan might be adopted in the construction of these depots as would enable the government at any time when necessary, by comparatively small additions, to convert them into arsenals for the repair of arms. The resolutions enclosed are herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. R. M. JOHNSON, *Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, Ho. of Reps.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 686.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON THE INSPECTION, MUSTERING AND PAYMENT OF THE MILITIA AND VOLUNTEERS CALLED INTO THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE MAY 30, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 30, 1836.*

SIR: In compliance with your request to be informed of the views of the department respecting the bill you transmitted on the 27th instant, for regulating the inspection, &c., of volunteers and militia, I have the honor to transmit a report from Inspector General Wool. This report, I am authorized to say, meets the views of the Secretary of War.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War.*

Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON, *Chairman Committee on Military Affairs, Senate.*

A BILL to regulate the inspection, mustering and payment of militia and volunteers called into the service of the United States,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled,* That hereafter, whenever any regiment, battalion, company or detachment of militia or volunteers shall be called into the service of the United States, they shall be mustered and inspected by an inspector general, or assistant inspector, or by some other duly authorized officer of the regular troops, who shall ascertain the condition of the arms, accoutrements, ordnance and ordnance stores, in their possession; and if it be found necessary to supply them with arms and accoutrements, or ordnance and ordnance stores belonging to the United States, the commander thereof shall make a requisition for the articles required, according to such forms as may be prescribed by the War Department, which requisition, if sanctioned by the inspecting officer, shall be submitted to, and receive the approval of the commander or senior officer present or in the vicinity, whether of the regular troops, militia or volunteers; and upon such requisition, duly signed, with the orders of delivery of the commanding officers of the troops, any officer or agent of the Ordnance department shall issue the articles required, taking duplicate receipts therefor, one of which shall be forwarded to the chief of the Ordnance department, in order that the same may be charged to the officer who received them on the books of the Ordnance department. And the commander of said regiment, battalion, company or detachment, shall be held responsible for the care and preservation of the articles thus received, and that the arms and accoutrements are issued to the men constituting his command, and that each individual is charged on the muster-roll with the arms and accoutrements delivered to him; and the same shall be entered upon every successive muster-roll until the men shall be discharged.

SECTION 2. *Be it further enacted,* That during the service of such militia and volunteers, as provided for in the preceding section, they shall be mustered and paid as often and in the same manner as the regular troops; but when the said militia or volunteers are about to be discharged, they shall be mustered by an inspector general, or assistant inspector, or some other duly authorized officer of the regular troops, who shall at the same time inspect the arms and accoutrements in their possession, in order to ascertain if any loss or damage has accrued to them whilst in their possession, either by negligence or carelessness, and if any, shall charge the amount of said loss or damage, according to the rates established by the Ordnance department, to each individual opposite to his name on the muster-roll, which amount the paymaster authorized to pay them shall deduct from the pay due each individual at the time of their discharge. And it shall be the duty of the inspecting officer, at the time of muster and inspection for discharge, to receive the arms and accoutrements, ordnance and ordnance stores, in the possession of the regiment, battalion, company or detachment, and to give duplicate receipts for the same to the commander thereof, in order that he may settle his accounts with the Ordnance department.

SECTION 3. *Be it further enacted,* That no payment shall be made to any militia or volunteers called into the service of the United States, whose term of service has expired, or who may from other causes be discharged by any paymaster, except they have been mustered, and their arms and accoutrements

delivered up, as set forth in the preceding section, unless they were absent by reason of sickness or some other justifiable cause at the time of the muster and inspection for discharge; and in such case they shall produce receipts to the paymaster that they have deposited their arms and accoutrements with some officer of the regular troops, who shall state in the receipt the amount of loss or damage (if any has occurred whilst in their possession) according to the rates established by the Ordnance department, which amount the paymaster shall deduct from the pay due them at the time of their discharge.

SECTION 4. *Be it further enacted*, That in all cases where arms, accoutrements, ordnance, and ordnance stores issued to any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier of the militia or volunteers called into the service of the United States, it shall appear to the satisfaction of the inspecting officer that any part of the arms, accoutrements, ordnance, and ordnance stores thus issued were lost, destroyed, or damaged by unavoidable circumstances, he shall so enter it upon the muster-roll, which shall be sufficient to relieve the individual thus charged from all loss or damage.

SECTION 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is authorized to appoint from the army two assistant inspectors, each with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a lieutenant colonel of cavalry, and two assistants inspectors, each with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a major of cavalry, to aid in the performance of the duties required by this law.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, May 30, 1836.

SIR: I have examined the bill referred to me from the Senate, to regulate the inspection, mustering, and paying the militia and volunteers called into the service of the United States, and have the honor to make the following report:

Hitherto most of the dissatisfaction and complaints of the militia and volunteers called into the service of the United States have been caused in a great degree by an almost total neglect of organization, mustering, arming, and equipping, and finally discharging them from the service without paying them for the time they had served. Such a course, it must be obvious to every man of reflection, is well calculated not only to produce great discontent and dissatisfaction, but a disgust for the service, and to those who would, under such circumstances, compel them to encounter the dangers and hardships of a campaign against savages.

The bill referred to provides a remedy for these evils, and will, I think, in future, prevent those complaints which, at this time, appear to pervade the southern country, in consequence of the militia and volunteers, who served in the recent campaign in Florida, having been discharged without pay or compensation for the time they had served. The bill provides for the inspection, mustering, arming, equipping, and paying of the volunteers and militia called into the service of the United States. It also directs how they shall be received and when they shall be discharged, and to whom and in what manner they shall deliver up their arms.

The officers of volunteers or militia generally have little or no experience in the organization, inspecting, or mustering of troops; this service, therefore, should be performed by experienced officers appointed for that purpose. Hence the necessity of four assistant inspectors to be added to the inspector's department, to be taken from experienced officers of the army to aid in the discharge of those duties.

Lest it may be supposed that the duties required may be discharged by officers detailed from the army, I would remark that the number taken from the army for the departments of quartermaster general, commissary general of subsistence, engineers, and ordnance, is so great that scarcely a sufficient number are left to perform the ordinary duties of a garrison, much less to carry on an active campaign. The services, however, required are too important to be discharged by detail. It would require the active and constant attention of experienced officers, who, if they discharge them properly, would have no leisure to perform other duties. Besides inspecting and mustering the troops, it should be made the duty of the inspecting officers to see that the volunteers and militia were properly armed and equipped for service, and, when discharged, that their arms and equipments should be returned and properly taken care of. This would be indispensable if we would prevent an unnecessary waste and destruction of public property, which has never failed to take place when militia or volunteers have been called into the service of the United States. By adopting the bill under consideration, the saving to the United States, independent of the efficiency, satisfaction and contentment which the troops would derive from it, would, I am confident, be more than one hundred times the expense. Again, it would, beyond all doubt, prevent the usual practice, after the militia and volunteers have been discharged, of petitioning Congress for their pay whilst in service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL, *Brigadier General, United States Army.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 687.

[1ST SESSION.]

CAUSES OF INDIAN HOSTILITIES IN FLORIDA; INSTRUCTIONS TO BREVET MAJOR GENERAL T. S. JESUP FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE CREEKS, ETC.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JUNE 2, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 31, 1836

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the Committee of Ways and Means, extracts of the instructions to General Jesup, and of a letter of Governor Schley, relating to the removal of the Creek Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War.*

Hon. C. C. CAMBRELENG, *Chairman Committee of Ways and Means, House of Reps.*

Extract from the instructions to Brevet Major General T. S. Jesup, dated War Department, May 19, 1836.

The President has been desirous of ascertaining what frauds have been committed upon the Indians in the sale of their lands, with a view to remedy the evil as far as possible. But this effort, a succinct account of which will be communicated to you by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has been now stopped by war. It is still, however, desirable that the friendly part of the Creeks, if in fact any of them should remain friendly, should be relieved from the embarrassments under which they have labored with respect to their lands.

I enclose the copy of a letter from Captain Page, by which you will perceive the views of that officer on the subject, and the proposition made by the Upper Creeks. This proposition has been approved, and Captain Page advised of the fact; so far, therefore, as any part of the division of the Creeks shall remain peaceable, you are authorized to sanction the proceeding recommended. But whatever is done must be done without delay, for it is very important that these people should be immediately sent off.

You will assure them that the government is anxious to do them justice, and that the claims of those who remain at peace and remove to the country west of the Mississippi will be duly attended to. A descriptive roll of all these persons will be taken, in order to determine their cases hereafter.

It is impossible, for the want of time, to cause abstracts to be prepared, showing the sales that have been made by the Creek Indians, and therefore no directions can be given for any definite proceedings upon that subject. There is no objection, however, in the cases of these friendly Indians, to permitting them to sell, agreeably to the established regulations, a copy of which you will herewith receive, if the purchaser can satisfy himself that no contract has been heretofore made for the sale of the lands. But if this is done, he must do it upon his own responsibility; for, if a previous valid contract has been entered into, the first purchaser must hold the land.

If the arrangement stated by Captain Page should take effect, you are authorized to select a competent officer, should the Indians desire it, to see that justice is done, and also to appoint a certifying agent to certify contracts, should any be entered into, as above mentioned. His duties and compensation will be governed by the prescribed regulations.

If, however, these matters cannot be satisfactorily arranged, previous to the departure of the Indians, you will assure the friendly disposed part of them that measures will be taken as early as practicable to see that justice is done them, and that the land shall be disposed of at its fair value, and the proceeds paid over to them. The moment the annuity bill passes, arrangements will be made for paying to the peaceable Creeks their just proportion of it.

HEADQUARTERS, *Georgia, Milledgeville, May 17, 1836.*

SIR: In the letter I had the honor of addressing you on the 12th instant, I stated to you that the Creeks were hostile, and that the situation of the inhabitants on both sides of the Chattahoochee was extremely distressing. Since then I have received several expresses giving further accounts of the war, and this morning I am informed that the Indians have penetrated into Georgia, burnt Roanoke, and captured two steamboats on the Chattahoochee, one at Roanoke, and the other about three miles below Columbus. A great many persons in Alabama have been murdered, and all who could have fled to Georgia. Thus far I had been acting on the defensive; but as soon as I can assemble a sufficient force, which I am endeavoring to do by ordering to the scene of action all the volunteer companies within a reasonable distance, I shall cross the river and carry the war into the enemy's country. We are in a bad condition for want of arms and ammunition. All or nearly all we have at this place were taken to Florida by the troops, and have not been returned. As the Creeks are now in a state of open and offensive war, it is feared that the Seminoles and the Cherokees may join them, and that we shall have a general and extended war. If you can do anything for the people on the frontier, it should be done quickly; there is no time to lose. I have no money to buy provisions for the militia, unless I can borrow from the banks. I cannot draw from the treasury of Georgia, unless an appropriation is made by law. The small contingent fund of twenty thousand dollars, under my control, has been nearly exhausted. If, therefore, it be in your power to do so, I would be glad you would send me fifty or one hundred thousand dollars. Be assured, sir, that it will require this sum and a great deal more before this matter is settled. The Indians must now be conquered and sent to the west at the point of the bayonet.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM SCHLEY.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

Extracts of a letter from Governor William Schley, dated Milledgeville, May 12, 1836.

"These Indians must no longer be permitted to remain where they now are, to murder our people and destroy their property *ad libitum*. It is idle to talk of treaties and national faith with such savages. The proper course to adopt with them is to treat them as wards or children, and make them do that which is for their benefit and our safety."

"The Creeks are in a starving condition, and must be fed, where they now are, by the United States, or they must be killed or driven out of the country. There can be no peace or quiet for the inhabitants of either side of the Chattahoochee while they remain; and the laws of self-preservation will force Georgia and Alabama to rid themselves of this population, 'peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must.' The United States ought no longer to delay the employment of some effectual means to relieve us from these troublesome, murdering neighbors, and I hope the President will be able to find a sufficient justification in the present attitude of the Creeks to induce him to take the responsibility of doing so."

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 688.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON CLAIM OF GENERAL DANIEL PARKER FOR DOUBLE RATIONS, FUEL, AND QUARTERS,
AS ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL, AND AS PAYMASTER GENERAL OF THE
ARMY, AND FOR THREE MONTHS' EXTRA PAY AS A DISBANDED OFFICER.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JUNE 2, 1836.

Mr. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of General Daniel Parker, reported:

That the claimant was appointed adjutant and inspector general, under the act of the 3d March, 1813, with the rank, pay, and *emoluments* of a brigadier general, which office was abolished by the act of the 3d of March, 1815; but the President thinking the office necessary, provisionally retained him in the service; and Congress on the 24th of April, 1816, reversed that portion of the act of the 3d of March, 1813, which pertained to this office, and by the tenth section retained in the service such of the staff officers as had been provisionally retained by the President. General Parker continued to fill this office until the 1st of June, 1821, when the reduction of the army took place, at which time he was appointed paymaster general, the duties of which he continued to discharge until the close of the next session of Congress, when his name was not laid before the Senate, and his services terminated as a disbanded officer.

General Parker received his monthly pay while he discharged the duties of both offices, but he claims double rations from the 30th of September, 1818, to the 31st of May, 1821. Secondly, pay for fuel and quarters while he acted as adjutant and inspector general, and when paymaster general; and thirdly, three months' extra pay under the act of 1821, as a disbanded officer.

As to the first item, Paymaster Leslie paid him all he claimed, but the accounting officers refused on settlement to allow the same, and it was charged to General Parker's private account. Suit was brought for it in the District of Columbia, and finally decided in the Supreme Court against the claimant, on the ground that his case did not come within the rules and regulations of the War Department, and that this allowance had not been made him by the President; but the court say, "there can be no controversy about additional rations if the President makes the allowance, or the Secretary of War as his legitimate organ." This power is given to the President and Secretary by the 5th section of the act of the 16th March, 1802, which declares "to the commanding officer of each separate post such additional number of rations as the President of the United States shall from time to time direct, having respect to the special circumstances of each post." After the suit terminated against General Parker for want of Executive admission, he applied to the Secretary of War, who, in 1831, with the decision of the Supreme Court before him, made the following order, to wit: "General Parker was appointed adjutant and inspector general, in both of which capacities he acted. The law gave to this officer the pay and emoluments of brigadier general, the profits of the office were of course contingent. If a brigadier general received fuel and quarters, and double rations, so, too, should General Parker. Every brigadier in service did receive this allowance. Major Nourse and Colonel Jones, who performed the duties of the office since the reduction in 1821, also received double rations. Upon principles of equal justice, they should not and ought not to be denied to General Parker. J. H. EATON."

In pursuance of the above order the Second Auditor passed the suspended double rations from the 1st of October, 1818, to 31st May, 1821, \$2,337 60; but the Second Comptroller refused to sanction it. The question arises here, as to the power of the Secretary of War, under the act of the 16th March, 1802, to make such allowance. The language of the act is, that "the President shall have respect, in these allowances, to the special circumstances of each post." Is it not obvious that Congress intended that the President should examine each man's case separately, and compensate him according to the justice of his claim, or can it be pretended that the act only meant to give power to the Executive to prescribe general rules to embrace all officers; if so, why does it say he shall have special regard to the circumstances of each post? It is doubtful whether Congress ever intended by the act of 1802 to grant to him the power of prescribing general rules on this subject, for how could he have regard for each post without an examination into each man's case; and Congress show they had the same doubt, for by the act of the 24th of April, 1816, the ninth section of which is in this language: "That the several officers of the staff shall, respectively, receive the pay and emoluments, and retain all the privileges secured to the staff of the army, by the act of the 3d of March, 1813, and not incompatible with the provisions of this act; and that the regulations in force before the reduction of the army be recognized, as far as the same shall be found applicable to the service, subject, however, to such alteration as the Secretary of War may adopt, with the approbation of the President." The practice of the government has been to prescribe general rules as well as special, and to make them prospective as well as retrospective.

In 1826 Secretary Barbour allowed double rations to Colonel Jones, the adjutant general, which was paid. Why not do equal justice to the claimant under similar circumstances? But the Supreme Court have settled the principle involved in this item, in the following language: "There can be no controversy about additional rations if the President makes the allowance. He may issue the order himself, or it may be done by the Secretary of War with his approbation. The Secretary of War, as the legitimate organ of the President, under a general authority from him, may exercise the power, and make the allowance to officers having a separate command." This was the exposition of the Supreme Court on the fifth section of the act of 1802, above quoted. As to the item of fuel and quarters, the act of the 24th of April, 1816, established the regulations prescribed prior to that time, as far as the same were applicable to the service; subject, however, to such alterations as the Secretary of War may adopt, with the approbation of the President. The regulation of the 12th of May, 1818, is as follows: "Until otherwise ordered, the chief engineer, while resident at Washington, will be allowed at the rate of \$912 a year, in lieu of fuel and quarters; he will also receive double rations."

"The officers who compose the board of engineers will be allowed \$4 50 per day." On the 9th of February, 1829, General Porter made this indorsement: "This account being for personal allowances to

General Parker as an officer of the army in the regular course of service, it should be settled upon the principles observed in the settlement of other parallel cases at that time;" and on the 23d of February, 1829, the Second Comptroller made this decision: "In a conversation with the President and Secretary of War, with regard to the within claim for fuel and quarters, it was understood to be their opinion that, inasmuch as a similar claim had been allowed and paid, and made the basis of the present claim, it ought to be allowed; *it is therefore admitted.*" Mr. Hill confirmed this decision, October 9, 1829, and three other Secretaries ordered its payment, to wit: Randolph, October 8, 1830; Eaton, December 14, 1830; and Cass, July 3, 1834. There can be no doubt General Porter, although his language is ambiguous, intended by the above indorsement to allow General Parker's claim. He says, under said indorsement, "The disputed question in this case was understood to relate to the item of fuel and quarters alone, and of course the only one intended to be submitted;" and the late Comptroller Cutts says he made the allowance accordingly, after a conversation with the President and this same Secretary. This is an interpretation given immediately to his order, which makes his meaning clear and explicit; the other Comptroller and three Secretaries putting the same construction on it and confirming it, show that they so understood it. Four Attorneys General have decided that the decision of the Comptroller is conclusive, to wit: Wirt and Tancy, beyond even the reach of the Secretary of War, and two others, to wit: Berrien and Butler, make the same decision, except they say the Secretary of War can countermand the allowance if he chooses.

Is not the claimant, then, legally entitled to this item? He also claims fuel and quarters while paymaster general. Both his predecessor and successor received pay for this item, and the committee see no reason why claimant should not be entitled to the same for performing the same service.

He also claims three months' pay as a discharged officer, under the act of March 2, 1821.

The 13th section of this act provides "that there shall be allowed and paid to each commissioned officer who shall be discharged from the service of the United States in pursuance of this act, three months' pay, in addition to the pay and emoluments to which he may be entitled by law at the time of his discharge." This claim rests upon the point whether his discharge from the service of the United States was such as to entitle him to the three months' pay.

The committee is not disposed to think that the discharging of an officer from one commission and immediately bestowing upon him another is such a discharge as would give just claim to the three months' pay. But if an officer in being discharged is merely provisionally and temporarily arranged to another office, the committee is of opinion that he is in equity fully entitled to his three months' pay. It appears that the claimant was retained in service rather for the convenience of the government than for his own benefit, and that his appointment was temporary, and was not submitted to the Senate at its next session. His discharge was complete by the terms of the law, and if he had not been so provisionally retained no question could have been raised about the three months' pay. Under these circumstances, as he was merely provisionally retained in the service, the committee is decidedly of opinion that the same should be paid to the claimant.

And to enable the accounting officers of the Treasury Department to carry out the intention of this report, the committee submit a bill.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 689.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON AN INCREASE OF AND AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ORDNANCE CORPS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JUNE 3, 1836.

To the Senate:

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 27th ultimo, requesting the President to inform the Senate "whether any increase or improvement of organization is needed in the ordnance corps," I have the honor to state that I entertain no doubt of the propriety of increasing the corps, and that I concur in the plan proposed for this purpose in the accompanying report from the Secretary of War.

ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 2, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor to return the resolution of the Senate of the 27th ultimo, calling on you for information in regard to the propriety of an increase of the ordnance corps, and to transmit a report from the colonel of ordnance on the subject.

I am authorized to say that the Secretary of War believes an increase of that corps necessary and proper, and I have reason to believe that the organization recommended in Colonel Bonford's report would meet his views. It is proper, however, to state that this organization differs from that proposed in a letter from this department some days since to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate. In that it was proposed to add to the present corps ten first and ten second lieutenants. In this the proposition is to add two majors, ten first and ten second lieutenants.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. A. HARRIS, Acting Secretary of War.

The President of the United States.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, May 30, 1836.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 27th instant, calling upon the President of the United States "to inform the Senate whether any increase or improvement of organization is needed in the ordnance corps," and which has been referred by the War Department to this office, I have the honor to report that the entire force of this department is devoted to the arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the United States, under the act of Congress of 1808, in providing the armament of the fortifications of the country, in arming and equipping the regular troops, and at present in supplying the increased military force demanded for active service in the field.

For an efficient discharge of the foregoing duties the present strength of the department is found to be inadequate, and this deficiency will be rendered apparent by reference to former organizations.

The law of May 14, 1812, which originated the Ordnance department, provided for one commissary general, one assistant commissary general, four deputy commissaries, eight assistant deputy commissaries, and this number was increased in the subsequent year (August 2, 1813) by an addition of five captains. By the law of February 8, 1815, the corps was augmented to the number of forty-four officers, and this organization remained until, by the law of March 2, 1821, the Ordnance department was merged in the artillery, and its duties were performed by officers of that arm, under a system of details, until the passage of the law of April 5, 1832, when the defects of that system having been rendered fully apparent, the present organization, which gives to the department fourteen officers and the additional aid of selections of lieutenants from the artillery, went into operation.

A comparative statement of the duties and responsibilities of the officers of the department at the several periods heretofore named, with those they are at the present time charged with, would present conclusive evidence of the importance of an increase even greater than that proposed in the form of a bill which I shall have the honor to annex to this report.

In the early years of the existence of the Ordnance department the number of arsenals and amount of public property in them was comparatively limited; and although during the war the operations of the department were active and considerable, yet they were chiefly confined to preparations for the then existing emergency, without, as at present, looking to the future permanent defence and security of the country by an extensive provision of every description of arms and munitions.

The increased and still increasing number of arsenals, the armament of the forts, the militia, the volunteer forces, and the regular army, constitute a mass of duty requiring for its performance a corps of officers increased in a ratio corresponding with the magnitude of these important objects.

The present number of arsenals and ordnance stations amounts to twenty-two, and it is presumed that to this number several more will be added, the construction and subsequent command of which will increase the necessity for the proposed augmentation of officers through whom the large amount of money appropriated for this purpose will have to be disbursed.

The public property pertaining to the Ordnance department may be estimated at not less than \$20,000,000 in value, and this vast amount is increasing by the addition of the product of each annual appropriation.

The application of these appropriations and preservation of these products are duties which ought not to be intrusted to inexperienced hands; and the department is impressed with the importance of an addition to its present number of officers, to be legally and permanently attached, for the purpose of enabling it to conduct all its operations by those in whose skill and experience it might place the fullest confidence.

The extent of some of the commands and the execution of some of the duties of the department should be confided to the charge of officers possessing experience and rank commensurate with their importance; and any organization that should not increase the number of the higher or field grades, and thus place the ordnance on an equality in this respect with other staff departments of the army, would not, it is confidently believed, afford the means which are positively required to meet those great and increasing duties and responsibilities imposed by the condition and wants of the country.

The evident necessity for the number of field officers herein proposed will appear from the following plan for their disposition, viz:

One colonel, to command the department;

One lieutenant colonel and two majors, to be employed as inspectors of arsenals and armories, of cannon and foundries, and of small arms and military equipments; and

Two majors, to command the two principal arsenals of construction.

All the foregoing duties and commands are deemed to be fully equal in their importance and the responsibility involved to the duties and commands of officers of similar rank in the corps of engineers and in the line of the army.

Under the law of April 5, 1832, which authorizes the President of the United States to select from the regiments of artillery such number of lieutenants as may be necessary to aid in the performance of the duties of the Ordnance department, the several arsenals have been heretofore partially supplied with officers of that grade; but the recent and continued demand for these officers, caused by the more active operations of the regiments of artillery, has necessarily deprived the Ordnance department of the services of its assistants, at a moment, too, when its duties have become extremely active, arduous, and important.

The system, therefore, of *selection*, or detail, above alluded to, is, in its principle and operation, wholly unsuited to the wants of the service, and in its effect positively pernicious, inasmuch as a state of war, which increases the necessity for additional aid and exertion in the Ordnance department, produces the opposite result in a reduced force, and a consequent diminution of services.

This embarrassing state of things will, in a measurable degree, cease, in the event of a legal augmentation of the ordnance *proper*, as proposed in the present instance.

The additional field officers and subalterns will place at the disposal of the department an efficient and experienced number of officers, at all times adequate to the management of its great operations; and under the pressure arising from sudden or unexpected requisitions the energy of the department would no longer be crippled by the operation of a system which, at present, diminishes and seriously impairs it.

The immense amount and value of public property now confided to the control of the officers of the Ordnance department, and the importance of managing it with care and skill; the large annual appropriations for the service of the department, and the necessity for its judicious disbursement and application, are, in themselves, objects demanding a melioration of the present imperfect system, by substituting an

organized corps of officers, efficient in its numerical force and talents—a corps whose efforts shall be directed to its own reputation, and those great interests of the country which the law has confided to its management and care.

The officer of artillery detailed for temporary service in a department, the duties of which he is, in a great measure, unacquainted with, and in which he has no abiding personal interests, cannot be expected to evince that degree of enthusiastic devotion to duty which springs from an attachment to an institution, in the welfare and usefulness and *honor* of which individual reputation is deeply involved. His *own* corps is his favorite; and when detached for brief and uninteresting service, the detail may be acceded to, partially with a view to relief from the fatigues of the line, or else (as is known to have been the case) he yields to the order in direct opposition to his wishes.

In either event, the short term of his ordnance service is perhaps one of constant aversion, and not sufficiently durable to afford him the opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of the various duties of the department, without which (or even during the course of its acquisition) the services of an officer are far less valuable than constant experience and a direct interest in the corps would render them.

By the law of May 14, 1812, ordnance officers were allowed the rank and pay of infantry officers, with additional rations, and to captains, forage. The law of February 8, 1815, gave to all officers of the department the pay of dragoons, with the exception of forage to those below the rank of field officers.

The public duties of officers of ordnance require them to travel within limited circuits, to procure supplies, attend to the transportation of property, and for various other purposes; and the existing regulations not permitting a charge for transportation when the distance travelled is less than twenty miles, the expense of private horses employed in the public service is equivalent to a reduction in the pay of the officers thus situated. Under these circumstances, it would be but justice to place the officers of this corps upon an equality, as regards pay, with the dragoons.

The foregoing report is respectfully submitted, under a strong conviction of the importance of the proposed increase of the Ordnance department.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

G. BOMFORD, *Colonel of Ordnance.*

C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War.*

AN ACT providing for the increase of the Ordnance department.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to add to the Ordnance department, whenever he may deem it expedient to increase the same, two majors, ten first lieutenants, and ten second lieutenants, and that the pay and emoluments of the officers of the said department shall be the same as those allowed to the officers of the regiments of dragoons; and that they shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That so much of the fourth section of the act passed April 5, 1832, for the organization of the Ordnance department, as authorizes the officers of ordnance to receive the same pay and emoluments now allowed artillery officers, shall be construed to include the ten dollars per month additional pay to every officer in the actual command of a company, as compensation for the duties and responsibilities with respect to clothing, arms, and accoutrements of the company, under the authority of the second section of the act passed March 2, —, giving further compensation to the captains and subalterns of the army of the United States in certain cases: *Provided,* That the officers of the Ordnance department claiming the compensation for such duties and responsibilities shall have been actually in the command of enlisted men of the ordnance, and thereby incurred the aforesaid responsibilities.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That all officers and enlisted men of the Ordnance department shall be subject to the rules and articles of war.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That the compensation hereafter to be allowed to such ordnance storekeepers as shall be designated as paymasters shall not exceed the pay and allowances of captain of ordnance.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 690.

[1ST SESSION.]

CAUSES OF HOSTILITIES OF THE CREEK AND SEMINOLE INDIANS IN FLORIDA, AND INSTRUCTIONS TO AND CORRESPONDENCE WITH AGENTS AND OTHER PERSONS RELATIVE TO THEIR REMOVAL TO THE WEST.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JUNE 3, 1836.

To the House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a supplemental report from the War Department, in answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 21st ultimo, calling for information respecting the causes of the Seminole hostilities and the measures taken to suppress them.

ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, June 3, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 3, 1836.*

I have the honor to lay before you reports from the Commissary General of Subsistence, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in further compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of May 21, and in accordance with the intimation in the letter from this department to yourself of May 26.

It is believed that these papers, with the documents heretofore transmitted, embrace the information possessed by this department respecting the causes of the Seminole difficulties and the measures taken to suppress them.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War.*

The PRESIDENT of the *United States.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office Indian Affairs, June 3, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit copies of correspondence in this office upon the subject of Seminole affairs, in further answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 21st ultimo.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELBERT HERRING.

C. A. HARRIS, Esq., *Acting Secretary of War.*

[Extract.]

"WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office Indian Affairs, May 13, 1836.*

"SIR: I am instructed by the Secretary of War to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th ultimo with the enclosed report.

"It is understood from your report that the negroes claimed by John Milton rightfully belong to Econchattamico, and that they have been taken from him wrongfully by Robinson, against whom two indictments have been found.

"I am instructed to say, in order to prevent any misapprehension, that any legal proceedings that are instituted must be considered and conducted as they would be against a citizen of the Territory for a similar offence, and that the expenses will not be properly chargeable to the Indian department."

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, *Tallahassee, Florida, August 4, 1832.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ultimo, enclosing a copy of a communication from the War Department to Colonel Gadsden, relating to the purchase of the lands of the Apalachicola Indians, &c. Colonel Gadsden is daily expected in this city, and I hope he may be able to go on and fully consummate the business he has hitherto so faithfully and successfully transacted. If, however, he should not be able to prosecute it further, the instructions of the department will be obeyed by me to the best of my ability.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM P. DUVAL.

Hon LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

TERRITORY OF FLORIDA, *Tallahassee, January 20, 1834.*

SIR: In pursuance of your instructions of the 10th instant, I immediately set out to visit the bands of Indians on the Apalachicola river. On my way I met the northern stage, with the Indian boys we expected from Washington city a passenger. On my arrival at Mount Vernon, I was informed that the other five boys from the Choctaw academy had preceded me a few hours on their way to the sub-agent, which determined me to change my previous intention of visiting the lower or Blountstown first, as I was desirous to make an impression on the parents favorable to the proposed return of their children to the academy in Kentucky before a settled opposition to that proposition could be matured. Pursuant to that object I visited Vacca Pichassie's reserve, and despatched runners to summon the interpreters, John Blunt, Davy Elliott, and Econchattamico, to meet me there on the succeeding day, as that was the most convenient point anywhere near central. I could not prevail on Blunt to let his son, with two other boys, who are subject to his and Davy Elliott's control, return to school. Relative to Vacca Pichassie's son, and the two other boys from that chief's town, I had but little difficulty. By addressing to Vacca Pichassie and Econchattamico arguments which I thought best calculated for effect, I readily interested them, and, aided by them, finally succeeded in obtaining the original number sent from the Seminole or Florida Indians to the institution in Kentucky. I should much regret the return from school of the boys who are now on their way back to Kentucky, were it not for the strikingly happy effect which their presence and improvement produced upon the Indians generally, especially the parents and friends of the boys, exciting very favorable impressions of the parental kindness of the government and the importance of education.

On delivering Blunt's son to him, with the other boys connected with his band, I told him that as the government had incurred considerable expense and trouble to leave him without a pretext for further delay, he would not be indulged in any unnecessary delay of the departure of himself and band for their intended new abode; and I called upon him to assign an early day for the commencement of his emigration. I expect his arrival here in the course of this and the ensuing week, to consult with you and myself relative to conclusive arrangements connected with his intended emigration, at which time, according to an expressed understanding, his family, property, and people, will be on their way down the Apalachicola river and bay to a designated point, where I am to meet them for the purpose of carrying the stipulations of the treaty with him and Davy Elliott into full and final effect.

In addition to the round sum of \$13,000, the United States stipulated to pay to them a certain portion of the annuity due, or to fall due, to the Florida Indians. I have no funds within my control applicable to the latter object. Deeply impressed by information derived from Judge Pope, the sub-agent, and from other sources, I am compelled to fear that a systematic plan is matured to rob Blunt on his passage. The sub-agent informed me that the lawless freebooter Stafford, who robbed Blunt some time ago, has been heard to say that Blunt should not escape with his life and money; and the sub-agent, with others, express a confident belief that such an attempt will be made. The deep impression on Blunt's mind that the attempt will be made, induces, in part, his intended visit to you, in the hope that you will be able to afford him some protection until he reaches a point beyond the region of danger.

Blunt and Elliott stipulated for the removal of two hundred and fifty-six persons. Of that number some have died, some have fled to the Creek and Seminole nations, while there are some, I fear, who will give us some trouble before we get them off. Out of these facts arises a question which I beg leave to submit to your excellency. Bearing in mind that a portion of the thirteen thousand dollars which the United States stipulated to pay to Blunt and Elliott, (three thousand dollars of which was paid at the conclusion of the treaty, and ten thousand to be paid when they commence removing,) was in consideration of the relinquishment of their reserve to the United States, what proportion of the whole amount shall be paid to them? Justice, it seems to me, requires that the whole amount of the value of the land, as estimated at the conclusion of the treaty, (which Colonel Gadsden informs me was six thousand dollars,) should be paid to them, as on their removal the United States will come into immediate and undisputed possession; and as death has more effectually relieved the United States from the incumbrance of those who died than the commencement of their emigration were they living could possibly do, it seems to me that no deduction should be made for them. If I am right in this, then the only and true question is, shall a deduction be made from the remaining seven thousand dollars for those who have fled to the Creek and Seminole nations, in the proportion they bear to the two hundred and fifty-six? Do me the favor to advise me upon the subject.

You are aware that a claim adverse to Eeunchattamico's has been exhibited for a considerable number of slaves now in that chief's possession, and that the question of *right* has, in pursuance of instructions from the Department of War, been referred to Judge Cameron. The question is still pending, and yet the impatient avarice of the adverse claimants prompts them frequently to disturb the old chief in his possession of the slaves in question. I was informed by the sub-agent that Eeunchattamico sent a runner for him not long since; that he immediately repaired to the old chief's town, where he arrived in the night, and found the Indians and negroes greatly excited and in arms, and that very soon thereafter Vacca Pechassie, with fifteen or more of his warriors in arms, arrived for the purpose of aiding in resistance of a threatened violent attempt to force the slaves out of Eeunchattamico's possession. Persons interested in the adverse claim were frequently seen hovering about the reserve, and the chief was informed that attempts had been made to bribe commanders of steamboats on the river to aid in accomplishing the capture of the slaves, but that, to the credit of those commanders, they refused to lend their aid to such a purpose. Eeunchattamico informed me, when I visited his town a few days ago, that the principal adverse claimant, Colonel Milton, left there not more than thirty minutes before my arrival. Under such circumstances, I could but approve the order given by the sub-agent to Eeunchattamico, to defend his property by force, should a violent attempt be made to arrest it from him, but to be very cautious not to commit any wanton aggression. Eeunchattamico asked me what could be done to secure him and his property against such threatened aggression? I took much pains in portraying to him his situation. I pointed to the river Chattahoochee, forming the eastern boundary of his reserve, reminded him that a step from his reserve on the water would land him in Georgia; that twelve or fifteen miles north of his reserve would reach the State of Alabama, circumstances very favorable to the objects of his enemies, as by getting the negroes on the water they could baffle all pursuit by alternately landing on the Alabama shore and re-embarking on the river, and thus elude the authority to arrest them from one or the other of those States. That although I could not recall the order given by the sub-agent, authorizing him to defend by force his property, when violently assailed, as I considered that a reasonable and natural right, yet it must be obvious to him that if an affray should occur, resulting in loss of life, that it would be very difficult, under the circumstances by which he is surrounded, to justify himself in a court of justice, so as to avoid a forfeiture of his reserve according to the terms of the treaty.

That a decision of the court in his favor on the question of claim, (and there seems to be no doubt of that, as the question is already settled by the decision in Mrs. Cook's case,) will afford him but limited protection, if the adverse claimants are resolved, as they seem to be, to gain possession of the slaves, right or wrong. That, for the purpose of arriving at a safe conclusion as to the plan best calculated to relieve him from anxiety and secure his rights, he ought to bear in mind that, according to the terms of the treaty, he, with his people, will in three years from the date of the treaty be subjected to the jurisdiction of the Territory, and that all other protection will then be withdrawn from them, unless he should determine before the expiration of that period to relinquish his reserve and emigrate with the Seminole Indians beyond the Mississippi river. That if he, with his people, should remain on his reserve beyond that period, it was not difficult for him to imagine what his fate will be, with no other protection than will be afforded by the laws of the Territory, as often administered by his white neighbors, who may feel that they have an interest which conflicts with his rights, when he reflects that, aided as we now are by the laws of the Territory, the superintendent and agents of Indian affairs cannot effectually protect him. I told him that he knows I am his friend; that it is my official duty to protect the rights of the Indians, a duty which I labor to perform punctiliously, especially because the best feelings of my heart prompts me to do so, and that I will afford him all the protection in my power; but that, situated as I am, my point of location, the agency in the Seminole country, remote from him two hundred and fifty miles, and much of my time absent under instructions on business connected with my office, it is utterly out of my power to afford him that protection which my inclination prompts me to afford, and which his perilous situation requires. That were he with his people at or near the agency he would be safe; for if, at any time his negroes or a part of them should be forced off, he would have my aid when at the agency, and the aid of Captain Graham and the troops at Camp King to pursue them, and that, under such circumstances, the arrest of the intruders would be inevitable, as in any direction from the agency, except seaward, the Territory extends more than one hundred miles. That I was not authorized to make even these suggestions by anything but a sense of duty, and with a view to his protection; and that I knew of no place so likely to afford him efficient protection. That I would leave him to reflect upon the importance of surrendering his reserve to the United States and removing immediately to the neighborhood of the agency under

stipulations to emigrate with the Seminole Indians. That if he should conclude to do so, let me know as quick as possible, as there was no time to lose, and I would write to the Secretary of War upon the subject. He replied that he saw my suggestions were reasonable, and knew them to be well founded. That he had confidence in me, and was satisfied that I am a friend to him and his people. That he was glad I had presented the subject to him, for that he had already begun to think that his only safety was in removal. That the great difficulty was, removing at this late period of the year, as by the time he could reach the agency and get land cleared to cultivate it would be too late to plant; and that he was apprehensive that he would be harassed by his enemies on his journey, unless he should be well protected. I told him then that I had, as I was informed by you, the right to use the plantation connected with the agency for my personal benefit; that you had promised me the privilege of returning to Georgia for the purpose of moving my family to the agency in time to make a crop; but apprehensive, as I was compelled to be, of the great danger he was in of losing his property, if he would come to the conclusion to make the arrangement, and the government should sanction it, I would give up to him and his people the plantation at the agency, containing two hundred and perhaps more than two hundred acres of good land, which would enable him to make a good crop, and that I would remain and personally superintend his removal, provided a proper allowance should be made to me. He then expressed much anxiety for me to address his people upon the subject. I told him that I expected to be in his neighborhood again in a few days, and would then comply with his request; and I impressed on him the importance of so managing the matter as not to let an idea get abroad that he was thinking of removing, for it might have the effect to induce his opponents to make a desperate attempt to get possession of his property.

With the foregoing facts I submit to your excellency the propriety of immediately writing to the Department of War for definite instructions upon the subject. By the treaty the chief has the right to surrender his reserve, and claim of the United States \$3,000 at any time within the three years, and he has the additional right to hold in perpetuity. The question thence arises, what shall be given him, in addition to his \$3,000, as a consideration for his relinquishment of his reserve, which will include a surrender of the latter right? On the subject of compensation it would have been improper for me to have made a suggestion to him; I was therefore silent upon that point. If the present opportunity is to be made available, I submit to you that there is not a day to spare.

Should we succeed with Eeonehattamico, Vacca Pechassie will, ere long, follow in his train.

The eight Indian boys whom I have selected for the Choctaw academy, with the five horses and trappings used in the transportation of the Indian boys who have recently arrived from Kentucky, are here subject to your order. Mr. James Henderson, who accompanied the boys from Kentucky, is also with me.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your excellency's obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON, *Agent for Florida Indians.*

His Excellency WM. P. DUVAL.

FLORIDA, *Seminole Agency, December 21, 1833.*

John Winslett, a white man, citizen of the Creek nation, west of the Mississippi, but for some months past located in the Seminole nation in the transaction of business, makes the following statement on oath:

That having started in pursuit of three negroes who have been lately seen in this nation, who lately ran off from Mr. James A. Everett, of Georgia, and having arrived in the neighborhood of Tampa Bay, he was there told it would not be safe to pursue them much further without force; that a band of desperadoes, runaways, murderers, and thieves, (negroes and Indians, a majority runaway slaves,) are located on an island thought to be southeast from Charlotte's Harbor, the island said to be about a mile in length.

This information he received from Indians and negroes who said they had seen the settlement, and they had no doubt that the negroes alluded to had gone to that settlement. That the informants of said Winslett added that there is another settlement of lawless persons (Indians and absconded slaves) on a creek between Manatia river and Charlotte's Harbor, some miles west of the latter.

This settlement, like the other referred to, is without the Indian boundary. He says that he critically understands the Creek language, which is the language spoken in this nation.

That he carefully examined his informants, and did not misunderstand them.

JOHN WINSLETT.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 21st day of December, 1833.

AUGUSTUS STEELE, *J. P.*

TALLAHASSEE, *January 1, 1834.*

Sir: In obedience to your instructions of the 23d of November last, I proceeded to the Seminole agency, and took possession of the office, with all the records and papers which I there found deposited.

Informed that the Indians from Blount's and Davy's towns, who were included in the stipulations by which those chiefs and their band are bound to emigrate, were with Fucee Lusta Hajo, a chief of the Seminole tribe, and that the Indians were generally out on their hunting expedition, I set out from the agency on an excursion through the nation, for the double purpose of ordering those Indians to return to their towns on the Apalachicola in time to emigrate with Blount and Davy, and to impress on the Indians generally, and the chiefs especially, the necessity of early preparation for their contemplated removal to the west, (as instructed by you,) as well as to ascertain more satisfactorily the temper of the Indians relative to their intended emigration, with their present general condition.

I met Fucee Lusta Hajo at Tampa Bay, to whom I explained the propriety and necessity of his ordering the Indians from Blount's and Davy's towns, who were then with him, back to their towns. He manifested a temperate and respectful reluctance to do so, as one of them is his brother. I made him

understand that I properly appreciated the natural sentiment which would dispose him to indulge his brother, but that his brother having assented to the treaty was bound by it, and that I called upon him to act not as a man, but as a chief; and that if he was not capable of acting up to the dignity of his station he was unfit for it: that as, in all things, he required of the President a strict compliance with his promises, so I, as agent for the Indians, under the President, required of him a prompt and faithful discharge of his duties as a chief. He told me it should be done.

I saw but few of the chiefs or Indians, as they were generally out hunting. To the extent of my opportunity I urged the necessity of their making early preparations for their removal. I am informed that many of them (including the principal chief, Miconuppe,) are opposed to their contemplated removal. Many, including the Chew Gochatta and Peas creek Indians, are favorable to the proposed emigration. Others it is thought hesitate to decide in favor of emigration because they dread consequences personal to themselves, which, as it is said, have been threatened by those the most hostile to their removal.

The principal causes which operate to cherish this feeling hostile to emigration are, first, the fear that their reunion with the Creeks, which will subject them to the government and control of the Creek national council, will be a surrender of a large negro property, now held by those people, to the Creeks, as an antagonistic claimant. Secondly, the influence which the traders, whiskey dealers, and swindlers, hovering on and all around the Indian border, have acquired and exert over the poor deluded Indians. These illicit traders calculate upon the improvidence of the Indian. They know that he will exchange his last grain of corn for whiskey, and when the results of his honest labor are thus exhausted, some of them, as I am told, encourage him to steal, by purchasing from him cowhides with the brands cut out; and to swell their disgraceful profits, their grasping avarice, and the convenience of pond water, tempts them to make two barrels of whiskey out of one. They are thus reaping a golden harvest, which will be blasted by the removal of the Indians. Hence their efforts (if any) to excite Indian hostility to emigration.

A third cause of hostility to emigration is the influence which it is said the negroes, the very slaves in the nation, have over the Indians. The negroes are more provident than the Indians. They not only often feed the hungry Indian, but having the means, they introduce by stealth into the nation sometimes considerable quantities of whiskey, which enables them, while they derive a profit from the sale of it, to gratify the vitiated and intemperate appetite of the Indian.

This gives them a controlling influence over him. They are opposed to the emigration of the Indians, because the peculiar character and localities of the country eminently favor their clandestine traffic, and because they therefore imagine their condition will not be bettered by the change.

I am informed there is a settlement on an island not far southeast of Charlotte's Harbor, composed of negroes, Indians, and Spaniards—a lawless, motley crew; and that there is a similar settlement on the main, in the section of country connected with that harbor, in relation to which I enclose you the affidavit of John Winslett. These settlements, it is supposed, are composed of runaway slaves and refugees from justice, who may well consider a maintenance of the Seminole tribe, in its present location, their greatest and perhaps only security against apprehension.

Under such circumstances, it is but reasonable to suppose that they leave nothing unattempted to induce the Indians to oppose emigration. They form, perhaps, a medium of intercourse between the clandestine Spanish trader, from the Island of Cuba, and the Indians, which is calculated to give those lawless bands an imposing influence over the Indians. This may therefore be considered a fourth cause of the hostility of the Indians to emigration.

The Creek Indian claim to negroes now in the possession of the Seminole Indians, which is supposed to be the first cause of hostility to the emigration of the latter tribe, grows out of the treaty of 1821 between the United States and the former. The United States, by that treaty, stipulated to pay to citizens of Georgia a sum not exceeding \$250,000 (part of the consideration for territory ceded by that tribe to the United States) in satisfaction of the claims of those citizens against that tribe for property destroyed and captured or carried away by those Indians prior to the year 1802. These claims were, by commissioners appointed on the part of Georgia and the negotiating Indians, referred by agreement to the adjudication of the President of the United States, and the Georgia commissioners relinquished all claims of citizens of Georgia against that tribe. The President, in the adjudication of those claims, adopted a rule of construction which rejected all claims, founded upon the destruction of property, with the claims for the increase of slave property and interest, notwithstanding the agreement clearly providing for an allowance of claims for property destroyed. Under the operation of the rule of construction alluded to, a sum very little exceeding \$100,000 was allowed to the Georgia claimants, leaving a balance of the \$250,000 of near \$150,000. Georgia insists upon an allowance of those claims, which, as a representative of that State, I have often urged, and still think were improperly rejected. The Creek tribe of Indians have, in form, claimed that balance as due to them, and, notwithstanding the question is still undecided by Congress, they have an agent now in the Seminole country urging the claim of the Creeks to negroes, or their descendants, which formed a part of the consideration for which the Creeks consented to pay the \$250,000 to the Georgia claimants. As it would be difficult, not to say impossible, to prove that the negroes claimed by the Creeks, now in possession of the Seminole Indians, are the identical negroes, or their descendants, forming in whole or in part the consideration for which the allowance of something upwards of \$100,000 of the \$250,000, set apart by the treaty, has already been made by the President, I cannot conceive that the Creeks can be supposed to have a fair claim to them.

It seems to me important that Congress should decide the question of claim made by Georgia; and if the result shall be (as it is apprehended it will be) that the claims of the citizens of Georgia are finally allowed, according to the agreement, and the balance of the \$250,000 applied, as it would be, to their final payment, then the Creek nation might, with some grace, prefer a claim to any negroes, or their descendants, which formed a part of the consideration for which the \$250,000 shall have been paid.

Even in that case the identity of the negroes should be proved; and still there would remain a question to be settled, whether the Creek Indians have not, according to their laws or customs, conceded to the present holders of those negroes, or their ancestors, the right to possess them. I therefore submit to your excellency not only the importance of some final action of Congress upon the question, but the policy of conclusively quieting the Creek claim, so as to leave these Indians forever at rest upon the subject. Should this be thought expedient, permit me to suggest the propriety of so connecting the compromise with the emigration of this tribe, as to operate as an additional inducement. To counteract the second cause of hostility to emigration, and correct the evil thence arising to the Indians, I have submitted to the Department of War the project of a law to be passed by the legislative council of the Territory, and if approved, I have requested that it be transmitted, with such corrections as the department may suggest,

to your excellency or myself, in time to be presented to the council at their next annual session; but the arrivals of the mail at the agency are so irregular, and so far between, that I, after writing, brought the communication with me to this place, as being the plan most likely to give it a speedy conveyance. It is hoped, however, that an answer may be received in time. There were some two or three prosecutions instituted in Alachua court against individuals, charging a violation of a law of the Territory, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians. On my way to this place I arrived at Newnauville on the day that the court should have commenced its session, where I remained the greater part of two days, in the hope that the court might be induced to dispose of those prosecutions. I was the more anxious they should be disposed of immediately, because I found an opinion prevailed that, in the enactment of that law, the council transcended its powers, and had trenched upon the rights and power of Congress. I therefore considered it all important that the validity of the act should be tested, and, if sustained, examples under it given to the public; if set aside, then look to Congress for efficient restraints upon the licentiousness of the white inhabitants upon the Indian border.

I was constrained to come on to this place, as your instructions required me to be here by this day, and the judge not having arrived before I left, I am unable to form a conjecture as to the issue of the prosecutions alluded to. If the decision of the court invalidates the act, (which I think barely possible,) the impropriety of a submission to the council of the project which I have suggested will no longer be a question. If the decision of the court sustains the act, thereby justifying a submission of the new project to the council, that body may hesitate to adopt it. I regret, therefore, that I have, inadvertently, left behind me a copy of that new plan which I did intend to enclose herewith, for the purpose of submitting to your excellency, whether or not it will be good policy, in either case, to ask of Congress the aid of an enactment embodying the restraints provided in that plan. Without the aid of some such enactment, it appears to me to be utterly impossible to suppress the disgraceful and disastrous traffic complained of, as there are but few settlers on or near the Indian boundary, and a majority of them engaged in the traffic. On the Indian boundary, running parallel with the gulf coast, there are no settlements. There are none between that boundary and the coast. There are many secluded inlets through that part of the coast into the Indian country, by which the lawless trader can, and I am told often does, enter the Indian country. Does the agent possess the power to order white persons out of the nation for misconduct? If he does, why may he not exert the same power over free persons of color, other than Indians and mixed bloods? Have they greater rights in the nation than white persons? If not, has the agent the power to order such out of the nation for misconduct? If he has, and the proposed project should become a law, the third cause of hostility among the Indians to emigration may be thereby removed.

The removal of the fourth case, if it does exist, can be effected by means which the War and Navy Departments can most aptly suggest.

I herewith submit to you copies of two receipts given by my predecessor to two individuals acknowledging a balance due them, respectively, from the government, accompanied by a certificate acknowledging the claim of a third for the hire of horses used in the transportation of the exploring delegation, for your instructions and advice.

About this time a quarter salary falls due to the blacksmith, striker, and interpreter. There are no public funds in my control applicable to that object.

The prosecutions to which I have alluded above were instituted by Captain William Graham, in command at Camp King, during the absence of my predecessor from the agency. The district attorney was then absent from the Territory, and Captain Graham (as I think) wisely judging it of great importance that the act of the council should be fairly tested, and, if possible, sustained, employed Judge Smith to aid the prosecutions for a fee of twenty-five dollars. I cannot doubt that the department will justify the course adopted by Captain Graham by refunding to him that amount.

By the present post office arrangement the mail is due at Camp King, near the agency, once only in two weeks, and sometimes fails. The facility of more certain and frequent communication is obviously important.

I regret to inform you that old Hicks is dead. He died a few days before I left the agency. I shall here await your further instructions.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your excellency's obedient servant,
WILEY THOMPSON, *Agent for Florida Indians.*

His Excellency WILLIAM P. DUVAL.

List of copies of letters from William P. Duval to the War Department, transmitted to Congress in answer to a call from the House of Representatives of May 21, 1836.

Letter dated August 4, 1832; letter dated March 3, 1833; letter dated November 29, 1833; letter dated January 20, 1834; letter dated January 26, 1834.

Letters from the War Department to Governor Duval, transmitted to Congress in answer to a call from the House of Representatives of May 21, 1836.

Who from.	Date.
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	June 1, 1832.
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	July 10, 1832.
Acting Secretary of War.....	July 16, 1832.
Acting Secretary of War.....	August 21, 1832.
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	March 16, 1833.
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	February 21, 1834.
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	February 26, 1834.
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	March 10, 1834.

TALLAHASSEE, *March 3, 1833.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of my letter of 4th of February last to D. M. Sheffield, Indian sub-agent, and his report on the subjects mentioned in my letter to him. The outrage committed by some Indians from Alabama on the chief, William Blount, has arisen from the want of a sub-agent on the Apalachicola river. Blount and Cochran, two chiefs on that river, have sold to the United States the reservations of land held by them, and the Indians of their towns have sent out an exploring party beyond the Mississippi to select a place for their future settlement; until these people remove it is absolutely necessary that they and their property should be protected from injury. This cannot be effectually accomplished unless they have a sub-agent with them. I have recommended William Pope, esq., in whom the Indians have entire confidence; and, from his standing and intelligence, can afford them ample protection until they remove, which may be this next fall, or the autumn after, at furthest. The appointment, therefore, will be but temporary. I have employed the United States attorney, John H. Campbell, esq., to remove the white intruders from the Indian lands on the Apalachicola river, and to prosecute the lawless white men whose names are reported by the sub-agent.

In directing these measures I trust my conduct will meet the approval of the department, and that the attorney, Mr. Campbell, will receive a fair and just compensation for his services.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM P. DUVAL.

HOB. ELBERT HERRING, *Commissioner of the Indian Office.*TALLAHASSEE, *Indian Office, February 4, 1833.*

SIR: I have received information that the Indian chief, Colonel Blount, residing on the Apalachicola river, has been most cruelly and wantonly abused and beaten, and that some lawless white men took violent possession of one of the Indian towns, and the land that is reserved on which it stands by treaty for the Indians.

This outrage cannot be overlooked; the white men now in possession of the Indian reservation must be removed and punished. You will, therefore, call on John K. Campbell, esq., United States attorney for the middle district of Florida, for his advice as to the manner you shall legally proceed to have these intruders removed and punished. Take from the United States attorney written directions, which you will carefully and strictly pursue. The attorney will be allowed by the department a fair and adequate compensation for his services in advising and prosecuting these intruders. You will also inquire into and promptly report to me the facts in relation to the cruel treatment of the Indian chief, Blount, and by whom the outrage was committed; the names of the white men who took forcible possession of the Indian houses and lands, and those who now remain on the Indian reservation must also be reported. You will further inquire if any of the chiefs residing on the Apalachicola river have aided or given countenance to the inhuman treatment of Blount.

You will, without delay, proceed to execute the duties assigned to you.

I am, &c.,

WILLIAM P. DUVAL, *Superintendent Indian Affairs in Florida.*DAVID M. SHEFFIELD, Esq., *Sub-agent for the Florida Indians.*TALLAHASSEE, *February 23, 1833.*

SIR: In compliance with your orders of February 14, I have been to Blount's town, on the Apalachicola river, to inquire into the circumstances of the outrage and violence committed upon the person of Colonel Blount, &c. Blount informed me that he was beaten by a small party of Indians from Alabama, who came down to Davy's town and claimed Cochran's widow and her three children as their kindred and took them away, together with their cattle, hogs, &c.; they also took with them about twelve of Davy's young warriors.

The white persons trespassing upon the Indian reserve are Hugh Robinson, Silas Wood, and Jackson Wood, the former and the latter of whom have lately committed violence upon the person of several Indians belonging to Blount's town; and, in pursuance to the advice of John K. Campbell, esq., United States attorney for the middle district of Florida, I have caused Colonel Blount to go before the presiding justice of Fayette county and make two affidavits: the first setting forth the facts of the personal injury committed, and the other the trespass upon the land within the Indian reserve; upon which affidavits warrants will issue, and those persons be held to bail to appear and answer to the next term of the superior court of Fayette county.

I left notices with the magistrate to be served by the officer who served the warrants, directing those intruders to leave the Indian reserve in one day after the service of the notice; all of which proceedings are most respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant, &c.,

D. M. SHEFFIELD, *Sub-agent for the Florida Indians.*His Excellency WILLIAM P. DUVAL, *Superintendent Indian Affairs.*

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Proclamation by the acting governor of Florida and acting superintendent of Indian affairs therein.

Whereas Philip Oaks and George Stafford, of Fayette county, stand charged on oath with having, on or about the night of the 30th of April, 1833, unlawfully trespassed and intruded upon the reserve of Colonel John Blunt, head chief of the Indian town Iola, reserved to him by the United States in the

treaty of Camp Moultrie, and with having burglariously entered and broke into the house of said Blount, in said county, and feloniously took therefrom about seven hundred dollars in bank notes and specie, and also goods and wearing apparel of said Blount of the value of about three hundred dollars; and whereas said Oaks and Stafford having been arrested on said charge were, on failure to give bail, ordered to be committed to jail by a justice of the peace of said county on said charge, and having, while in charge of the officer conducting them to jail, forcibly broke and escaped from his custody, and being now running at large, as has been represented to me:

Now I do hereby offer the aforesaid reward of one hundred dollars for their apprehension and delivery in any safe jail of this Territory for trial on said charge; and all magistrates, peace officers, and all good citizens are earnestly enjoined to aid in the apprehension and safe-keeping of said Oaks and Stafford to answer to the same.

Given under my hand, at the city of Tallahassee, this 1st day of June, 1833, and of the independence of the United States the fifty-seventh year.

JAMES D. WESTCOTT, Jr.,

Acting Governor and Acting Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, *Indian Office*, November 23, 1833.

SIR: You will proceed from this place to the agency immediately, and take possession of the same, and all the books, papers, &c., in relation to Indian affairs.

It would be proper to impress on the chiefs the necessity of preparing, on their part, to execute the treaty lately made.

The Indians belonging to Blount's and Davy's towns who have gone down in the Seminole nation must be ordered back to their respective towns to emigrate with their chiefs.

It will be important that you should attend to the emigration of the Indians residing on the Apalachicola river; and after you have done what the situation of the business of the agency demands, you will report yourself here to the superintendent by the first of January next, when you will receive further instructions.

When ordered from your agency your expenses not to exceed \$3 per day while in actual employment.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. DUVAL.

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Agent for the Florida Indians.*

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, *Tallahassee*, November 29, 1833.

SIR: The communication from the department of the 31st ultimo has been received. Having been present at the treaty made with Blount and Davy, I recollect that the sum of three hundred dollars was stipulated to be paid to them, and I believe the commissioner did pay the amount, for the purpose of bearing the expense of an exploring party in the fall of 1832 or winter of 1833, who undertook to find some other country, out of the limits of the United States, as the future residence for the Indians belonging to the towns of Blount and Davy, on the Apalachicola river. Since my return home I have been made acquainted by Mr. Westcott, the acting governor, with the course he pursued in executing the treaty referred to. It appears that Blount, in May last, agreed to leave the United States by the 20th of July following; but before the time fixed for his departure arrived, he gave notice to the acting governor that he would not get off as he had promised, and set up a number of excuses.

He alleged his son and the other Indian boys at the school in Kentucky could not be left behind; that his Indians had run away, and refused to go with him, &c. The department, as I am informed, have been fully advised of all the particulars; since then, Mr. Westcott has been constant in his efforts to get them off, and has, I am happy to learn, finally succeeded in getting them again to agree to remove from the country in ten days after the arrival of the boys from Kentucky; and I hope that the department will direct that *all the boys* shall immediately be sent to Apalachicola, Blount's town. Exercising that discretion which was confided to him, Mr. Westcott, to promote the emigration of the Indians, after consulting with the agent, General Thompson, and the sub-agent, Mr. Pope, made a further advance to Blount and Davy of \$1,500. I am not aware of anything that can be done, nor can I at present suggest any course different from that pursued by the acting governor, and which he submitted to the department as being better calculated to effect the speedy execution of the treaty.

The legislature of the Territory commences its session the first Monday in January next. The executive will not have it in his power to leave the seat of government for some time. The agent, General Thompson, who is now at his post, has received orders to return to this place by the first of January next to attend to the execution of the treaty, and to enforce such orders or instructions as the department shall give to the superintendent. The most prompt attention will be paid to any instructions given by the department, and everything which the superintendent can do to meet the views of the government will most cheerfully be done.

I believe every particular in the instructions of the 31st ultimo had been performed by Mr. Westcott before its receipt, but they will again be repeated if necessary. In regard to the robbery of Blount, he, by the advice of Mr. Westcott, had previously appointed a Mr. Bell as his attorney to collect his evidence, &c., which, in addition to that previously transmitted by Mr. Westcott, will, I understand, be forwarded to the department in time for the action of Congress.

I am satisfied, from what Mr. Westcott says, no delay will take place on that ground. I trust the arrival of the Indian boys will not be delayed.

I have the honor to enclose a copy of my instructions to the agent, General Thompson, of the 23d instant.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DUVAL.

ELBERT HERRING, Esq., *Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington.*

TALLAHASSEE, *Indian Office, January 20, 1834.*

SIR: The Indian boy named in your letter of the 13th ultimo arrived here a few days since by the stage, and the next morning he was sent home to his parents under the care of Sub-Agent Sheffield.

The agent, General Thompson, had left this place three days before the boy's arrival, with a copy of your letter of the 13th ultimo, to procure the Indian boys from the academy in Kentucky. Since the agent's departure from Tallahassee, he has written to me announcing that the other five boys had been sent home from Kentucky, and were at the Apalachicola towns.

The person who came with them will be employed to take other boys back to Kentucky immediately. When General Thompson returns, I will draw on the department for such sum as may be necessary for the clothing and expenses of the boys and the person who shall take them in charge. I do not like to draw on the department, and hope in future, when funds are required here, they will be remitted in a check on the Bank of New Orleans.

I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of the agent, General Thompson, which deserves the attention of the department. That there are collections of runaway slaves, and Indians who are outlaws from their nation, there is no doubt. This was known to me as far back as the year 1828; and in my communications to the then Secretary of War, the subject was pressed upon the department, but no action was ever ordered on it.

If it is the intention of the government to remove, under the late treaty, a part of the Florida Indians, I would suggest the advantage of ordering a respectable military force for a time to Cantonment Brooke, at Tampa Bay. With every precaution and assistance of the department, the superintendent and agent will have much difficulty in carrying the treaty into effect. The traders, not licensed, are constantly interfering with the objects and views of the government, using every art to alarm the Indians and deter them from emigrating. The slaves belonging to the Indians have a controlling influence over their masters, and are utterly opposed to any change of residence. It will be best at once to adopt firm and decided measures, such as will demonstrate to the Indians the determination of the government to see the treaty justly and fairly, but promptly executed. This cannot be done until the bands of outlaws mentioned in the agent's report are arrested and broken up, for so long as they are permitted to remain, every Indian who is unwilling to emigrate will seek their protection and support. I trust that special instructions will be given to meet any state of things that may arise. As the agent is as yet but little known to or acquainted with the Indians, they may be instigated to rebel against his advice and authority. It may not be improper to remark, that all drafts sent to this superintendency should be on some bank in New Orleans, as they, from our course of commerce, can readily be cashed, when drafts on Mobile, Charleston, and Savannah, cannot be disposed of but at a discount, or at the expense of sending the agent to these points to receive the money.

All drafts will in future be handed over to the agent, who is the proper officer to make the disbursements.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DUVAL.

ELBERT HERRING, Esq., *Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

The draft received a few days since to meet the expenses of the fourth quarter of the last year for this superintendency did not include any allowance for Acting Sub-Agent Pope, or for the black and gun smith and striker at the agency, or to purchase iron and steel. The amount allowed for contingent expenses will not be sufficient to cover the travelling expenses incurred during the last year by the agent and sub-agent in the performance of duties at a distance from their posts. The accounts accompanying the agent's report, and the increased expenses of the officers in preparing the Indians to emigrate, (if this should take place,) may require the department to ask for an additional sum for this superintendency.

WM. P. DUVAL.

TALLAHASSEE, *January 26, 1834.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit you a report from the Indian agent to me, and as it is important that the department should possess accurate information in relation to the Indians here, I beg leave to call your attention specially to that part of the agent's report in which he speaks of the situation and wishes of Econchattamico, one of the Apalachicola chiefs. I recommend that he should be removed to the Seminole agency, as he is in danger of having property (slaves) stolen from him if he continues to reside at his present home; his removal will induce the two remaining chiefs to follow him in a short time. I trust that the department will enable me to meet the wishes of Econchattamico, and empower me also to embrace the earliest opportunity to close with the two remaining chiefs if they should be willing also to remove to the agency. This would at once relieve the department from much trouble and expense, as these chiefs on the Apalachicola river are so far distant from the agency. I have drawn a draft at sight on the Secretary of War, in favor of the cashier of the Central Bank of Florida, for six hundred dollars, or rather in favor of General Thompson, the agent, who has transferred the draft to the bank. I have expressed on the face of the draft that the fund out of which the six hundred dollars is to be paid is that set apart by the treaty of 1823, of Camp Moultrie, for educating the Indians.

Mr. Henderson, the young gentleman who had charge of the Indian boys lately arrived from the Choctaw academy, will return with eight boys by the first opportunity; he will travel by water.

I will again repeat that it is absolutely necessary, if the government contemplate the removal in the present year of that portion of the Seminole nation at the agency that have, by treaty, engaged to emigrate, that the most decisive course of action should be adopted. It is all important that at first the Indians may know that the government is determined on the prompt execution of the late treaty. I have many reasons to fear that unprincipled men have been and are yet secretly but actively engaged in preparing the Indians to refuse a performance of their contract. The slaves belonging to the Indians must be made to fear for themselves before they will cease to influence the minds of their masters on this subject. My own presence and personal influence may be necessary at the agency, and I believe that if I could visit the Indian towns with the agent, and introduce him to the most influential Indians, it would be of great service.

Many of the most popular Indians are mere warriors, yet have greater influence with their towns than the chiefs. You may be assured that the first step towards the emigration of these Indians must be the breaking up of the runaway slaves and outlaw Indians congregated at two points in the peninsula. The legislative council will soon bring their labors to a close, when I shall be ready to render any service that the Secretary of War may deem necessary.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. DUVAL.

ELBERT HERRING, Esq., *Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, February 26, 1834.*

SIR: Your letter of the 24th instant, addressed to the Secretary of War, has been referred to this office, and, in compliance with your request, a copy of Mr. Mattoir's letter, enclosed therein, has been sent to the superintendent of Indian affairs at Tallahassee, with directions to investigate the case and report the facts to the department.

You shall be apprised of the result as soon as his report is received.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

ELBERT HERRING.

Hon. J. M. WHITE, *House of Representatives of the United States.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, March 26, 1835.*

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 22d instant, addressed to the President of the United States, and referred to this office, I am instructed to state that as there appears to be no legal prohibition to the Seminole Indians selling slaves owned by them, the department deems it unnecessary to interfere in the matter, and give them permission to exercise a right which seems already to belong to them.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

ELBERT HERRING.

General R. K. CALL, *Tallahassee, Florida.*

Extract of a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to James D. Westcott, jr., dated October 2, 1833.

Your letter of the 1st ultimo, with its several enclosures, has been received. According to your recommendation, and conformably to the former practice of the department in similar cases, you will cause the examination and decision of the conflicting title to the negro slaves spoken of in your letter to be referred to the judge of the district of West Florida.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office Indian Affairs, October 28, 1835.*

SIR: I enclose a copy of a letter from the chief (Walker) to General Thompson, complaining of an outrage committed or attempted on his property, and asking the interference of the government for his protection. The case seems to be one that requires the interposition of the government, and I have therefore to request that you will take such steps as may seem best calculated to bring the perpetrator or perpetrators to justice. General Thompson has been advised of this determination, and requested to communicate with you on the subject, and to furnish you with such information with regard to witnesses, &c., as he may be able to obtain. I will thank you to advise me from time to time of the proceedings you may institute in the case.

I have, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

GEORGE WALKER, Esq., *United States District Attorney, Pensacola, Florida.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *March 8, 1834.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter transmitting a memorial to the President, from a number of citizens of Florida, complaining of the conduct of the Seminole Indians.

The President has returned the memorial to this department, with instructions to give the necessary directions to Governor Duval to have effectual measures taken to put a stop to these proceedings, and such instructions have accordingly been given.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. J. M. WHITE, *House of Representatives of the United States.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office Indian Affairs, June 4, 1832.*

SIR: The agent of John Winslett, attorney for the Creek nation, has presented a demand on their behalf, that certain negroes alleged by them to be now in possession of the Seminoles should be restored to them as the rightful owners. The ground of these demands is, that the value of the negroes claimed was paid by the United States to citizens of Georgia, proving in themselves a right of property, out of the money allowed the Creek nation in the treaty of January 8, 1821, as a consideration for the lands

which they then ceded. It would seem that the demand is well founded in equity if the above facts are correctly stated; but it is not competent for the department, under any existing laws, to enforce satisfaction from the Seminoles. To gratify the claimants, you will investigate their demands, and if their statements are confirmed, you will endeavor to persuade the Seminoles to meet them fairly and promptly, but abstain from everything indicative of a disposition to coerce them. No expense must accrue to the United States from any measures you may take upon this subject. Should you find the discussion of this matter likely to produce unkind feeling, and thus interfere with the principal object of reuniting the two tribes, you will endeavor to obtain the consent of the Seminoles to refer the decision to the commissioners who will be appointed under the late treaty to liquidate all claims for negroes stolen and property destroyed.

I am, sir, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

Major JOHN PHAGAN, *Indian Agent, &c.*

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *September 8, 1835.*

SIR: Your letter of the 12th ultimo has been received. I informed Colonel Gad Humphreys that I had submitted the question of claim in contest between him and the Indian woman Culekeechowa to negroes, a part of which is in the possession of the latter, to the Secretary of War for his advice and instructions.

He has left Florida for some point at the north. I do not know to what point I should enclose to him a copy of my letter to the department, as directed by you to be furnished to him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON.

Mr. C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War.*

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *July 19, 1835.*

SIR: Colonel Gad Humphreys claims two negro boys or men now in the Seminole nation, and in the possession of an Indian woman by the name of Culekeechowa, who urges that they are her rightful property.

During my absence from the agency last summer these negroes were recovered by Humphreys, but ran away and returned to the nation again. During the session of the council in October last I demanded these negroes of the chiefs; they said the negroes were the property of Culekeechowa, and that she had never consented to the sale of them. I replied that as they had once been given up, I did not feel authorized to go behind that surrender for the purpose of investigating the right of property, and that they must be given up again. The negroes have not been given up, and the chiefs protest against a surrender of them; they, with several of the intelligent negroes of the nation, give the following history of Humphreys's claim:

"A negro girl, by the name of Caty, was owned by the mother of Culekeechowa. The mother gave Caty to the daughter (Culekeechowa) while yet a girl. The negro girl Caty took a husband named Mungo, by whom she had four children, Sally, Nancy, Jim, and Israel; that before flags were exchanged under the treaty with Spain, during a time of great scarcity among the Indians, Mungo, the husband of the negro woman Caty, went to the trading establishment of a man by the name of Dexter, at a place called Volusia, on the St. John's river, for the purpose of obtaining subsistence, where he remained some time, and to which place he finally lured his wife, the said Caty, and her children; that while there, the brother and sister of the mother of the said Culekeechowa went to Volusia, where the said Dexter induced them to sell said negroes to him, under pretence that they had the right to do so, and that he paid in whiskey and goods a trifling consideration, of which the real owner, Culekeechowa, never received any part, but called upon the said Humphreys, who was then agent, to cause said negroes to be returned to her, which he promised to do; that subsequently said negroes were exposed to sale at St. Augustine, as the property of said Dexter. The agent attended the sale for the professed purpose of claiming the negroes for the said Culekeechowa; that the agent returned with the negroes, and stated that, to prevent their being carried off to Charleston, he was obliged to purchase them himself; that when the boys, Jim and Israel, grew up and became acquainted with the history of the case, they returned to their Indian owner."

The woman, Caty, with her two daughters and their children, are in the possession of the said Humphreys. The Indians say that their consent to a surrender of the negroes was extorted from them.

The chiefs insist upon me to lay the whole case before you, and appeal to you for protection and justice to Culekeechowa. They say that when by any means a negro or other property belonging to the whites gets into the possession of the Indians they have to give it up, or the value of it is deducted from their annuity; and that, therefore, when any of the Indian's property is improperly retained by a white man, they ought to find protection and redress somewhere, inasmuch as their dependent condition and their treaties leave them powerless; and, in conclusion, they say that the only source to which they can look is through their agent to the government.

It is my duty, perhaps, to state that the swindling practices of Dexter, in his intercourse with the Indians, are in this section of the country quite notorious. I believe the President has a knowledge of Dexter's character, obtained while in military command in this country.

I respectfully submit the case to you, and ask your advice and instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON.

Hon. LEWIS CASS.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *March 25, 1835.*

SIR: I have just received your letter of the 2d instant, relative to a claim represented by Major A. Clark.

During the latter part of the past year Major Clark informed me, by letter, that he was agent for a Mrs. Hanna, who claims certain negroes now in possession of a Seminole Indian woman, and that evidence establishing the claim had been submitted and supposed to be in this office. I made a diligent search among the files of the office, and found nothing on the subject except two or three letters addressed by Major Clark to my predecessor, of which I promptly apprised Major Clark, and stated to him, at the same time, that it would be my duty, and consequently my disposition, to act promptly upon the subject whenever the claim, with accompanying evidence, should be submitted to me.

Why Major Clark has, under such circumstances, thought proper to make application to the department, which implies a complaint against me, I cannot conceive.

I have not yet seen any evidence on the subject of this claim except that of which you have a copy enclosed. This was furnished to me in support of the Indian claimant's right to hold the property.

The facts of the case, so far as they have come to my knowledge, appear to be that a man by the name of Reading Blunt sold Sarah, the negro woman, (whom, with her increase, Mrs. Hanna now claims,) to an Indian for a valuable consideration. This man Blunt was the father of the claimant, Mrs. Hanna. It has been represented to me verbally that Mrs. Hanna claims under her father, the said Reading Blunt, by deed of gift. The affiant, Edward M. Wanton, has been uniformly represented to me as a man entitled to credit on his oath. The statement of an elderly negro man, belonging to the Seminole Indians, corroborates the affidavit of Mr. Wanton. If evidence should not be adduced to destroy the force of Wanton's affidavit and the negro's statement, then, while I shall be bound to admit that Mrs. Hanna, on the exhibition of a legally executed deed of gift from her father of a date anterior to the sale of the negro to the Indian owner, will be *legally* entitled to the property, I shall be decidedly of opinion that she has *no equitable right* to it.

I shall at all times be ready to afford promptly to Major Clark, or any other claimant, any facilities in my power to the prosecution of a fair and equitable claim.

But if the investigation of this claim shall result in the establishment of the facts represented in Edward M. Wanton's affidavit, I am sure the department will not require of me an exertion of such influence as I may have over the Indians to induce a surrender of the property in question.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON.

ELBERT HERRING, Esq.

FLORIDA TERRITORY, *Alachua county:*

Before me, Charles Waldron, a justice of the peace in and for said county, personally appeared Edward M. Wanton, of said county, who, being duly sworn, deposed and saith that about twenty-five years ago a man by the name of Reading Blunt came to Picolata, East Florida, and sold Sarah, a negro woman, to a member of the late Chief Bowleg's family, who, I think, gave forty head of beef steers for the said negro woman Sarah. At that period it was usual for the Indians to rate all negroes on sale at this rate of forty head of beef cattle, and that the size and value of the cattle was made to correspond with the size, age, sex, and value of the slave; that the largest beef cattle then rated at twenty dollars per head. The negro woman Sarah was grown.

Deponent further saith that Mrs. Hanna, who is now claiming said Sarah and her issue, he has always understood was the daughter of said Reading Blunt, who sold said slave.

EDW. M. WANTON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th of January, 1835.

CHARLES WALDRON, *J. P.*

I have been acquainted with Edward M. Wanton for four years, and I consider him entitled to full credit on his oath.

CHARLES WALDRON, *J. P.*

FORT KING, *March 31, 1835.*

I have been acquainted with Edward M. Wanton for the last twelve years, and consider him entitled to full credit on his oath.

D. L. CLINCH, *Brevet Brigadier General, U. S. Army.*

TALLAHASSEE, *May 23, 1836.*

SIR: I herewith transmit you a petition of the Indian Chief Conchattamico, to be laid before Congress should you consider that necessary.

Taking forcibly the slaves of this chief, after those men had created an alarm among the white inhabitants which resulted in disarming the Indians, was an outrage well calculated to rouse them to hostility. This alarm was concerted by these violators of all law solely with the view of obtaining, without the danger of resistance, the slaves of the chief. I believe it is admitted by the inhabitants of Florida who know this chief, that an Indian of more honesty and generous feeling towards our citizens is not to be met with in any tribe in the United States.

While I acted as the governor of Florida, the claim, under the shadow of which Robinson and Welbourne and others have taken the slaves, was submitted to my investigation, and after a full examination I was satisfied the slaves justly belonged to the chief, and, of course, the claim of the applicants was rejected. I then informed the claimants they could bring their suit for the slaves, and if the court should decide they were entitled to recover them, they should be delivered up.

Some suit or process was instituted by the claimants in the superior court of Jackson county, before the honorable Judge Cameron, when, finding from the evidence taken in the cause they must be defeated, the plan was resorted to of alarming our citizens, who, for their own safety, (as hostilities then existed with the Seminoles,) disarmed the Indians to accomplish the capture of the slaves. I have been informed, and believe the report is correct, that Robinson and Welbourne, and others concerned in this *outrage*, have speculated largely in the purchase of Indian reservations in the State of Alabama, and I entertain but little doubt that great frauds have been practiced on the Indians in their purchases.

It might be proper for the department to have a full examination made of their conduct and purchases before they receive confirmation.

I have no expectation the slaves referred to in the petition will ever be obtained, as I take it for granted that they have been carried to a great distance and sold. The chief is an old man, and now destitute of assistance to cultivate his land, and must, with his family, suffer want, if some adequate remuneration for his loss is not speedily made to him. Colonel Richard C. Allen and myself have undertaken, at the solicitation of Conchattamico, to place his case before your department, with the expectation that you will either have it acted on by the department, or, if you deem it proper, to submit the subject to the action of Congress. Please to acknowledge the receipt of the petition, and apprise us of the direction and disposition you may make of it.

Your answer may be directed to Duval and Allen, Tallahassee.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. DUVAL.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War*.

The petition of E. Conchattamico, an Indian chief, residing on the Apalachicola river, in the Territory of Florida, to the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your petitioner states that he is one of the chiefs who entered into a treaty with the United States in the year 1833, at Camp Moultrie, in Florida, by which the land he now resides on was secured to him; and the said treaty guaranteed to him his rights and property, which the United States promised to protect and secure to him.

Your petitioner states that about the 1st of March, 1836, while acting peaceably, and avoiding all offence towards his white brethren, (the Indian war now prevailing in Florida occasioned to him and his people great uneasiness and alarm,) evil-disposed white men, who, as it appears, were industriously working on the fears and apprehension of the good citizens of Florida, to cause distrust and suspicion to attach to your petitioner and his innocent people of bad faith and treachery, pretending your petitioner and his few warriors were ready to join the hostile tribes of Indians now at war with the United States. These unjust and groundless accusations, alarming your petitioner's white neighbors, were made by a set of men for the sole purpose of getting your petitioner and his people disarmed for their own bad and selfish objects, and more particularly that they might without danger, in his defenceless condition, (for your petitioner did actually surrender his arms to quiet the apprehension of his white neighbors, and did also send some of his active warriors to aid the United States against the lawless Seminoles,) seize upon and take away his slaves, of great value, and to the number of twenty; all of whom were likely young negroes but two or three, who are hearty and strong, aged from forty to fifty years. Your petitioner states that seven of these are likely young men, that they would command *now* \$1,000 *each*, and that the whole twenty slaves would readily bring at least \$15,000. Your petitioner states that a certain Alexander J. Robinson and one Col. Willburn, residing in the State of Georgia, forcibly took and carried away the following slaves: Henry, aged twenty-five years; Robertson, twenty-four years of age; Dacio, a man, aged thirty; Fanny, aged thirty; Betsey, a girl, twelve years old; Butler, a negro boy, eight years old; Daniel, a boy, two years old; also Tom, aged forty-five; Wanda, aged forty, and an infant child; Rubin, aged thirty; Nanie, aged five years; Hannah, aged forty; Jenny, twenty-one; Tenor, fourteen; Ballow, a boy, aged fourteen; Mary Ann, aged five years; Moses, aged twenty-eight; Toney, aged twenty-six, and a woman called Anluzza, aged forty-five; all the slaves were the property of your petitioner, most of whom were born in his possession, and the elder ones have been in his possession for more than twenty years. Your petitioner states that his said slaves have been forcibly taken out of this Territory by the said Robinson and Willburn and others, whose names are unknown to your petitioner, and he fears that his slaves have been sold, so that he cannot recover them. Your petitioner further states that the grand jury of Jackson county, in this Territory, at the present March term of the superior court, have returned several indictments against the said Robinson, Willburn, and others, as true bills, for robbery and larceny; but as all the offenders have run off into the States, there is but little hope that they will be arrested and brought to punishment. Your petitioner therefore prays that Congress will indemnify him for the loss of his slaves and for the injury he has sustained; and that a sum sufficient to cover his loss may be appropriated by Congress, to be paid your petitioner, according to the report which may be made by the honorable judge of the western district of Florida, whom he prays may be authorized to take testimony, and ascertain the amount or the value of said slaves; and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

E. CONCHATTAMICO, his x mark.

Witness: JOHN BIRD, *Justice of the Peace for Jackson county*.

APRIL 2, 1836.

The affidavit of William S. Pope, esq., residing in the county of Jackson and Territory of Florida, taken before John Bird, esq., a justice of the peace for the county aforesaid: This affiant states, on oath, that he is acquainted with the Indian chief (Conchattamico) residing in the county of Jackson and Territory of Florida, and on the river Chattahoochee; that this affiant at one time acted as sub-agent for the Indian department, and verily believes that said Indian chief (Conchattamico) is an honest man, and as orderly a citizen as any in the county; that he is well acquainted with his circumstances and his property, and

knows his slaves, named in his petition to Congress, with the exception of two or three infants. This affiant says, from his own knowledge, that the slaves named in said petition have for many years been in the possession of said Indian chief and considered as his property; that the same have been, as he believes, forcibly taken by lawless persons from his possession, and carried without the jurisdiction of this Territory; that he believes that said slaves would readily sell for at least from twelve to fifteen thousand dollars. This affiant further states that the Indians were disarmed, under the pretence that they would or might join the hostile tribes now at war in this Territory, and the arms were brought, as this affiant understood, in part, to the house of H. Douglass, and the arms of the other Indian town below, on the river, and deposited in the house of this affiant, who considered it at least unnecessary and illegal, and he redelivered the arms to the Indians as they called for them; and that it was while the Indians were thus defenceless the slaves referred to in said petition were forcibly taken, as this affiant believes, from the possession of said chief, Conchattamico. This affiant states that he believes, from the best information, that eleven of the warriors of the chief aforesaid had actually gone to join our troops against the hostile Indians; not that this affiant saw them actually march off, but he does not doubt the fact, as it is notorious throughout this neighborhood.

In witness hereof, I have hereto subscribed my name this 2d day of April, 1836

WM. S. POPE.

I, John Bird, a justice of the peace now in commission in the county of Jackson and Territory of Florida, do hereby certify that William S. Pope, esq., signed and made oath before me to the within affidavit. Witness my hand and seal this 2d day of April, 1836.

JOHN BIRD, J. P. [L. S.]

SEMINOLE AGENCY, September 23, 1835.

I herewith enclose to you a letter from John Walker, who succeeded his father, the late Walker Pichassie, as chief of a band of Indians on Apalachicola. The letter was, I perceive, written by a gentleman who resides within three miles of the reserve, and consequently had an opportunity to inform himself as to the correctness of the statement made in the letter. I also enclose to you a copy of my letter addressed to the United States attorney for the western district of Florida on the same subject. I am not informed whether Mr. Walker instituted an inquiry into the matter or not, but fear he did not, as the outrage has been renewed. The reserve is two hundred and forty miles from this place, consequently I cannot afford those Indians any protection against the threatened outrage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON.

MR. ELBERT HERRING.

ASPALAGA, July 28, 1835.

DEAR SIR: I am induced to write you in consequence of the depredations making and attempted to be made on my farm by a company of men, negro stealers, some of whom are from Columbus, and have connected themselves with "Brown and Douglas." It is reported and believed by all the white people around here that a large number of them will very shortly come down here and attempt to take off Billy, Jim, Rose and her family, and others. These same men have been engaged in the same business up in the "Creek nation." I should like to have your advice how I should act. I dislike to make any trouble, or to have any difficulty with any of the white people; but if they will trespass on my premises and on my rights, I must defend myself in the best way I can. If they do make this attempt, and there is no doubt but they will, they must bear the consequences. But is there no *civil law* that will protect me? Are the free negroes and the negroes belonging in this town to be stolen away publicly—in the face of all law and justice carried off and sold to fill the pockets of these worse than "land pirates?" Certainly not. I know you will not suffer it. Please direct me how to act in this matter. Douglas and this company hired a man, who has two large trained dogs for the purpose, to come down and take Billy. The man came, but seeing he could do nothing alone, has gone off somewhere, probably to recruit. He is from Mobile, and follows for a livelihood catching runaway negroes with these large dogs.

Your attention to this matter, by writing to the governor, &c., will be long remembered by your friend,
JOHN WALKER, his x mark, *Chief Emachitochustern*.

Test:

JIM WALKER, his x mark, *Interpreter*.

General THOMPSON.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, November 24, 1834.

SIR: A certain negro man named Bill, Billy, or William, the son of a negro woman named Rose, who is the wife of Sam Factor, all of them belonging to the chief Walker Pichassie's band, on the Apalachicola river, is claimed by one Levin Brown, a citizen of Jackson county, Florida, living on or near the Chattahoochee river. This claim, as the sub-agent, Mr. William S. Pope informed me, was submitted to Governor Duval, superintendent of Indian affairs in Florida, who made a verbal decision that the negro in question is *not the property* of the said Levin Brown. Not long since I was credibly informed that Isaac Brown, the brother of the said Levin, and living in the same neighborhood, went to Walker Pichassie's reserve with a party of men and attempted to take the negro by force, and was prevented by force. This entry on the reserve by force, with an unlawful intention, was a violation of law and of the provisions of the treaties under which the Indians hold that reserve.

I have therefore to request that you will institute a prosecution against Isaac Brown for that unlawful act. A Mr. Rankin, who is overseer for Major Coe, on the Apalachicola river, adjoining or

near the reserve, witnessed the outrage. Mr. Pope will testify as to the decision made by Governor Duval. A prompt prosecution of the delinquent is alone calculated to afford those Indians protection against a repetition of the outrage. If Brown was aggrieved by the decision, he had the right of appeal to the Secretary of War.

Very respectfully, your humble servant,

WILEY THOMPSON, *Agent for the Florida Indians.*

Mr. WALKER, *U. S. Attorney for Western District of Florida.*

WASHINGTON, *March 22, 1835.*

SIR: I have received letters from some of my friends at Tallahassee to-day, requesting me, if possible, to obtain permission from the government to purchase the Indian right to certain negroes residing among the Seminoles, and supposed to belong to the Indians. If there is no objection to such a purchase, and I presume there can be none, there is no measure which would contribute so much as this to the removal of the Indians. The negroes have great influence among the Indians, they are better agriculturists, and inferior huntsmen to the Indians, and are violently opposed to leaving the country. If the Indians are permitted to convert them into specie, one great obstacle in the way of removal may be overcome.

I have therefore to request that Robert W. W. Williams and William Baily may be authorized, under the approval of the agent, to make a purchase of one hundred and fifty of these negroes.

I shall be greatly obliged by having the permission sought for forwarded to me at Tallahassee, for which place I set out to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. K. CALL.

The PRESIDENT of the United States.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will look into the law upon this subject, and let me know whether permission can be granted.

L. C.

I find no prohibition in the act of the 30th of June, 1834, which will prevent the giving of the permission solicited.

B. F. B., *Attorney General.*

Indorsement of the President referred to the Secretary of War.

There can be no reason for not giving a permission to purchase their slaves as it appears to me, directing the agent to see that they obtain a fair price for them.

A. J.

TALLAHASSEE, *Indian Office, March 12, 1834.*

SIR: I had the honor, by the last mail, to receive your letter of the 26th ultimo, with a copy of a letter addressed by Lewis Mattoir to the Hon. J. M. White. The Indian agent, General Wiley Thompson, is now absent, on his way to New Orleans to pay off the chiefs Blunt and Davy, and their bands who are on their route to their new residence. The agent having been designated by the department heretofore to examine into all claims for slaves in the Seminole nation that may be demanded by our citizens, it will not be possible for him, I fear, after his return from New Orleans, to investigate the claim and report the same in time for the action of Congress at its present session. I could not perform the duty, was I authorized to do so, unless I went to the agency, which is about 150 miles from this point; and how long it would require to investigate the claim I could not tell, as I am unacquainted with the facts. As soon as the agent returns from New Orleans, he will be instructed to attend to the case as the department requires.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DUVAL.

ELBERT HERRING, *Esq., Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

WASHINGTON, *February 28, 1835.*

SIR: I have seen Major Archibald Clark since I had the honor of an interview with you yesterday morning, in relation to the claim of a lady against the Indians for negro property that he was representing, and informed him of the result of our interview; he desired me to request that you would address a letter to General Thompson, agent of Indian affairs in Florida, directing him to give to the said Mr. Clark, or the claimant, the necessary facilities in having restored to the said claimant the said property upon the necessary production of proof on investigation of the right to the property before the proper authorities; any directions you may think proper and consistent with duty to give will be thankfully received by Major Clark, and may be communicated to me.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. L. GAMBLE.

HON. LEWIS CASS.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *December 2, 1834.*

SIR: I have this moment discovered that I neglected to enclose the copy of Mr. Richards's letter alluded to in my letter addressed to you of this date.

The mail left three hours ago, and I therefore send an express in pursuance of it. I herewith enclose a copy of Mr. Richards's letter, and add that should it be thought advisable for me to visit the Indians on the Apalachicola immediately, it will bring me in the immediate neighborhood of the two late sub-agents, Mr. Sheffield and Mr. Pope, and the late interpreter, Mr. Richards, to each of whom balances are due. In that case it is desirable that I should be furnished with funds to pay them, otherwise it will be somewhat tedious and difficult to close their accounts, as the nearest of them to this place is more than one hundred and ninety miles.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ELBERT HERRING, Esq.

WILEY THOMPSON.

JUDGE POPE'S, *November 4, 1834.*

DEAR SIR: I had a long talk with old Jim last night, and he is fully hot to go, and says if you could come up here in a short time that you and me and him can get all of the Indians to go. Jim and Rose and Sam Factor are very much alarmed about old Winslett's claim to Rose and her family, which is the cause of their being so willing to go. There is no doubt if you can come but we can get them to go.

STEPHEN RICHARDS.

WILEY THOMPSON, Esq.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March 7, 1834.*

SIR: The enclosed petition, addressed to you, has been received at this department. I have the honor to transmit it, agreeably to its direction, and to await your order on the subject to which it refers.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

The President of the United States.

TERRITORY OF FLORIDA, *Alachua County, January, 1834.*

The undersigned inhabitants of Florida, residing in that part of the Territory which borders on and is in the vicinity of the boundaries of the Seminole nation, beg leave to address you as the head of the government of the United States, and as the source to which they may appeal with a confident expectation that their appeal will receive the attention to which its importance, not only to them but to Florida at large, evidently entitles it.

We bear in cherished and grateful remembrance the numerous manifestations of your kind and paternal feelings towards our infant country, and we recur with sentiments of peculiar gratification to your efforts to remove from among us a species of population which, though limited as to number, is, nevertheless, owing to its wandering and unsettled character, most seriously and effectually retarding the prosperity of our Territory by spreading themselves over a large and fair portion of it, which they regularly do, in open and flagrant violation of sacred compact, for they do not even affect to respect their pledge to confine themselves within the limits of territory reserved to them by the treaty of 1823; on the contrary, they are to be found at all times, and in large parties of almost entire tribes, encamped in the neighborhood of the white settlements, to the great annoyance and injury of the settlers, whose fields are pillaged, and their stocks of every description subjected to the constant and heavy depredations of these hungry freebooters; nor are these the only evils which are experienced and grow out of the presence among us of a people like them, acknowledging no moral obligation, who entertain no respect for the rights of their neighbors, and who will yield to no argument but force. It is hardly necessary to say that we allude to the Seminole Indians.

While this lawless and indomitable people continue where they now are, the owners of slaves in our Territory, and even in the States contiguous, cannot for a moment, in anything like security, enjoy the possession of this description of property. Does a negro become tired of the service of his owner, he has only to flee to the Indian country, where he will find ample safety against pursuit. It is a fact, which if not fully susceptible of proof, is notwithstanding, and upon good ground, firmly believed, that there is at this time living under the protection of the Seminole Indians a large number, probably more than one hundred slaves, who have absconded from their masters in the neighboring States, and in Florida, since the treaty of Camp Moultrie. Within a few weeks several parties are known to have sought and found shelter in the nation, where they continue secure against every effort of their owners to recover them; and this, too, in total and gross disregard of a solemn promise (see article seventh, treaty of Camp Moultrie aforesaid) on the part of the Indians, that runaway negroes should not be allowed shelter in their nation, and that should such take refuge there the best efforts of the nation should be used for their prompt apprehension and surrender. They seem, in general, hardly to think it necessary, when called upon to perform their promise upon this subject, to admit the fact of their having made such a promise; and even when they do acknowledge it, it is no evidence of their intention to observe good faith in relation to it; on the contrary, it is an undoubted truth that, in some cases, when they have been called upon to surrender absconding slaves, they have connived with, and, through the instrumentality of the negroes living among them, aided such slaves to select new and more secure places of refuge. There are, it is believed, more than five hundred negroes residing with the Seminole Indians, four-fifths of whom are runaways, or descendants of runaways. To these all the fastnesses and positions of security in the nation are thoroughly known.

With the sympathy (the natural result of a parity of interest, a similarity of condition) which they must be supposed to feel for the refugee, backed by the countenance of their red protectors, and posses-

sing the knowledge of the country before adverted to, it is evident that the absconding slave who succeeds in reaching the Indian territory is in absolute safety, and may laugh to scorn all exertions for his apprehension. It is perfectly obvious that, during the existence of such a state of things, the interests of this fertile and promising section of Florida cannot flourish, and we are constrained to repeat that there is no rational prospect of a change for the better so long as the Indians are suffered to remain in their present location.

It had been fondly hoped, after the conclusion of the treaty of Payne's Landing, that our difficulties, so far as they depended upon this wretched and misguided people, would speedily draw to a close; and that the return of the deputation sent by them to examine the country west of the Mississippi would be at once followed by the commencement of preparations for the emigration of the whole nation. But in this we have been most sadly disappointed; and so far from their exhibiting a disposition to comply with the terms of that treaty, and enter upon the promised removal, they demonstrate not only by their manner, but by their open declarations also, that they do not intend their agreement to leave Florida shall have upon them any binding effect. Since the return of the deputation aforesaid the conduct of the Indians has been even more insufferably outrageous than before. They have not scrupled to seize in open day, and in the very enclosures of the inhabitants, their cattle and hogs, and these, as if confident of security, or desperately regardless of consequences, they butcher without removing them, in some instances, out of sight of the dwellings of their owners. In two or more cases they have aimed and snapped their rifles at our fellow-citizens for no other reason than an attempt on the part of those citizens to protect their property. Their insolence and recklessness of feeling have, in fact, reached such a pitch that they appear no longer to think it necessary to disguise, and they have been heard to declare in the most unqualified terms their contempt for the government and its laws; to denounce their indignation, and threaten the country with bloodshed should any measure be adopted to restrain and control them.

This most unpropitious and alarming condition of their country, the undersigned respectfully conceive, demands the immediate and efficient action of the government, and they will not permit themselves to doubt that the necessary interposition will be promptly awarded.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

James Horn,
John Pisnese,
M. Garrason,
Joseph Butler,
Wyatt C. Allen,
Samuel Harville,
Alfred West,
John Jinnins,
Richard R. Crum,
William Crum,
Wiley Brooks,
James McHaden,
David D. Crum,
Willoby Hodge,
Charles Waldron,
Warren Harville,
J. Elliott Harville,
James Lanier,
Robert Lanier,
Isaac Lanier,
Hardy Lanier,
John Lanier,
Horace Smith,
Elias Knight,
John Standley, jr.,
Arnold Thigpin,
William Horn,
Henry Horn,
George W. Rawles,
Henry A. Moore,
John Lugs,
Francis Mathues,

David Gillett,
Stephen Blocker,
James Edwards,
William Farquharson,
A. Sylvester,
Jonas Ellis,
Benjamin Horn,
Brillon Knight,
Abraham Crum,
James Verhain,
Jehu Mizelle,
John Hamilton,
D. L. Wilson,
Andrew Cruize,
Andrew Crum,
John J. Crum,
Bennett M. Dell,
G. Humphreys,
George Conter,
Gabriel Priest,
Granville Priest,
William Priest,
Ezra Priest,
G. W. Priest,
George Mills,
Horace Smith,
George Evander,
E. Suggs,
M. Johnson,
Edward M. Wanton,
Anthony Levy,
S. Johnson,

Haste Johnson,
John Fleming,
Samuel Piles,
William Piles,
Samuel Piles, jr.,
Thomas Piles,
D. Levy,
John Crawford,
John Pace,
John Walerston,
Thomas Harn,
M. Savery,
W. Terades,
J. G. Tyner,
J. Tyner,
John Curry,
Job Suggs,
John M. Stafford,
William Parsons,
John Dixon,
C. Dixon,
Lew. Williams,
Lewis Thigpin,
C. A. Brush,
A. Daniel,
W. Daniel,
William Daniel,
E. Daniel,
E. Daniel, jr.,
George W. Weeks,
William Edwards.

His Excellency ANDREW JACKSON, *President of the United States.*

The Secretary of War will direct the governor of Florida to make inquiry into the truth of the charges against the Seminole Indians, and, if found correct, forthwith to inform them that speedy punishment awaits the repetition of the outrages committed, and demand for the owners speedy remuneration for the property taken, and forthwith to prepare to remove to the west of the Mississippi and join the Creeks now there, or immediate steps would be taken to enforce the treaty.

A. J.

FEBRUARY 24, 1834.

Mr. White, of Florida, submits the enclosed letter to the honorable Secretary of War, and requests that an order be given to the agent to inquire into the affair.

JANUARY 3, 1824.

DEAR SIR: Mrs. Dewees, my mother-in-law, and Colonel J. Dell's sister, lost a number of negroes by their being run off during the troubles of 1812. Since the change of flags they have been seen among the

Seminole Indians, in East Florida, who have screened them, and prevented their being recovered for Mrs. Dewees.

Now, sir, it would appear to me that those Indians should be made to pay for those negroes out of their annuity, or some other way, on its being proved that they have been detained by them before some suitable tribunal. Congress can alone, I believe, furnish a relief, by creating such a tribunal for that purpose, or in some other manner. There are a great portion of your constituents similarly situated.

If you were to exert yourself for their relief and obtainment of just rights, you would receive from them their sincerest thanks and warmest gratitude, and particularly from yours, most truly and respectfully,

LEWIS MATTAIR.

Hon. J. M. WHITE.

Be so kind as to answer this, directed to Dell's Post Office, Columbia county, East Florida.

L. M.

PENSACOLA, *West Florida*, April 12, 1836.

SIR: In November, 1833, James D. Westcott, esq., then acting governor of this Territory, communicated to me a letter from the Department of War, directing that a dispute which had arisen between a Mr. John Milton and Eeunchattamico, the chief of one of the Indian towns on the Apalachicola river, respecting some negro slaves then in the possession of that chief, should be referred to me for my examination and decision.

Early in December of the same year I issued commissions, for the purpose of taking testimony, to a commissioner residing at Fort Mitchell, to another residing at Camp King, to another residing at Tampa Bay, and to another residing near the Indian towns on the Apalachicola. Since that time I have issued several other commissions, at the instance of Milton, for obtaining more testimony, and am now in possession of a mass of evidence on the matters in controversy.

Milton had commenced a civil action against Eeunchattamico, by the way of attachment, in the superior court of Jackson county, in the district of West Florida, prior to the reference of the disputed matters to me by order of the War Department. I would not suffer him to proceed in that suit until I had examined the case. At the last term of Jackson superior court he came into court, by his attorney, and dismissed his attachment, and announced his intention to withdraw from any controversy with the Indians about the slaves.

The truth is, as I understand, that Milton has sold his claim to the slaves to other persons, who have tortuously obtained possession of them, and removed them beyond the limits of this Territory. Upon this point I have directed M. Walker, the district attorney, to give you all the information he possesses, and to send you copies of such papers as will elucidate the matter.

Herewith you will receive the opinion which I have formed, upon a view of all the evidence I was able to obtain, in the case referred to me. If it be desirable, I can transmit to the department the evidence upon which my opinion is founded.

Having had this case under me for more than two years, and it being one involving much labor not appertaining to my regular official duties, I expect that government will pay me for my services a sum right and proper. The case was before me, under the reference of the Secretary of War, for two years and a half. I do not know what government has been in the habit of allowing for such services, but I am willing to receive what has been hitherto given in like cases.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your very obedient servant,

J. A. CAMERON, *Judge District of West Florida*.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War*.

PENSACOLA, *West Florida*, April 12, 1831.

In the case of John Milton, a citizen of Georgia, against Eeunchattamico, an Indian, referred to the examination and decision of the judge of the United States for the district of West Florida by order of the War Department.

The claimant, John Milton, claims several negro slaves, in the possession of Eeunchattamico, under a bill of sale from Hawkins, an Arkansas Creek Indian.

Hawkins claims under a bill of sale from Cocha-hajo-chopco, otherwise known and called Wamelika.

Wamelika claimed the slaves in question as his, as being one of the sons of Fucheggee, the original owner of them.

Eeunchattamico's title to the slaves rests upon an Indian law of inheritance.

The bill of sale from Cocha-hajo-chopco, or Wamelika, to Hawkins is dated July 13, 1833, and conveys, by name, five negro men slaves and five negro female slaves "and their increase;" the consideration is \$3,000. The grantor does not write, but his *mark* is made, together with a seal, and the deed purports to have been made before two witnesses, one of whom proves its execution before a justice of the peace for Jackson county on the 2d of September of the same year.

The bill of sale for the same ten slaves from Hawkins to the claimant, Milton, is made about the same time, and for the like consideration money.

Falehigee, the father of Wamelika, lived and died in Florida, near Mount Vernon, on the Apalachicola. He was the owner of *Sally*, *Hannah*, *Tyler*, and *Tom*, negro slaves, from whom the slaves in question descended. He died somewhere between forty and fifty years ago, leaving four children (of whom Wamelika was the second) and a brother named Will, and a sister named *Sary*, who also was the mother of Eeunchattamico.

Falehigee, when about to die, gave his negroes to his brother Will, and desired that, when Will died, the negroes should belong to Eeunchattamico, the son of *Sary*, the sister of Falehigee and Will.

When Will died the negroes were taken possession of by Eeunchattamico more than thirty years ago, and he has held them in possession ever since. From the whole of the testimony (and there is no

variance in it) it appears that, prior to the termination of the late war between the United States and Great Britain, the universal law of inheritance among the Creek Indians was, that brothers first inherited in preference to children and all others, and then the *sons of sisters*.

After the close of the late war, McIntosh, the Indian chief, procured the Indian law of inheritance to be altered, and under the *new law* children inherited in preference to brothers or nephews. Immediately on the alteration of the law, the alteration was made known to the lower Indians, and was agreed to in council.

Upon the death of Falehigee, *Will* took possession of his slaves under the laws of inheritance then in force among the Indians, he being the brother of Falehigee. Upon the death of *Will*, his nephew, Econchattamico, the son of *Sary*, who was sister both to Will and Falehigee, took the negroes into possession under the existing Indian law of inheritance, and long prior to the alteration of that law.

The reason of the old Indian law of inheritance, by which brothers and sons of sisters inherited in preference to children, seems to have arisen from the belief entertained by the Indians that a *brother* or a *sister's son* would be more likely to have the same blood with the deceased flowing in their veins than even the children of the wife of the deceased, although those children might be reputed to be the children of the deceased.

As, then, the law of inheritance, by which negroes descended to brothers' or sisters' sons in preference to children, prevailed among the Indians at the time of the death of Falehigee, as the same law of inheritance prevailed at the time of the death of Will, and as the same law prevailed when the slaves came into the possession of Econchattamico, and for several years thereafter, I am of opinion that none of the children of Falehigee were entitled to his slaves, but that they lawfully descended first to his brother Will, and afterwards to his nephew, Econchattamico, and that Wamelika had no right, power, or authority to sell them to Hawkins.

Even if the Indian law of inheritance had been altered before the death of Falehigee, (whereas it was not altered until many years *after* his death—say thirty years,) still, as he left four children, there was no authority in *one* of them, Wamelika, to sell and dispose of his slaves without the concurrence of his brothers and sister.

But the bill of sale from Wamelika to Hawkins is made more than *forty years* after the death of Falehigee, the ancestor, and more than *thirty years* after the slaves had been in the quiet and undisputed possession of Econchattamico under the acknowledged Indian law of descent.

Besides, in a certificate which Wamelika himself made on the 8th of October, 1833, before a justice of the peace and two other witnesses, he says that any title he should have made to Benjamin Hawkins or any other person is of no account, as he, Wamelika, had no right to sell the negroes in dispute; that he never had any right to the negroes; that the title has been in Econchattamico for something like thirty years; that if he had supposed that they were his property he should have taken them long before this time. He further says that he has never received any value from Benjamin Hawkins, or from any other person, for these slaves.

I am of opinion, therefore, that John Milton, the claimant, has no shadow of title to the negro slaves in question, but that they all rightfully belong to Econchattamico.

J. A. CAMERON, *Judge District of West Florida.*

PENSACOLA, *April 21, 1836.*

SIR: I deem it my duty to inform you of a recent occurrence within this district between a number of white men and the Indians residing on the Apalachicola river, and of the steps I have taken in relation to it.

Some two or three years since an effort was made by a certain John Milton and others, by a civil process from a court of this Territory, to possess themselves of a number of negroes claimed and in the possession of Econchattamico, an Indian chief residing within the town or reservation secured to him and his band by the treaty known as the treaty of Camp Moultrie. The acting Indian agent thought it his duty to take means to protect the Indians, and applied to the governor of the Territory for his aid and authority to effect that object.

The governor opened a correspondence with the Secretary of War on the subject, which resulted in instructions from the Secretary that a judicial proceeding should be instituted before the judge of this district.

That proceeding was accordingly instituted; and how it resulted, as well as that previously instituted by the persons claiming adversely to the Indians, you will, I presume, soon be apprised of by the Hon. John A. Cameron. I will but say, in relation to it, that the claimants, by a declaration in court, abandoned the investigation.

Some short time since the Indians, by robbery and larceny on the part of the persons alluded to, were divested of the whole of the negroes, and the steps I deemed it my duty to take will be indicated to you by the enclosed documents.

About the same time, and by the same persons, an Indian chief, called Walker or Walk-up-chasse, residing on a reservation on the same river, was robbed of all the negroes he had—some six in number.

The whole of the persons named in the indictments reside out of this Territory in the States of Georgia and Alabama, and I have reason to believe their arrest can never be effected in the Territory. With other documents, I enclose you Judge Cameron's certificate in relation to my compensation, which, if approved by you, please transfer to the proper officer.

I have the honor to be, respectfully,

GEO. WALKER, *United States Attorney.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *District of West Florida:*

In the case of John Milton against Econchattamico, an Indian, contesting the title to a number of negro slaves, referred to the decision of the judge of the western district of Florida by the Secretary of War, I certify that George Walker, esq., the attorney of the United States for said district, is entitled to an extra compensation of two hundred dollars.

The case is one involving a very considerable amount of property and much investigation into the nature and effect of the *Indian laws* on the subject of descents. In this investigation a considerable body of testimony has been taken at the expense of much time and labor.

J. A. CAMERON, *Judge, District West Florida.*

JACKSON, *Superior Court, March Term, 1836.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *to wit:*

DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA, *Superior Court, County of Jackson, March Term, 1836.*

The grand jurors of the United States, summoned and sworn in and for the district of West Florida, at a superior court holden for the county of Jackson, in said district, on the third Monday in the month of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, upon their oath, present that Alexander Robinson, late of the district and county aforesaid, (yeoman;) Hezekiel Douglass, late of the same, (yeoman;) Carlton Wellborn, late of the same, (yeoman;) Ellis Wood, late of the same, (yeoman;) William H. Pike, late of the same, (yeoman;) Hardy Powell, late of the same, (yeoman;) John Deese, late of the same, (yeoman;) William Chambers, late of the same, (yeoman;) and William Durham, late of the same, (yeoman,) on the tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, in the district and county aforesaid, one woman of the name of Wonder, a negro and slave, of the value of five hundred dollars, lawful money of the United States; one infant child of said Wonder, of the value of fifty dollars; one Rubin, a negro man and slave, of the value of eight hundred dollars; one Nannie, a negro woman and slave, of the value of four hundred dollars; one Hannah, a negro woman and slave, of the value of five hundred dollars; one Jenny, a negro woman and slave, of the value of four hundred dollars; one Tenar, a negro woman and slave, of the value of three hundred dollars; one Mary Ann, a negro woman and slave, of the value of four hundred dollars; one Moses, a negro man and slave, of the value of eight hundred dollars; one Alara, a negro woman and slave, of the value of five hundred dollars; one Robison, a negro man and slave, of the value of five hundred dollars; one negro woman, of the name of Fanny, a slave, of the value of five hundred dollars; one Betsy, a negro woman and slave, of the value of four hundred dollars; one Butler, a negro boy and slave, of the value of three hundred dollars; and one Daniel, a negro boy, of the value of two hundred dollars, of the property, goods, and chattels of one Econchatimico, an Indian chief of a tribe or band of Florida Indians; then and there being found, feloniously, from the town, settlement, and reservation secured to the said Econchatimico and his tribe or band by the treaty done at camp on Moultrie creek, in the Territory of Florida, between the United States and the Florida tribes of Indians, concluded on the eighteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, did steal, take, and carry away against the form of the statutes of the United States in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the United States of America.

Indorsed: A true bill.

Filed March 31, 1836.

A true copy—Test:

GEO. WALKER, *United States Attorney.*

W. S. MOORING, *Foreman.*

SEARS BRYAN, *Clerk.*

SEARS BRYAN, *Clerk.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

DISTRICT OF WEST FLORIDA, *Superior Court, County of Jackson, March Term, 1836.*

The grand jurors of the United States, summoned and sworn in and for the district of West Florida, at a superior court holden for the county of Jackson, in said district, on the third Monday in the month of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, upon their oath, present that Alexander Robison, late of the district and county aforesaid, (yeoman;) Hezekiah Douglass, late of the same, (yeoman;) Carlton Wellborn, late of the same, (yeoman;) Ellis Wood, late of the same, (yeoman;) Hardy Powel, late of the same, (yeoman;) John Deese, late of the same, (yeoman;) William Chambers, late of the same, (yeoman;) and William Durham, late of the same, (yeoman,) on the tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, with force and arms, in and upon one Econchatimico, an Indian chief of a band or tribe of the Seminole nation, in the peace of God and the United States, then and there being, feloniously did make an assault, and him, the said Econchatimico, in bodily fear and danger of his life then and there feloniously did put; and Wonda, a negro woman and slave, of the value of five hundred dollars, lawful money of the United States; one infant child of said Wonda, of the value of fifty dollars; one Rubin, a negro man and slave, of the value of eight hundred dollars; one Nannie, a negro woman and slave, of the value of four hundred dollars; one Hannah, a negro woman and slave, of the value of five hundred dollars; one Jenny, a negro woman and slave, of the value of four hundred dollars; one Tenar, a negro woman and slave, of the value of three hundred dollars; one Mary Ann, a negro woman and slave, of the value of four hundred dollars; one Moses, a negro man and slave, of the value of eight hundred dollars; one Alara, a negro woman and slave, of the value of five hundred dollars; one Robison, a negro man and slave, of the value of five hundred dollars; one negro woman, of the name of Fanny, a slave, of the value of five hundred dollars; one Betsy, a negro woman and slave, of the value of four hundred dollars; one Butler, a negro boy and slave, of the value of three hundred dollars; and one Daniel, a negro boy and slave, of the value of two hundred dollars, of the property, goods, and chattels of the said Econchatimico, from the person and possession, and against the will of the said Econchatimico, and from the town, settlement, and reservation secured to the said Econchatimico and his tribe or band by the treaty done at camp on Moultrie creek, in the Territory of Florida, between the United States and the Florida tribe of Indians, concluded on the eighteenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, and then and there feloniously and violently did steal, take, and

carry away against the form of the statute of the United States in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the United States.

Indorsed: A true bill.

Filed March 31, 1836—Test:

A true copy—Test:

GEORGE WALKER, *United States Attorney.*

W. S. MOORING, *Foreman.*

SEARS BRYAN, *Clerk.*

SEARS BRYAN, *Clerk.*

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *July 20, 1835.*

SIR: I recently received a letter from Major A. Clark, accompanied by some documents relative to Mrs. Hannay's claim for negroes now in this nation. Among them there is a copy of a letter from Thomas L. McKinney to Colonel Gad Humphreys, Indian agent, dated March 8, 1828, in the following words: "The Secretary of War directs that you forthwith deliver to Mary Hannay, widow, or her agent, the slaves claimed by her, and take a bond imposing the obligation on her to abide by such decision as it may be esteemed proper to seek in testing the right of ownership in the property in question."

Major Clark, in his recent letter to me, apprises me that he is ready to comply with the above-recited requisition. No evidence in support of Mrs. Hannay's claim has as yet been submitted to me. I am therefore still of the opinion, relying on the affidavit of old Mr. Wanton, (whose credibility is supported by General Clinch,) which I enclosed to you on the 25th of March last, and the statement of Wan, an intelligent old negro man of this nation, that Mrs. Hannay has no equitable right to the negroes in question.

But on the supposition that she has a just right to them, I submit to you whether this claim is not provided for by the treaty of Payne's Landing, entered into between the United States and the Seminole Indians in 1832. The sixth article of that treaty reads as follows:

"The Seminoles being anxious to be relieved from repeated vexatious demands for slaves and other property alleged to have been stolen and destroyed by them, so that they may remove unembarrassed to their new homes, the United States stipulated to have the same properly investigated, and to liquidate such as may be satisfactorily established, provided the amount does not exceed seven thousand (7,000) dollars."

I have stated, in reply to Major Clark, that I consider Mrs. Hannay's claim as subject to adjustment under the above-mentioned provision; and if I am correct, and the claim should be established, Mrs. Hannay can claim a pro rata allowance out of the seven thousand dollars. I informed him that I would submit this question to the department, which would give him in the mean time an opportunity to recover or renew the documentary evidence which he says was heretofore submitted in support of the claim, but as yet has not been found.

I ask for your advice and your decision of the above question.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON.

ELBERT HERRING, Esq.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *June 17, 1835.*

SIR: Your letter of the 22d ultimo has been received; and I must, in reply, be permitted to express, very respectfully, my great regret that the department and myself should differ so widely on a subject which I verily believe so deeply involves principles of humanity, justice, and an enterprise for the success of which, standing in the relation which I do to the government and these people, I am more responsible, perhaps, than any other person.

It is your privilege to decide, and my duty to submit. Yet if the department could be satisfied that the undeniable abhorrence of the negroes in this nation to the idea of being transferred from their present state of ease and comparative freedom to sugar and cotton plantations, under the control of severe taskmasters, had been made to subserve the views of the government, by inducing the negroes to exert their known influence over the Indians, through pledges made to them, accompanied by assurances that removal west would more than anything else serve to secure the existing relations between them and the Indians, then surely the department, instead of classing them with the Indian skins and furs, would require a punctilious redemption of those pledges.

With regard to the opinion expressed in your letter, that "the opportunity to sell their slaves will be an inducement for the Seminoles to remove;" that "their resources will be augmented, and they will not, upon their arrival west, have in their possession a species of property which, as stated in the report of yourself, Lieutenant Harris, and General Clinch, would excite the cupidity of the Creeks, and be wrested from them by their superior numbers and strength," I beg leave to remark that I have not heard of a solitary instance of an Indian desiring the privilege to sell. On the contrary, there is (I am informed) a law existing among them which prohibits the sale of slaves by them. There have been, as I am told, occasional violations of this law prior to my administration of this office, through bribery and corruption. It is said that whiskey has been made a prime agent in the accomplishment of such violations, and that individual negroes have been bribed to operate upon Indians, and Indians upon negroes. Complaints have been made to me of individual Indians having carried the slaves of their relations beyond the Indian boundary and sold them to the whites, without the knowledge of the owners.

The allusion in the report referred to is to the claim of the Creeks to negroes now in the possession of these Indians under the treaty of 1821 with the former, by which the United States stipulated to pay to the citizens of Georgia such claims as might be established by them against the Creeks for depredations committed prior to the act of Congress of 1802 regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, provided it should not exceed the sum of \$250,000, as part consideration for territory ceded by that treaty.

A portion of that sum has been paid to the Georgia claimants; and the Creeks allege that negroes now in the possession of the Seminoles, or their progenitors, formed a part of the consideration for which that portion was so paid. This claim of the Creeks is represented here by John Winslett, as their agent, accredited by the War Department. Should the negroes in contest be sold by the Seminoles to the whites, it is true that they will not, upon their arrival west, have in their possession a species of property which would excite the cupidity of the Creeks, and be wrested from them by their superior numbers and strength; but on the supposition that the claim of the Creeks is just, is it not a question of some importance, *how far will the United States be justified in authorizing such a disposition of that property as will inevitably defeat the claim of the Creeks?* This claim cannot now be correctly adjusted, because, so far as I am informed, the claims of the citizens of Georgia are not conclusively disposed of. Were it practicable to adjust the Creek claim now, I think it would be inexpedient to attempt it, as I apprehend it would tend to irritate these people, and thereby embarrass our operations in removing them.

The remark in your letter that "it is not to be presumed the condition of these slaves would be worse than that of others in the same section of country" is true; yet you will agree with me that the same remark would be applicable to myself, or any other individual in the United States, as we should, if subjected to slavery, be in the precise condition of our fellow-slaves. The change in the condition of the Indian negro would not be so great as it would in our case; yet any one at all acquainted with the condition of the negro, as connected with his Indian owner here, could not fail to admit that the change with him would be *oppressively great*.

The concluding paragraph of your letter is in the following words:

"In regard to the report, which you state has been spread, that it was your object, by refusing to sanction sales, to secure these negroes for yourself and your friends, the obvious remark is, that it will be effectually silenced by your publication of the views of the department on this subject, and interposing no further obstacle to the purchase of these slaves than may be necessary to secure to their owners a fair equivalent."

Any one who had not read my letter would, (as it seems to me,) on reading this paragraph, come at once to the conclusion that, in consequence of my refusal to permit or sanction a purchase of these negroes from the Indians, a report had been circulated among the whites that my object was to secure these negroes for myself and my friends. The sentence in my letter to which this is intended to be a reply is as follows: "To counteract my efforts, it is now whispered among the malcontent Indians that my object is to secure the negroes to myself or other white men." I said nothing in my letter about a report being spread that it was my object, by refusing to sanction sales, to secure these negroes to myself and my friends. I have heard no such report, nor can I believe that any one could have the unblushing effrontery to propagate such an one. My remark was simply that, "to counteract my efforts, it is now *whispered among the malcontent Indians* that my object is to secure the negroes for myself or other white men," and not that a report was spread that it was my object to secure these negroes for myself and my friends.

When the chiefs friendly to emigration signed an acknowledgment of the validity of their treaties, I called upon them for a census of their people, respectively. One of the sub-chiefs who signed the acknowledgment owns seventy-four slaves. When he was about to give me a census of his people, some of the refractory Indians embarrassed him by whispering among or to his negroes that my object in getting their names and number was to secure them for myself or other white men. The negroes became alarmed at the idea of getting into the hands of the whites, and attempted to deter their owner from giving their names and number, which occasioned me considerable trouble in the accomplishment of the object. While I was conflicting with this difficulty the party of whites to which I alluded arrived at the agency with the letter from the War Department to General Call. If the object of their visit had then been made known, the consequences would, as you may readily perceive, have been exceedingly embarrassing.

I have no idea that any of the Indians will consent to sell their slaves, unless they should be operated on by the use of improper means. My fears are, that if the attempt to purchase should be authorized, it will bring into the nation a crowd of "speculators," some of whom might resort to the use of improper means to effect their object, and thereby greatly embarrass our operations; for I presume that permission to purchase would be a license to the civilized community to come in for that purpose, and that a door would then be opened for every species and variety of corrupt speculations.

Yielding to the suggestions of some of the most intelligent officers at Fort King, as well as to the force of my own conviction of its propriety, I venture to suspend further operations upon the subject until Captain Thruston, of the army, who has just started on a visit to Washington, can give to the President, from his own personal observation, a more comprehensive and correct view of the state of things here than I can possibly give in writing.

Do me the favor to afford me early information of the result.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON.

Mr. C. A. HARRIS, Acting Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1834.

Sir: In forming our treaty of the 14th February, 1833, and which was ratified the 7th of April last, it was stipulated that the Seminole Indians in Florida were to be admitted amongst us. A treaty made with them stipulates that a particular part of our country shall be set apart for their occupancy. These Indians are a part of our nation, and should possess amongst us no separate and distinct interest: strife and difficulty, which we desire to avoid, will be the consequence. Our great object and wish are, that we may become a united people; already we have been divided too long, and trouble has been the consequence. If our country is to be thus parcelled out, we cannot hope that our ancient friendship will be continued. We ask, therefore, that you will please consider our difficulties, and relieve us of them by proposing a new convention with the Florida Indians. The inconvenience and difficulty we refer to may be prevented by their agreeing to change a provision of their treaty, which gives them a separate and distinct portion of our lands. This the Creek Indians will consider oppressive and unjust towards them; and in the per-

severance of it difficulties may and will be occasioned. We remain in full assurance that our great father will do us justice.

ROLY McINTOSH, his \times mark.
FOSHUTCHEE MICCO, his \times mark.
CHILLY McINTOSH.
K. LEWIS.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

WASHINGTON, *June 6, 1834.*

SIR: We have received the reply of Mr. E. Herring to an application of ours of the 5th instant.

We did not ask, as the commissioner seemed to suppose, that our nation should be released from the treaty of February, 1833. We know that the President possesses no such power. What we meant to say was, that our people did not understand, nor was it so explained, that our country should be divided into separate divisions and clans; but that the Seminole Indians should be admitted to a participation in the country secured to us west. If we are to live there as one people, we may be happy; if to be cut up into separate clans, then shall we be unhappy. Our desire is, that we may be a united, not a divided people; but divided we must be, if one portion shall come into our country and form an independent and distinct community. All we desired, therefore, was, that authority might be given to some confidential agent of the government, to see and explain to the Florida Indians before their removal our opinions and fears on this subject, that some change might be made in their treaty arrangements, not doubting, when the subject was explained, that the whole matter would be honorably arranged. We yet hope and request that the Secretary of War will see the necessity and importance of such a course, and seek to relieve it, or otherwise we take occasion again to express our fears that discontent will arise, and that the Creeks west of the Mississippi will again become a disquieted and dissatisfied people.

We are, respectfully, sir, your friends and brothers,

ROLY McINTOSH, his \times mark.
FOSHUTCHEE MICCO, his \times mark.
CHILLY McINTOSH.
K. LEWIS.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January 30, 1832.*

SIR: It has been represented to this department that the Florida Indians are in a suffering condition unable to provide the necessary food for themselves. And it has been further represented that they would be willing to enter into a negotiation for the relinquishment of their reservations in Florida, and for their removal to the Creek country west of the Mississippi, where, as a constituent portion of the Creek tribe, they are entitled to a residence.

For the purpose of effecting these objects you are appointed a commissioner, and you will be pleased, without delay, to meet the Seminole Indians, and to inform them that the United States are ready to accept a relinquishment of their lands in Florida, and to remove them to the Creek country, west of the Mississippi; and this arrangement you may complete upon the following terms:

1. The Florida Indians are to proceed and join their countrymen, the Creeks, west of the Mississippi, and to become a constituent portion of that tribe. This removal to take place during the present year, if possible, but at any rate during the next, and to be made at the expense of the United States.

2. The Florida Indians shall receive from the United States sufficient supplies of corn, and beef or pork, for their support for the term of one year, after their arrival at their new home.

3. Reservations may be granted, if necessary, upon the principles contained in the 14th article of the Choctaw treaty, concluded September 27, 1830, a copy of which is enclosed for your information.

4. Cattle may be taken, as provided in the 16th article of the same treaty, and all improvements may be paid for, which add real value to the land.

5. All former annuities to be paid to the Creek nation, west of the Mississippi; and an annuity, not exceeding \$4,000, or as much less as they may be content to take, to be added to the amount now payable to the Creeks, it being the object of the government to insure a complete union between the Florida Indians and their original stock, the Creeks; but no annuity to be extended beyond the term of twenty years.

6. Reasonable provision may be made for the various objects stated in the 20th article of the Choctaw treaty, should the Florida Indians desire it; but the school fund must not exceed \$3,000 for twenty years. It is believed, however, that the situation of the Florida Indians does not require many of these expenditures, nor in any case must they exceed one-fifth of the amount allowed to the Choctaws, that being about the proportion of the numbers of these two tribes.

Should you feel yourself at a loss, the provisions of the Choctaw treaty will be a guide for you, so far as the same may be applicable to the condition of the Florida Indians. It is to be observed, however, that all the stipulations which look to an independent situation for the Choctaws west of the Mississippi can have no relation to the Florida Indians, who will become associated with the Creeks; and under any circumstances, I consider the 1st, 2d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 21st, and 22d sections of the Choctaw treaty inapplicable or unnecessary, in consequence of the peculiar situation of the Florida Indians.

You are authorized to issue the necessary provisions to the Indians while they are assembled together at your request. Your vouchers for the expenditure will be the original bills of parcels, and regular returns, day by day, of the issues, certified by yourself, and attested by the person who may make them.

Should your negotiation be successful, and should the situation of these Indians require relief, you may supply them daily with one pound of fresh beef, or three-quarters of a pound of salt pork, for each individual, and one bushel of corn for every forty persons, for a term not exceeding three months. For

the payment of the expenses incurred for this object, you will provide by an article of the treaty, and the purchases will be made with an understanding that they are not to be paid for till an appropriation shall be made. You will report in detail all the necessary facts, and will account for these issues as above prescribed.

Such assistance as may be necessary you are at liberty to procure, and to allow a reasonable compensation. But I recommend to you strict economy in all your expenditures, and also great caution in the selection of persons to aid you. They should be men of character and established probity.

Your own compensation will be eight dollars per day while engaged in holding the councils, and eight dollars for every twenty miles you may travel to and from the place of meeting. You may appoint a secretary, who will be allowed five dollars a day, and five dollars for every twenty miles travel. Your account and his will be certified upon honor.

Bills for all your expenditures in holding the treaty may be drawn upon this department, and will be paid upon sight. Regular vouchers will be taken and immediately transmitted to the Second Auditor of the Treasury for settlement.

In the whole course of your negotiation be pleased to take particular care that the Indians understand your offers and objects. Explain the whole matter fully and plainly. Let them see all the disadvantages of their present position and all the benefits of removal, and then let them decide freely; but suffer no influential persons to appropriate to themselves an undue share of the consideration to be allowed.

I enclose the copy of a letter to the Hon. H. L. White, with the statements which accompanied it, in order that you may understand the views of the President in relation to the present condition of these Florida Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Colonel JAMES GADSDEN, *Commissioner, &c.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February 23, 1832.*

SIR: Should you find, upon your arrival among the Indians, insuperable difficulties, owing to local circumstances, in the accomplishment of the object of your appointment, you are authorized, should you think the measure expedient, to permit a deputation of five or six chiefs to visit the seat of government, if the Indians should wish it, and should vest such deputation with full powers to conclude a treaty.

I am, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

Colonel JAMES GADSDEN, *St. Augustine, Florida.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *June 4, 1832.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 2d instant, with the accompanying treaty with the Seminole Indians, and have the gratification of informing you that the President is well satisfied with the arrangement you have made. The trust confided to you has, in my opinion, been executed with great economy, judgment, and fidelity.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

Colonel JAMES GADSDEN, *now at the city of New York.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, February 18, 1833.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo, addressed to the Secretary of War, in relation to the reservations of land to certain chiefs and their connexions, under the additional article of the Camp Moultrie treaty of 1823.

On examining the article of the treaty referred to, your proposal to divide the reservations among the parties in interest according to the ratio established in the payment of annuities is one of doubtful policy and practical difficulty, and cannot be adopted. The government is anxious for the removal of the Seminoles beyond the Mississippi, from a well-founded belief that it would result in their permanent welfare. Its overtures to them to effect that object have been liberal and conciliating; and it cannot resort to any measure of doubtful right, nor encourage, through the instrumentality of its agents, any measure hostile to their interests, or calculated to produce dissention among them. If they cannot be prevailed upon by fair arguments and kind offers to remove, the government will have discharged its duty to them, and they will be left to the regret of misconceiving their true interests.

You allege that the young chiefs and warriors incline to sell and go, and that they are a decided majority. If, by plurality of numbers, they can obtain the supremacy in their council, no good objection can be perceived to the exercise of that right. It is not for this government or its agents to point out that mode, or to endeavor in any way to bring it about, or to depart in the slightest degree from strict neutrality; but if the younger part of the tribe can peaceably and fairly obtain ascendancy in their council, and would incline to sell and remove, it is an event to be desired most earnestly. The government having discharged its duty to them by kind persuasion and liberal offers, it must now be left to their decision after consulting with one another.

The department had already been apprised by the commissioners of the feelings of the exploring party under Major Phagan, as it respects the country west, and entertain no doubt of their making a favorable report to their tribe, and of its consequent removal.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELBERT HERRING.

Colonel JAMES GADSDEN, *Tallahassee, Florida.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *December 20, 1833.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 22d ultimo, enclosing one from Captain Graham to you. I thank you for the suggestions you have made. They are valuable, and will be kept in mind by me. You need not apologize for addressing me upon the subject of removing the Indians from Florida. Considering the important agency you have had in the matter, I do not wonder that you feel an anxiety on the subject. So far from finding your communications troublesome, I shall be glad at any time to receive them.

The President will send the treaty immediately to the Senate, and as soon as it is acted on the necessary measures will be taken for the removal of the Indians. You need be under no apprehensions that they or persons operating on them will induce the government unnecessarily to delay their departure.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Colonel JAMES GADSDEN.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *December 27, 1833.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 4th instant, with its enclosure. The treaties negotiated by you have been submitted to the Senate for their ratification, and I have no doubt that they will be favorably acted on by that body. As soon as they pass, the necessary estimates will be sent in and the appropriations asked for, and no delay will take place in carrying into effect the provisions of the treaty. I fully agree with you that decisive measures should be at once used to effect the removal of these Indians, and that they should understand at once no change will take place in the intentions of the government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Colonel JAMES GADSDEN, *Lepona, Florida.*DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *November 28, 1834.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 1st instant on the subject of the reported unwillingness of the Seminoles to remove west of the Mississippi. I agree fully with you in your views on the subject. I have not the least doubt but that the arrangements with them were fairly made and fully understood. I know by experience how easily the Indians are induced by the representations of interested men to delay their own engagements, and to determine upon a course utterly irreconcilable with their promises and their welfare. The views you have taken as to the proper measures to be adopted meet my entire concurrence, and you will see by the enclosed copies that the course indicated by you had already been determined upon by this department. I trust that the orders given will be found sufficient to obviate the difficulty. It is due to the important part that you had in the negotiation that full information on the subject should be communicated to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Colonel JAMES GADSDEN, *Lepona, Florida.*SEMINOLE AGENCY, *December 10, 1833.*

SIR: The result of my most mature reflection and judgment as to the best and most effectual and practicable mode of suppressing the disgraceful, harassing, and injurious traffic carried on by unprincipled white men with this tribe of Indians, is submitted in the project of a law proposed to be passed by the legislative council of Florida, a copy of which you have enclosed. In compliance with my promise in a letter addressed to the Secretary of War a few days ago, I now submit it through you for his approval. If the general plan meets the approbation of the department, defects can be supplied, and an amended copy be enclosed to the governor or myself, at Tallahassee, in time to be presented to the legislative council.

I have as yet seen but few of the Seminole chiefs, and cannot, therefore, speak confidently as to the general temper of these people relative to their contemplated removal west. I am informed that Mickanopie (the principal chief) and other leading chiefs are apparently disposed to be very obstinate in their opposition to emigration; and I have but little doubt that white men, on the borders of the Indian reserve, labor to aggravate this obstinacy.

I will promptly communicate to you every occurrence worthy of note.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON, *Agent for Florida Indians.*

ELBERT HERRING, Esq.

AN ACT more effectually to suppress illicit commerce with Indians and Indian countrymen within the limits of the Territory of Florida.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted*, That from and after the passing of this act, it shall not be lawful for *any person or persons whatsoever* to sell, barter, loan, give, or in *any way* distribute, within the limits of said Territory, *any intoxicating liquid or liquids of any description whatsoever*, to or among *any person or persons*, either

bond or free, male or female, generally known as Indian countrymen, habitually residing with any Indian or Indians, or within the boundaries of *any Indian town, reserve, tribe, or nation*; nor shall it be lawful for *any person or persons whatsoever*, except Indians and Indian countrymen habitually residing within the limits of some Indian town, reserve, tribe, or nation, to purchase, barter, exchange for, or on any pretence receive from any Indian or Indian countrymen, *any negro or other slave or slaves, horse or horses, cattle or hogs, the bona fide property of any Indian or Indians, Indian countryman or Indian countrymen*, without a special license for that purpose first had and obtained under the authority of the government of the United States. And any *person or persons* who shall or may be convicted of a violation of the foregoing provisions of this act shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of five thousand dollars, to be recovered in the ——— court of the county in which the violation may have been committed, by judgment against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the person or persons so offending, as in common cases of debt, one half of which shall be to the use and benefit of the prosecutor, and the other half shall be paid into the treasury of the Territory. And on failure of property sufficient to pay the amount of judgment and costs, the offender or offenders shall be branded and whipped at the discretion of said court.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That from and after the first day of February next it shall not be lawful for *any person or persons whatsoever* to keep any store, tavern, hotel, public boarding-house, ale-house, confectionery, grocery or distillery, for the purpose of vending ardent spirits or other intoxicating liquids, or merchandise of any other description, at *any trading establishment*, either from packs, carts, wagons, or other vehicles, nor from any description of navigation craft whatsoever, within the limits of said Territory, without license first had and obtained for that purpose from the clerk of the ——— court of the county where such store, tavern, hotel, public boarding-house, ale house, confectionery, grocery, or distillery, or other trading establishment may be located, or commerce prosecuted; and any or all person or persons who shall or may be convicted of a violation of the provisions of this section of this act shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars, to be recovered of the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the offender or offenders, as provided in the first section of this act, one-half of which sum shall be to the use of the prosecutor, and the residue to the treasury of the Territory; and on failure to pay the same, the offender or offenders shall severally receive thirty-nine lashes on the bare back under the direction of said court.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That it shall be the duty of the respective clerks of the aforesaid court, on application of any person or persons for license, in conformity to the provisions of the second section of this act, to require of the applicant or applicants a bond or bonds with ample security for the sum of five thousand dollars, payable to said clerk or clerks, and to his or their successors in office, to be void on the condition of faithful compliance by the applicant or applicants with the provisions and requisitions of the first section of this act. And it shall be the duty of said clerks respectively, in every case, to require of each applicant, before issuing a license as herein before provided, to take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation on the back of said license, to wit:

I, ———, do solemnly swear, or affirm, (as the case may be,) that I will not, directly or indirectly, in *any way or manner* violate the true intent, object and meaning of the act entitled "An act more effectually to suppress illicit commerce with the Indians and Indian countrymen within the limits of the Territory of Florida," passed on the ——— day of ———, so help me God. And a true and regular record of each application, license, and oath so to be made aforesaid, shall be kept by said clerk or clerks; and said clerk or clerks shall receive from each applicant for every license so to be issued the sum of ——— as compensation for his or their services aforesaid.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That any person or persons who shall violate any provisions of the first section of this act, after license so had and obtained as aforesaid, shall be subject to all the pains and penalties due to the commission of the crime of perjury, and be punished accordingly.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be and it is hereby made the duty of all officers of the territorial government, to the civil and military, to be prompt and vigilant in carrying the provisions of this act into full effect; and any officer or officers who shall fail to discharge such duty shall be deemed guilty of malpractice in office, and on conviction thereof be punished accordingly.

List of copies of letters transmitted to Congress in answer to a call of the House of Representatives of May 21, 1836.

Names of writer.	Date.	In answer to letters of.
General Wiley Thompson.....	Dec. 10, 1833	.....
Do.....	May 6, 1834	.....
Do.....	May 6, 1834	.....
Do.....	Sept. 3, 1834	.....
Do.....	Oct. 28, 1834	.....
Do.....	Oct. 29, 1834	.....
Do.....	Nov. 24, 1834	.....
Do.....	Jan. 19, 1835	.....
Do.....	Jan. 19, 1835	.....
Do.....	Mar. 31, 1835	Feb. 9, 1835
Do.....	Mar. 31, 1835	Feb. 18, 1835
Do.....	May 30, 1835	April 29, 1835
Do.....	June 14, 1835	April 27, 1835
Do.....	June 28, 1835	.....
Do.....	Aug. 1, 1835	.....
Do.....	Aug. 25, 1835	July 31, 1835
Do.....	Sept. 8, 1835	Aug. 12, 1835
Do.....	Nov. 14, 1835	Sept. 16, 1835
Do.....	Sept. 7, 1835	.....

SEMINOLE AGENCY, November 24, 1834.

Sir: Having determined that the existing state of things here makes it somewhat important that I should remain at the agency, unless otherwise instructed by you, I have advertised in some of the public papers that I will receive here claims, with the evidence in support of them, under the treaty of Payne's Landing, against this tribe of Indians. But few of the claims have yet come in.

Persons to whom balances are due from the government within the late superintendency of Indian affairs in Florida are becoming impatient. I have told them that you informed me that when the department should be apprised that I was on my way to Florida, funds to pay all balances should be immediately remitted to me, and that, as I have not yet heard anything from the department upon the subject, I was fearful some miscarriage of the mail had occurred.

It is important to me that I should be at home a week about the commencement of the ensuing year; and if you do not object, I will make a flying visit to my family about that time. If I go, my absence will not be protracted beyond four weeks, if it exceeds three.

The Indians appear peaceable and friendly; I have drawn the reins of government close about them. They will, however, not remove, but as forced to do so. I am more confirmed every day in the opinion that they have been tampered with by designing, unprincipled white men; and they have come to the conclusion that by obstinately persisting in their claim to the right to remain here until the expiration of twenty years from the date of the treaty at Camp Moultrie, and abstaining from the commission of any outrage, their claim will be finally acquiesced in by the government; and I have been informed by confidential persons among them that they laugh at the idea of the little handful of men at this post being able to compel them to remove.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON.

ELBERT HERRING, Esq.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, November 14, 1835.

Sir: Your letter of the 16th of September relative to the claim of General Clinch has been received.

I was aware that this is a claim under the intercourse act of June, 1834; but the peculiar and delicate character of the circumstances attending this case, as expressed in my report of June 28, 1835, induced me to submit it to the department, in the hope that it could be adjusted without subjecting the two witnesses (August and Jack Forrester) to imminent danger.

It is to be feared that one, if not both, of those witnesses will be made a sacrifice, should this claim be urged here, according to the regulations of the department under the intercourse act. I do not know that it is admissible for the department to adjust it in any other way. But if it can be adjusted without a submission of it to the Indians during the present excitement here, it is certainly very desirable that it should be done; and your silence upon that point induces me to hope that some course can be taken that will obviate the difficulty. In that hope, I respectfully submit to the Secretary a copy of the report and evidence. There is no doubt here of the facts as set forth in the evidence and report. The killing of the negroes by the Indians is notorious, and the outrageous character of the act induced the Indians to threaten the lives of the witnesses if they developed its history.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON.

ELBERT HERRING, Esq.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, October 29, 1834.

Sir: The chief Holate Emarla has insisted upon me to say to the Secretary of War that it is the earnest desire of himself, his confidential chief Fuckelusta Hadjo, and their people, to settle ultimately with Blunt and his band beyond the limits of the United States; that he will, in good faith, discharge his duty to the government, and, if thought necessary, go with the Seminole Indians to the western Creek country. He asks of the government an arrangement by which he and his people may receive a proper consideration for their relinquishment of all their interest in, and claims upon, the United States, coupled with a stipulation that they will seek a new home for themselves. He says it was the distinct understanding between him and Blunt that he would follow him to his new home, which partly induced Blunt to emigrate. That such has been his open and decided course in support of the treaty of Payne's Landing as to leave him no hope that those most hostile to the removal of the Indians will ever become reconciled to him. He says that it becomes necessary for him and his people to seek safety in flight before the Indians are removed. He will enter into no stipulations to emigrate from Blunt's reserve on the Apalachicola river to Blunt's new home, or go to the Arkansas country, and thence take his departure. That should it not become necessary for him to flee from this country, he will stipulate to emigrate from hence, or from Arkansas, to Blunt's present residence, as the government may choose; and he begs that his proposition may be received in confidence and managed with caution, as he is confident that his enemies, if they should be apprised of it, will become infuriate.

The magnanimity which this chief has displayed will, I have no doubt, obtain for the propositions which he thus submits, the friendly and serious consideration of the honorable Secretary of War. Holate Emarla desires an early answer.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON, *Agent of Florida Indians.*

ELBERT HERRING, Esq.

CAMP KING, *Florida*, October 27, 1834.

SIR: The unsettled determination of a majority of the influential chiefs of this nation to disregard the obligations imposed upon them by the treaty at Payne's Landing, with the temper indulged by them towards Holate Emartla, as manifested in council, added to the threats which we have heard have been made against him and some of his chiefs, satisfies us that that magnanimous chief, who is faithful to his engagements with the United States, is, with his confidential chiefs and families, in some danger. We are, therefore, decidedly of opinion that if Holate Emartla should ask for the protection which you have suggested to us, that would be afforded to him and others who are in danger, by permitting them to go to the reserve on Apalachicola river, abandoned by Colonel John Blunt, there to remain until called upon by you to return and join the emigrating Indians, it is due to him to afford that protection; justice, humanity, and our feelings would induce us to afford the suggested protection without hesitation should the protection be asked.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. F. RUSSELL, *Captain U. S. Army.*

WILLIAM M. GRAHAM, *Captain 4th Infantry, Fort King, Florida.*

Gen. WILEY THOMPSON, *United States Indian Agent.*

(Letter from Wiley Thompson, United States Indian agent, to Elbert Herring, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Seminole Agency, October 28, 1834, see antecedent No. 638.)

(Proceedings of a council with the Seminole Indians and Wiley Thompson, agent, at Fort King, October 23, 1834, see antecedent No. 638.)

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *September 8, 1835.*

SIR: Your letter of the 12th ultimo, enclosing a copy of Mr Gilleland's letter of July, 1835, to the department on the subject of his claim against the Seminoles, has been received.

I did receive a letter from Mr. Gilleland on the subject of this claim, and I replied to him that it would be embodied in my general report upon the claims which might be submitted to me under the sixth article of the treaty of 1832 with the Seminoles, and that I should make my report as early as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON.

Mr. C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War.*

ETHERTON, *September 3, 1834.*

SIR: Captain J. B. F. Russell, of the United States army, informed me by letter dated at Lynchburg, Virginia, on the 13th ultimo, that, being detained by slight indisposition, he would wait there until he should receive an answer from me to inquiries as to the probability of my being able to accompany him to Camp King, and whether he would be able to obtain, in Augusta, Georgia, specie to the amount of five or six thousand dollars for a treasury draft on the Branch Bank at Charleston, South Carolina, as on my answer would depend his determination as to the route he would pursue. I immediately replied to him, that although I had fixed upon an earlier day for my departure from the agency, yet that I would wait until the 4th instant, when the stage leaves this place for Augusta, which would afford him an opportunity to join me on the way, or meet me in that city, where we would, I had no doubt, be able to effect the exchange he desired, and, if we should fail, then we should, in all probability, be able to accomplish the object in Savannah, through which city would be our best route, as I was informed that a steamboat plies between that city and a point on the St. John's river, Florida, within a short distance of Camp King. I shall therefore be on my way to the agency by twelve o'clock to-morrow.

Immediately on my arrival at the agency I shall proceed, in pursuit of instructions from your department, relative to the unsettled business of the superintendency of Indian affairs in Florida—the adjustment of claims against the Seminole Indians, for the payment of which an appropriation has already been made—and the presentation of the proposition of the western Creek chiefs to the Seminoles. I am somewhat at a loss to determine at what point I ought to receive the claims with the evidence in support of them. The Seminole and Apalachicola Indians are separated a distance of about two hundred and fifty miles, and it is presumable that the claimants are scattered through Georgia, Alabama, and the various sections of Florida, some of them remote from any point which may be designated, perhaps five hundred miles. It will be proper for me, I apprehend, to give notice in the public papers, not only that I am authorized to adjust those claims, but also of the point or points at which, with the time when, they may be exhibited. Evidence in support of some of the claims has been transmitted to your department, which it would be well for me perhaps to possess; I recollect the claim of Mulatto King, or Bacca Pechassie.

To effect the object of closing the business of the superintendency my presence at Tallahassee and at the Indian reserves on the Apalachicola river may be necessary. Besides, the chiefs Bacca Pechassie and Eonchattee Micco are, on my return to Florida, to report to me their final decision on the proposition which I made to them in reference to the migration of themselves and people. I desire instructions on the several suggestions I have made, especially as it will involve additional expenditure, if I visit Tallahassee and the Indians on the Apalachicola river, which seems to me important.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON.

ELBERT HERRING, Esq.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, August 25, 1835.

SIR: Your letter of the 31st ultimo, acknowledging the receipt of my report upon the claim of General D. L. Clinch against the Seminole Indians, has been received.

The treaty of Payne's Landing, between the United States and the Seminole Indians, was concluded on the ninth day of May, 1832. The 6th article of the treaty is in the following words: "The Seminoles being anxious to be relieved from repeated vexatious demands for slaves and other property alleged to have been stolen and destroyed by them, so that they may remove, unembarrassed, to their new homes, the United States stipulate to have the same properly investigated, and to liquidate such as may be satisfactorily established, provided the amount does not exceed seven thousand dollars."

The construction which I have given to the above-recited article excludes from a participation of the seven thousand dollars provided by that article all claims which have originated subsequent to the date of the treaty. The claim of General Clinch has originated subsequent to that date, and I had therefore supposed that General Clinch's claim was a good and subsisting one against the nation, and not contemplated by the treaty. If the treaty must be construed as contemplating claims which have originated subsequent to its date, there are other claims which must be admitted with General Clinch's. Indeed, claims which may originate at any time before a final report will, on that rule of construction, be admitted.

Do me the favor to inform me what construction I shall give to the treaty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON.

Mr. C. A. HARRIS.

(Letter from Wiley Thompson to Elbert Herring, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated Seminole Agency, August 1, 1835, see antecedent No. 638.)

(Examination of Wacoochee Hajo and other Indians at the Seminole agency, the 24th and 25th of June, 1835, see antecedent No. 638.)

SEMINOLE AGENCY, June 14, 1835.

SIR: I have this day received a letter from the Acting Secretary of War, dated the 20th ultimo, in answer to mine of April 27, 1835, on a subject of the utmost importance, as it concerns the enterprise of removing these Indians.

To make Captain Thruston's visit to Washington available on this subject, I take the liberty, very respectfully, to refer you to him for a more comprehensive and correct view of the state of things here than I can possibly give in writing.

Yielding to the suggestions of some of the most intelligent officers at Fort King, as well as to the force of my own deep conviction of its propriety, I venture to suspend further operations upon the subject until I again hear from the department.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT of the United States.

Indorsement by the President

It is made known to me by Colonel Gadsden and Captain Thruston, now here, that the Indians in Florida have no disposition to sell their negroes, and the very idea that any individuals are permitted to come into their country to buy has disturbed them very much, and all say they will neither sell nor leave their negroes. You will therefore instruct the agent, extracting the above information, to permit no individual to go into the nation to buy any of their negroes without his written passport, and to inform the chiefs of this order.

A. J.

JULY 6, 1835.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, June 28, 1835.

SIR: I herewith submit to you a transcript of the evidence in support of the claim of General D. L. Clinch against the Seminole tribe of Indians, as indemnity for the loss of two negro men slaves, the property of General Clinch, which were killed by a party of Seminole Indians during the year 1834.

The only written evidence submitted in support of the allegation that the negroes in question were killed by the Indians is the affidavits of two black men—one a slave to an Indian woman, and the other a free man. They were, as you will perceive, examined separate and apart, and at different periods; they are intelligent. Their statement, which is strongly corroborated by common report, added to the admission of the Indians that the negroes were killed by them, satisfies my mind that the act of killing the negroes was unnecessary, wanton, and cruel, and that it was induced by the intemperance of the Indians who were sent from the scene of a drunken riot in pursuit of the negroes.

You will perceive from the testimony of Jack Forrester that the Indians beat the said August severely because he told them they had done wrong and would be compelled to pay for the negroes. I subsequently interrogated August on that point. He affirmed what Jack Forrester stated, and said that he was so severely bruised as to be laid up for some days; and he added that they threatened to kill him if he ever should say anything on the subject, of which threats I have heard from other sources. If it were made known that these men, August and Jack Forrester, have given testimony on the subject, it is believed that they would be killed by the Indians. I have therefore thought it most expedient to lay the subject before you without submitting it to the Indians.

The affidavits of John H. McIntosh, jr., and Wiley Brooks, go to establish the value of the negroes. They are entitled to credit.

Upon a full view of the subject, I consider General Clinch entitled to the indemnity which he claims.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON.

Hon. LEWIS CASS.

TERRITORY OF FLORIDA, *Tallahassee, May 6, 1834.*

SIR: Having waited here several days in hope of the arrival of the successor of Governor Duval, (and to make up my report to you,) and disappointed in that hope, I was about to instruct the sub-agent, Mr. D. M. Sheffield, to repair to and remain at the Seminole agency until he should otherwise be instructed; but on a suggestion made by Governor Duval, that it might be well for Mr. Sheffield to remain some time longer in this place, to be ready to receive instructions from his successor, should he arrive in a short time, and to attend to any communications from the department connected with Indian affairs in Florida which might be made during the existing interregnum in the superintendency, I was induced to forbear, and to submit to you the propriety of sending Mr. Sheffield to the agency to remain during my absence. Until arrangements shall be made at the department for the removal of the Seminole Indians according to their stipulations, (which I presume cannot be done until the treaties are ratified, and the requisite funds appropriated,) there is no subject of pressing importance claiming the attention of the agent that I know of, except the disastrous and all-destroying practice of intemperance among the Indians, alike disgraceful to the individuals who, for the lucre of a few eleven-penny-bits, deal damnation to an ignorant and degraded race, and the civilized communities that tolerate those individuals. I have made every exertion in my power to restrain those avaricious, unfeeling human vultures, but the peculiar character of the country—its numerous extensive swamps, marshes, hammocks, bays, rivers, creeks, and inlets, so aptly adapted to favor the clandestine traffic, added to the scattered locations of the bands, some on the Apalachicola river at different points, and the others in the Seminole country, remote from the first two hundred and forty miles—renders it utterly impossible for any individual to restrain the evil. An enactment of the legislative council of the Territory forbids the sale of stimulants to the Indians on pain of a fine of two hundred dollars, or thirty-nine stripes. Prosecutions have been commenced under the law, but the cases linger on the docket of the court, and I have understood that the court doubts the jurisdiction of the council upon this subject, which serves to inspire the whiskey dealers with confidence. My personal safety has been more than once endangered by the intoxication of Indians, and I consider myself no more safe from the proprietors of the numerous dirty little whiskey *doggeries* located around the Indian borders, on whom I have been as severe as I have power to be. I have been so provoked as to be almost tempted to order the chiefs to demolish the little log huts and rude shanties hovering upon the Indian border, in which the *Indian's bane* is kept for sale. Something ought to be done speedily to protect this wretched people against the dreadful evil. The death of those Indians of Blunt's and Davy's band who died at the bay was, I have no doubt, induced by intemperance, which, with other reasons, prompted me to make, in the paper published at Apalachicola, the publication contained on a printed slip cut from a number of that paper, which you have enclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON, *Indian Agent.*

ELBERT HERRING, Esq.

A copy of a publication referred to in the latter part of the above letter from Mr. Thompson to the public is as follows:

According to the terms of a treaty entered into between the United States and the Indian chiefs John Blunt and Davy Elliot, those chiefs, with their band, will emigrate beyond the limits of the United States. In complying with their stipulations, the said chiefs, with a majority of their band, have assembled on the northwestern margin of Apalachicola bay, on or near what is called "Oat Point," where they will remain until the outfit for their final departure can be conclusively arranged, unless the preservation of the health of the band shall make a change of their encampment necessary. For the protection of the Indians, and to forewarn the public, I have assigned the following limits to their encampment: commencing on the shore of the bay, at the upper corner of Mrs. King's improvement; thence along the upper line of paling to a newly blazed small forked pine tree, beyond an enclosed grave, northeast from the bay shore; thence northwest by a staked line to a majestic solitary pine tree, near a small running stream of water which empties into the bay, first above Dr. Price's improvement, (which is included within the encampment;) thence to said stream, and by its meanders to the bay; thence down the bay to the beginning. Within the limits thus assigned for the encampment of said Indians no person will be admitted without special written permission from the superintendent or agent for Indian affairs in the Territory of Florida. Any person who may visit the encampment by permission will present a written permit to Mr. William Pace, who belongs to the encampment, for inspection. Any attempt to enter the encampment wantonly or forcibly will be repelled. The agent appeals to the good citizens of Apalachicola and its vicinity to aid him in protecting the Indians, and to restrain the sale or barter of intoxicating liquors to them.

WILEY THOMPSON, *Agent for Florida Indians.*

APALACHICOLA, *February 12.*

TERRITORY OF FLORIDA, *Tallahassee, May 6, 1834.*

SIR: I have performed the various duties assigned to me by instructions from his excellency William P. Duval, superintendent of Indian affairs in Florida, to whom or to whose successor a report of my proceeding should be regularly made, but on my arrival here from New Orleans I found an interregnum in the territorial executive. Governor Duval's commission expired on the 17th of April, consequently he does not feel authorized to discharge the duties of the executive office. I have waited several days in hope of the arrival of his successor; disappointed in this expectation, and exceedingly anxious to avail myself of the privilege which by your letter to Governor Duval of the 24th of March I perceive I have, of visiting my family, I have the honor to make my report direct to you. In pursuance of the instructions from the superintendent of Indian affairs in Florida, dated the 10th of January last, I immediately repaired to the Indian towns on the Apalachicola river, for the purpose of delivering to their parents and friends the Indian boys who returned from the Choctaw academy in Kentucky, and to obtain others to supply their place in that institution. The document marked A, herewith enclosed, contains an abstract description of the boys obtained, with my instructions to Mr. James W. Henderson, the gentleman selected by the superintendent to conduct them to Kentucky, a duplicate of which I transmitted by Mr. Henderson for the use of the academy, and retain

a triplicate in my office. The abstract marked B exhibits the receipts and expenditures under the sixth article of the treaty concluded at Camp Moultrie, on September 18, 1823, between the United States and the Florida Indians. The abstract marked C exhibits the payment made to John Blunt and Davy Elliott, under the second article of the treaty concluded at Tallahassee, on October 11, 1832, between the United States and John Blunt, Osa Hago, or Davy and Co-ha-thlock-co, or Cochrane. And the abstract marked D exhibits the number and description of the Indians who emigrated with the chiefs John Blunt and Davy Elliott. You will perceive, by an examination of the last-mentioned abstract, that John Yellowhair and his followers, not connected with the Blunt or Davy band, have accompanied those chiefs. By reference to the additional article appended to the treaty concluded at Camp Moultrie, on September 18, 1833, before referred to, it will be seen that the reserve set apart for Mulatto King and Emathlochee was made to commence at a point on the Apalachicola river, to include *Yellowhair's improvements*. By the first article of the treaty concluded between the United States and Mulatto King, Tustenuggy Hago, and Yellowhair, in 1833, those chiefs relinquished to the United States the above-described reserve, in consideration of which the United States, by the second article of the last-mentioned treaty, "agree to grant and convey in three (3) years, by patent, to Mulatto King or Vacar Persasey, and to Tustenuggy Hago, head chiefs of Emathlocheetown, for the benefit of themselves, sub-chiefs, and warriors, a section and a half of land to each, or contiguous quarter and fractional sections containing a like quantity of acres, to be laid off hereafter under the direction of the President of the United States, so as to embrace the said chiefs' fields, &c." Yellowhair's name is subscribed to the treaty, and yet it contains no provision in his favor; nor can I perceive that his signature to it is calculated to have any effect, except, indeed, the relinquishment of any personal interest in his improvements which he had. The provisions in the second article of this treaty, intended to secure to "the said chiefs" the inclusion of their fields, &c., enures to Mulatto King and Tustenuggy Hago. At the meeting of the Apalachicola Indians, in Mulatto King's town, on the 9th of November last, the treaty was read and critically explained to the Indians on an intimation from Yellowhair claiming an interest, which the treaty does not give to him. He urged that it was the distinct understanding of all, at the formation of the treaty, that he was provided for by it, and that all the Indians understood, by the interpretation of it, that a mile square of land was secured to him and his people. All the chiefs present, including Mulatto King and Tustenuggy Hago, did, as I understood, confirm Yellowhair's statement. The interpreters on the occasion, Joe Miller, an Indian belonging to Econchattie Micco's band, and Jim Walker, a negro belonging to Mulatto King, stated that they so understood the treaty. On the discovery being made, there was obvious excitement among the Indians, Joe Miller was very much alarmed, fearing the Indians would put him to death for misinterpreting. These were the grounds of Yellowhair's appeal in a letter addressed to the Secretary of War, dated at that meeting, asking some allowance to aid in his then intended emigration. Yellowhair was a member of the delegation that examined the country to which, with Blunt and Davy and their band, he with his followers is gone. I understood him to say that he was induced to explore that country, relying on the privilege which he believed he had of relinquishing his land to the United States, by which he would be enabled to defray the expenses of the emigration of himself and followers. These facts and circumstances induced me to advise him to emigrate with his followers, and done so in the full persuasion that the government, on a full view of the facts of the case, would make some provision for him. I offer these facts, too, in justification of my having included Yellowhair and his followers in the list of Indians to whom I ordered issues of provisions at Apalachicola bay. They had assembled there, with Blunt and Davy and their band, under my advice, for the purpose of emigrating. Blunt and his people determined to remain until they should receive the promised annuity. His excellency Governor Duval thought, with me, that as Blunt and his people had a right, according to the stipulations of their treaty, to expect payment of the promised annuity when they had assembled for the purpose of emigrating, liberality, justice, and policy required that the United States should afford them a reasonable allowance of provisions while waiting alone for the promised payment. Thus Yellowhair and his followers were detained, for they were dependent upon Blunt and Davy for means to defray the expenses of their removal. Under such circumstances, I assumed the responsibility of including Yellowhair and his followers in the issues of provisions which the superintendent authorized me to make to Blunt and Davy and their band, satisfied that the Department of War, liberality, justice, and sound policy will approve it. Yellowhair wavered somewhat; when after the lapse of time which transpired between the date of his application to the War Department and the embarkation of the Indians for New Orleans, he was still unanswered. I told him that during the session of Congress the departments were generally much pressed, particularly at the present session, and that I had no doubt his case would be favorably considered as early as practicable. I reminded him that Blunt and Davy and their band had consented to go on without receiving the annuity promised to them, on my giving them a solemn pledge that if the department would furnish me with the necessary funds, and give me authority, I would pay it to them in person; and I told him that I, or whoever else the department may send to pay the annuity to Blunt and his people, can be ordered to pay to him any allowance which may be made in his favor. In conclusion, I gave him a solemn pledge that I would urge his claims on the attention of the department. Blunt and Davy loaned him, in my presence, five hundred dollars, to aid in the removal of himself and followers, and he is gone with Blunt and Davy and their band. Believing that it was the intention of all the Indians concerned in the treaty, by which Mulatto King and Tustenuggy Hago hold their present reserve, to interest Yellowhair in the treaty, (which intention I have no doubt was frustrated alone by the misinterpretation of Joe Miller,) and in consideration of the magnanimity which Yellowhair displayed, allow me to express to the Secretary of War, very respectfully and very earnestly, a hope that some allowance will be made to that (as I think) injured man. In my intercourse with and management of the Indians committed to my care, I have made it a uniform rule to be prompt, just, frank, and explicit. On no occasion could I consent to deceive these people; I would not only disdain to excite in this ignorant, dependent, and degraded race hopes and expectations which I believe cannot be realized, but I consider the leading characteristic trait (if I may so speak) of my office is to be their friend, even to turning the scale in their favor in doubtful questions. I hope, therefore, that the solemn pledge which I have given will be an acceptable apology for the earnestness with which I urge this subject on the attention of the department. In my report, addressed to the superintendent on the 20th of January last, I detailed a conversation which I had then recently held with the chief Econchattinico, proposing the removal of himself, property, and people to the Seminole country. The only objection which he then suggested to the proposed removal was the advanced period of the year when it was made. If I had then been at liberty to superintend his removal, and clothed with proper authority from the department to make the final arrangement, Econchattinico, with his band, would, I have no

doubt, now be at, or in the neighborhood of, the Seminole agency. But my duty required me to superintend the execution of the treaty with Blunt and Davy, which was long retarded by a variety of harassing circumstances which I could not readily control. When these at last were overcome, Blunt and his band discharged on their way to their new abode, and the superintendent had received your letter of the 21st February last, approving the plan proposed by me to Eonehattimicco, the season of the year was too far advanced to admit a hope of the possibility that he would consent to the proposed removal the present year. The Indians had not only planted, but their crops were up and growing; and it was utterly impossible for them to remove, plant, and make a crop during the present year. Therefore, on my return to New Orleans, instead of urging the proposition upon the old chief, with a view to its accomplishment during the present year, I held separate conversations with him and Vacca Pechassie, or Mulatto King, in reference to their present situation and future prospects, in which I explained to them, with great minuteness and precision, their relation to civilized society while under the direct and immediate protection of the United States, and the change which that relation would undergo at the expiration of three years from the date of their treaties. I reminded them that the protection of the United States would be withdrawn from them, and they subjected to the territorial jurisdiction according to the terms of their treaty; and explained to them the effect which the change would produce in their ancient polity; that, under the jurisdiction of the Territory, the Indian laws and chiefships would cease; that, subjected to the patrol, road, and tax laws of the Territory, without the privilege of participating in the government, they will be hauled before the judicial tribunals of the Territory to defend themselves against criminal prosecutions, pleas of debt, and claims on their property, when they will not be able to avail themselves of the Indian laws nor Indian testimony, as the first will cease, and the latter not be admitted; that they could not fail to perceive that they and their people would, under such circumstances, fall an easy prey, and in a short time be involved in utter ruin; that their only chance to escape inevitable and speedy ruin is to follow the example of Blunt, and to sell out to the United States, or relinquish their reserves according to the terms of their treaty, and migrate with the Seminole Indians to Arkansas. I informed them that I should soon visit my family in Georgia, where I expected to be permitted to spend the summer, and as the most essential service which I could possibly do them was to give as my parting advice to them, to reflect seriously upon the subject during my absence, and on my return let me know their conclusion; but if they came to the conclusion, before my return, to pursue the course advised, to inform the sub-agent, Mr. Pope, of it, who I would instruct to write me immediately. They replied that they were satisfied of the correctness of my view of their condition and future prospects, and were gratified in the manner in which I had treated them on the subject, and they would seriously consider my proposition, and let me know the result on my return, if not before. Satisfied they are seriously contemplating the necessity of their removal, allow me to suggest that definite instructions upon the subject from the War Department may facilitate the object. I believe that propositions from Tustenuggy Hajo, relative to the emigration of his band, are already before the department. The abstract marked E exhibits an account of the disbursements of this agency, so far as public funds have come to my possession for that purpose, from the date of my acceptance to the 30th of September, 1833, the end of the third quarter of that year. The abstract marked F exhibits the disbursements during the first quarter ending the 31st of December, 1833; and the abstract marked G exhibits the disbursements made during the first quarter of 1834. Abstracts marked H, I, and K, are my accounts current for the quarters ending on the 30th September and the 31st December, 1833, and the 31st of March, 1834. I enclose to you the account of Stephen Richards against the United States Indian department, for expenses which he incurred while in the performance of his duty as United States interpreter, under my orders, from the 25th of January to the 15th April last. His service was indispensable in procuring Indian boys for the Choctaw academy, superintending the assembling of Blunt, with his band, attending at Eonehattimicco and Vacca Pechassie's reserves, when the commissioner appointed by the court to take Indian testimony in the case of claim for Eonehattimicco's negroes visited those places for that purpose, and the arranging the emigration of Blunt and his band, and their final discharge at the city of New Orleans. This service required him to pass several times down and up the Apalachicola river, to and from the bay, and to New Orleans and back. The amount of the account, in money, from his own pocket, was expended by him and under my personal observation, except the sum of fourteen dollars and fifty cents, specified in my certificate, appended to his account; and the expenditures were unavoidable. He is a poor man; has a large family dependent upon him for support, and yet he has been very prompt and vigilant in the performance of his duty. I therefore beg leave to express a hope that the amount of his account will be promptly refunded to him, as he is ill able to lie out of the use of it. I present to you, also, two accounts against the United States Indian department in favor of D. M. Sheffield, sub-agent, for his travelling expenses while on special service, under the instructions of the superintendent of Indian affairs, amounting in the aggregate to fifty-seven dollars. Mr. Sheffield informs me that the department has reduced his per diem allowance for travelling expenses, while on special service, to two dollars per day, and rejected items in his account of expenses while conducting Indian boys from Florida to the Choctaw academy in Kentucky, because the vouchers in support of them were signed by the mark of the individuals who made them, and exhibited no other evidence that those individuals could not write their names; that it was generally impracticable to obtain certificates in support of those vouchers, as no third person was present; that an allowance of three dollars per day for his expenses, while on special service, is not sufficient in this country to cover them; and that the reduction of his per diem allowance for expenses, added to the rejection of the items referred to, frittered down his salary of five hundred dollars so low as to make it almost worthless, and imposed on him the duty of resorting to some other pursuit. With all this gentleman's numerous acquaintances he has a high character for inflexible integrity and genuine honor and honesty; he is an efficient man, of steady and correct habits. I therefore insisted on his continuance in office, and promised that I would present his case fully to the department, and that I had no doubt justice would be done him. I enclose with his accounts some receipts for part of the expenses incurred during the time embraced in his accounts, which are submitted for the purpose of showing to the department that the allowance of even three dollars per day is insufficient. If I am to remain in this office, I trust that the department will secure to me the aid of this gentleman by extending to him that liberality which I honestly think justice requires, as it is very important that I should have the aid of an intelligent, vigilant, and highly honorable man. My own account for travelling expenses while absent from the agency on special service, under the instructions of the superintendent of Indian affairs, is also herewith presented, with an earnest request that the amount be transmitted to me as early as practicable, as I have very nearly exhausted my private funds in performing the special service referred to in my account. To enable me to avail myself of the

permission to visit my family, the receiver of public moneys, General Call, has kindly consented to advance me the amount of my quarter's salary, which fell due the 31st of March last. I feel it due to myself, as well as to the sub-agent, to observe, that having had much special service to perform, we will be but poorly paid if the per diem allowance for our personal expenses should not be made to exceed three dollars; as the difference against us on account of expenses, added to the loss we incur by lying out of the use of our money after it falls due, and the rapid wear and tear of clothing in a very rough service, will be a heavy deduction from our salaries. I have never before known any section of country where the indispensable support of man and horse formed so large an item of expenditure. I shall immediately set out for my residence in Georgia, where I desire to remain as large a portion of the summer as the public service will permit.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON, *Indian Agent.*

ELBERT HERRING, Esq., *Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

SEMINOLE AGENCY, May 30, 1835.

SIR: Your letter of the 29th April has been received. On the 9th of November, 1833, there was a meeting of the bands of Indians on the Apalachicola river, held on the call of James D. Westcott, jr., then acting governor of Florida, which I attended with him, and pending the meeting, I delivered to the Indians a speech, under his immediate superintendence and instructions. The substance of what was said by him, myself, and the Indians on that occasion, was enclosed by Mr. Westcott to the department. Part of my remarks referred directly to John Yellowhair's desire to emigrate with Blunt. At the same time a letter was written by Mr. Westcott, in behalf of Yellowhair, signed by the latter and other chiefs, addressed to the department, in which Yellowhair expressed his desire to emigrate with Blunt. To these communications, to which I beg leave to refer you, no reply was ever made within my knowledge. No one concerned in the transaction entertained an idea that Yellowhair could be permitted to participate in the beneficial stipulations of the treaty with Blunt and Davy. Yellowhair submitted to the department evidence that, through misinterpretation at the formation of the treaty with Mulatto King and Fuste Nuggy Hajo, manifest injustice had been done to him, and he sought relief, and means to enable him and his followers to emigrate, by an appeal to the government. I never received an intimation that the emigration of Yellowhair and his followers would not be sanctioned by the government, until the arrival of your letter, now before me. On the 6th day of May last I made a report to the office of Indian affairs, in which I informed the department that Yellowhair was gone with Blunt; in which I urged the claim of Yellowhair upon the attention of the department; and I subsequently received from the Commissioner of the Indian office a letter which informed me that Yellowhair's case was submitted to Congress at the session before the last, and in the Senate referred to the appropriate committee. Since which I have heard nothing upon the subject, until the receipt of your letter, now before me.

In your letter you say, "if the land is sold under the second article, and these Indians remove to any other place than the Seminole country west, the United States have only to pay them annually their proportion of the annuity."

In the third article of the treaty with Mulatto King and Fuste Nuggy Hajo, "the United States stipulate to continue to them, their sub-chief and warriors, their proportion of the annuity of five thousand dollars, to which they are entitled under the treaty of Camp Moultrie, so long as the Seminoles remain in the Territory, and to advance their proportional amount of said annuity for the balance of the time stipulated for its payment in the treaty aforesaid, whenever the Seminoles finally remove, in compliance with the terms of the treaty concluded at Payne's Landing on the 9th of May, 1832."

I have hitherto construed this clause of the treaty to mean that the United States are bound to advance to those Indians their proportion of the annuity, for its unexpired term, in any other event than their removal to the country set apart for the Seminoles, when the latter should be finally removed; and not paid annually, as expressed in the paragraph quoted above. If I am right in this construction, then I shall take for granted, consulting the tenor of your letter, that Yellowhair and his followers will be entitled to an advance of their portion of the annuity for its unexpired term, when the Seminoles have completed their removal. If so, may Yellowhair receive and receipt for his followers, who are in Texas? It seems to me that there can be no objection to this, especially as he is duly authorized to settle all business which was left unsettled by the emigrating bands. His and their portion of the last and this year, and for the unexpired term of the annuity, when the Seminoles shall have removed, will relieve the poor fellow; his situation is now distressingly destitute.

When Blunt, Davy, and Yellowhair, with their bands, had assembled at Apalachicola bay, the latter became discouraged, because no answer had been received to his letter or Mr. Westcott's communication, addressed to the department during the preceding November. I encouraged him to go on with Blunt, and I did so in the belief that, as the department had not replied to those communications, some plan was in contemplation by which relief would be afforded to him and his followers; and because I thought it desirable to seize any fit opportunity to relieve a civilized community from a savage population, and thereby greatly benefit the savage himself. I now regret that I encouraged him to go, as the proceeding has met the disapproval of the department and embarrassed Yellowhair. An ample apology will be found, I trust, in my honest zeal to effect what I considered a desirable object with the government.

A thorough examination of the correspondence with the department upon this subject will, I have no doubt, satisfy you that your letter assumes facts which do not exist. I therefore consider it due to the department, as well as to myself, to withhold the communications which you have instructed me to make to Yellowhair until I hear from you again upon the subject.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON.

Hon. LEWIS CASS.

(Letter from Wiley Thompson to Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, dated Seminole Agency, March 31, 1835, see antecedent No. 638.)

SEMINOLE AGENCY, March 31, 1835.

SIR: On my return to this agency I found your letter of 9th of February, in reply to mine of the 19th of the preceding month, awaiting my arrival.

Fully impressed with the correctness of the views which I have taken of the subject referred to in Mr. Steele's letter, addressed to me, (a copy of which I enclosed to you,) I beg leave to refer you to my letter of this date, addressed to Mr. Steele, on this subject, a copy of which you have enclosed.

General Clinch requests me to say that he fully accords with the view which I have taken, and he adds that an indulgence of the people to whom Mr. Steele alludes, in their claim to exemption from the obligations of the treaty, would afford an asylum to refugees from justice and absconding slaves, and be greatly detrimental to the Territory.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON.

ELBERT HERRING, Esq.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, March 31, 1835.

DEAR JUDGE: Your letter of the 21st instant was duly received. I believe I have heretofore informed you that I had submitted to the War Department the question involving the citizenship of the Indians employed in the *ranchos*, on the Gulf coast, accompanied by a copy of your and Captain Buner's letters addressed to me on the subject. I shall again write to the department upon the subject, as I perceive it is not yet clearly understood.

The word Seminole means runaway or broken off. Hence Seminole is a distinctive appellation, applicable to all the Indians in the Territory of Florida, as all of them run away, or broke off, from the Creek or Nuiscooge nation. The treaties made with the Seminole Indians embrace all the Indians within the Territory, except some bands on the Apalachicola river, who were provided for by a separate article in the Camp Moultrie treaty, and subsequently by treaties entered into immediately between these bands and the United States. It follows, therefore, necessarily, that all the others are embraced by the general designation of Seminoles. These are bound by the treaty of Payne's Landing. The fact that some of them have not come within the limits of the reservation assigned to them by the latter treaty proves nothing more nor less than that the Indians have failed in that particular to comply in good faith with their treaties at Camp Moultrie and Payne's Landing. Those Indians who are on the Gulf coast and about the Everglades were as much bound to come within the limits of the Indian reservation as the Indians who lived and were raised about Tallahassee and Hick's old town, on the Suwannee river; and it will strike you that the latter had as much right to remain without the present Indian limits as the former; and if the Indians who lived about Tallahassee and Hick's old town had remained there until now, it is obvious that they would, in that case, have the same right to exemption from the obligations of the treaties as those on the Gulf coast and about the Everglades. That the Indians within the reservation have not claimed those on the coast and at other points without the reservation is no argument that those who have not come within the Indian boundary have a right to remain out, as such an argument would oppose the reasonable and just maxim that "no individual shall take advantage of his own wrong." The true question is, have the Seminole nation the right to claim those that are without the Indian boundary? A thorough examination of the whole subject will, it seems to me, compel every one to answer in the affirmative. It follows, then, necessarily, that, if the nation have a right to claim them, they have no right to exemption from the obligations of the treaties. So much for a construction of the treaties, and the rights of those people under them. Now, as to considerations of expediency involved in the question. The people referred to have sprung from and are connected with these Indians. There is a constant intercourse between the Indians residing within and those without the Indian boundary. There are Indians here who have relatives there. If the Indians at the *ranchos* are exempt because they have never lived within the present Indian reservation, a much larger number about the Everglades and what is called the Hunting Ground would be equally entitled to exemption precisely for the same reason. Then let the decision once be made, even should the Indians know that a decision is sought exempting those on the coast and at other points beyond the Indian boundary from the obligations of the treaties, and one-half, if not two-thirds, of these people would, in a very short time, be beyond their limits, claiming the exemption. Thus the Territory would have a considerable Indian population quartered permanently upon it, and the benign designs of the government towards these Indians be frustrated. I trust that you and Captain Buner will, on a reinvestigation of the subject, be impressed with the correctness and propriety of the view which I take of the subject, and that you will aid me to ward off the evils that would result from any other view.

The man with you, and those with Captain Buner, are permitted to continue in their present employment until I call for them, which, in all probability, will not be earlier than next spring.

A full assemblage of the nation is to take place on the 20th proximo, when, in all probability, something decisive will be decided upon. It is of the utmost importance that the chief Holate Ematla, with his people, should be present on that occasion. They are, it is believed, on the Gulf coast, in the neighborhood of St. Mark's; some say about the mouth of the Wockassah, others about the mouth of Suwannee, or between that and St. Mark's, while others say they are about the mouth of the Ocklockney. You inform me that you are preparing to make an official visit to St. Mark's. If you can start immediately you can probably afford me efficient aid in the accomplishment of the desirable object. If an active, trustworthy Indian, acquainted with the section of country alluded to, could go with you, he would be able, no doubt, to see Holate Ematla, and tell him to be here, with all his people, without fail. Provisions can be furnished to the Indian by Major Zantinger. I hope you will be with me during the sitting of the council.

Present my respects to the major and the other officers.

With unfeigned respect, your friend and humble servant,

WILEY THOMPSON.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *January 19, 1835.*

SIR: In my report to the superintendent of Indian affairs in Florida, (now in your office,) made on the 1st of January, 1834, I adverted to the existence of several unauthorized settlements of negroes, Indians, and Spaniards (lawless bands) on the peninsula of Florida. The enclosed copies of two letters afford additional information upon the subject, while at the same time they present a question which it is my duty to submit for consideration to the department. I have no hesitancy in deciding for myself that all the Indians and descendants of Indians in that region are properly Seminole Indians belonging to this tribe, and subject to all the treaty provisions and restraints which are binding upon the Seminoles. They descended from the Seminoles, are connected with them by consanguinity, wandered off without authority, and are occupying a section of territory to which they have no right whatever.

It is believed that many of the negroes connected with those lawless bands are runaway slaves. I have been recently informed that there are roving bands of the Seminole Indians on and about the Everglades that have not been within the Indian boundary for several years past; and that a considerable number went the last fall to what is called the Hunting Ground, about the Everglades, perhaps a hundred miles beyond the boundary, to prosecute their annual hunt.

So far from admitting that *any* of those Indians are exempt from the obligations of the treaties with the Seminoles, it seems to me important that an expedition should be set on foot for the double purpose of driving those Indians within their boundary in time for the commencement of their migration west, and to capture those negroes, many of whom, it is believed, are runaway slaves, and thought by their owners to be in the Seminole country.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON.

ELBERT HERRING, Esq.

TAMPA BAY, *January 10, 1835.*

DEAR GENERAL: Accompanying this you will receive a letter from Captain William Buner, proprietor of the extensive fishery in the waters of Tampa bay, of whom you have heard me speak. The subject to which he calls your attention occurred to me soon after your departure, and I had concluded to write immediately without having seen Captain Buner; his arrival here enables him to add his suggestions on the subject. Taking the circumstances he states, and others, into view, I have no doubt you will coincide in the opinion that there are a number of Indians who are not properly within the proposed measure of boundary restriction. At all the fisheries along the coast, from Jupiter on the east to Tampa on the west, there are a number of Indians and half-bloods who owe no allegiance to, and of whom none is claimed by, the Seminoles, though descended from them. They were born in the different ranchos or fishing places, mostly speak Spanish, and in some instances have been baptized in Havana. They were Spanish fishermen, under the Spanish government of Florida. They are not recognized by the Seminoles; have never received, and have not been permitted to receive, any part of the Indian annuity, and are not considered as under the protection of, or amenable to, the Indian laws, and, contrary to the maxims of *British national law*, are permitted to *expatriate*.

Over persons of this description, it appears to me, the measures and regulations with regard to Indians cannot with propriety be extended. They are entirely identified by habit, occupation, and intermarriage with people of another nation of different pursuits and modes of life, and incapable of supporting themselves by ordinary Indian means. By driving them from the sea you would take from them their only resource, and place them in absolute want, without aid from some unprovided source. To show further that these persons have not been considered as Indians, by the character of their employment, two of those in Captain Buner's service are registered as seamen on a vessel roll of equipage in the custom-house at Key West, and another is enrolled among my revenue crew, and is a first rate seaman, having followed the sea from a boy.

Very truly, yours,

AUGUSTUS STEELE.

General THOMPSON.

TAMPA, *January 9, 1835.*

SIR: I was disappointed in not meeting you at Tampa. I made every exertion to get there from my fishing place at Manatee river the moment I heard the agent and troops had arrived, to enable me to state to you verbally my situation, and the present state of the Indian population on the coast, as well as my fishing rancho.

I request your attention and answer to enable me to act correctly. I have consulted Judge Steele and Major Zantzing, and they have advised me to communicate with you.

At my rancho or fishing place I have in my employment about ten Spaniards and twenty Spanish Indians; most of the latter have been born and bred at the rancho on the coast, speak the Spanish language, and have never been in the country ten miles in their lives; their only mode of living is by fishing with the different Spanish companies, from August until March; during summer they cultivate some small spots of land in the neighborhood of their working place. They do not *hunt*, and depend upon their cast nets for support; there are many more at the other ranchos, say, *Caldees*, *Cayo*, *Pelow*, *Ponte Rasa*, and *Eslava*; only myself and Caldees have worked this season, on account of the dull sale of fish at Havana, owing to the late cholera. All my white Spaniards have Indian families, and some of them have children and grandchildren. Many of the Spanish Indians have wives from the nation. There are several Indians that have been temporarily employed from the country during the running of the fish, and are now discharged.

My season will close the first day of March, when all hands will be paid off except my foreman, who takes care of the place. There are also many visitors occasionally at my rancho; I will order them up to their nation.

Will you please instruct me what I can do to forward the views of the government, and if possible not to break up the rancho before the season is out.

I remain your humble servant,

WILLIAM BUNER.

General W. THOMPSON, *Indian Agent.*

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *January 19, 1835.*

SIR: In the prosecution of my duties in the investigation of claims against the Seminoles under the treaty of Payne's Landing, it has occurred to me to be somewhat important that I should have some data by which to detect any fraudulent attempt to exhibit claims which may have been already disposed of. Will you do me the favor to enclose to me a copy of the claims as exhibited and adjusted under the treaty of 1821 with the Creek Indians, and a copy of the exhibition and adjustment of claims of a late date against the Creek Indians. The adjustment of the first was by General Preston, I think; I do not remember who adjusted the other, but I know that printed copies of each were laid before Congress. The first may be important in the examinations of the claims pressed by the Creek nation under the treaty of 1821 for negroes now in possession of the Seminoles.

Several claimants who have presented claims under the treaty of Payne's Landing allege that evidence in support of their claims was submitted to and is now in your office. The old chief, Vacca Pichassie, perferred a claim and transmitted his evidence to the department. I have to repeat my request that all such documentary evidence may be transmitted to this agency.

I herewith transmit to you a copy of a correspondence relative to Mr. George Center.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON.

ELBERT HERRING, Esq.

P. S.—John Yellowhair has returned from Texas, accompanied by one of Blunt's sub-chiefs; they bring information that Blunt died after his arrival in Texas, and that John Yellowhair is chief of the bands. Yellowhair and his associate are, as I am informed, duly authorized to receive the annuity due to those bands, the amount of Blunt's claim for the robbery by Stafford, and the amount of which Beattie swindled Blunt and Davy, and to settle all the business which was left by those Indians in an unsettled state. Yellowhair requests information upon all these subjects, and to know whether any provision has been made for him. I informed him of the arrangement to pay the annuity, and that his particular case was submitted by the department to Congress at the last session, but not finally acted on. As to the robbery of Blunt by Stafford, and the swindling of Blunt and Davy by Beattie, I could only say that I hope something will yet be done. Yellowhair is on the Apalachicola.

Respectfully,

W. T.

FORT KING, *December 24, 1834.*

SIR: About the last of July or first of August last Mr. George Center came into the Seminole nation as a trader, under a license from Mr. Westcott, late secretary and acting superintendent of Indian affairs in Florida, which license, as Mr. Center informed me, expired in September last. I consented that he might remain until your arrival, with the distinct understanding that I would recommend him to you, but that he should leave the nation should you refuse to license him. On your arrival my power as agent ceased. Believing he has not yet applied for a license, and that he is, consequently, here without legal permission; and satisfied, as I am, that his continuance in the nation will be detrimental to the Indians, and tend to embarrass the execution of the treaty of Payne's Landing, it becomes my duty to withdraw from him my protection, and to recommend his immediate removal from the nation.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant.

W. M. GRAHAM, *Captain 4th Infantry.*

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Agent Seminole Indians.*

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *December 24, 1834.*

SIR: Shortly after my arrival here in October last, Captain William M. Graham, United States army, informed me of the circumstances under which you came into this nation as a trader, and, at the same time recommended you to me for a license. Some time subsequently, on my adverting to the circumstance of your not having made the anticipated application, he observed to me that you had then recently mentioned the subject to him, that he had no doubt you would in a short time comply with the law upon the subject; and I considered it due to you to give you an opportunity to procure the security which, to obtain a license, the law requires. Your failure even to mention the subject to me during the time that has elapsed since my arrival, added to a letter addressed to me by Captain Graham, a copy of which you have enclosed, imposes on me the duty of apprising you that you can no longer be permitted to exercise the rights and privileges of a trader in the Seminole nation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON, *U. S. Agent Florida Indians.*

MR. GEORGE CENTER.

NEAR FORT KING, *December 25, 1834.*

SIR: Your favor by Sergeant Kenton was received. I owe you an apology for not soliciting a renewal of my license some time past, and at the same time assure you my not having done so has not been from thought or wish to set your authority at defiance. I shall leave this morning for Micoanopy to procure teams to haul away my goods; and having lost the *protection* of Captain G. must request that my goods may remain till such time as I can accomplish the above object.

Please inform me if the above arrangement will be agreeable.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE CENTER.

General WILEY THOMPSON, *United States Indian Agent.*

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *December 25, 1834.*

SIR: I have received your note of this date. The arrangement suggested of your goods remaining in deposit where they now are, until you can procure the means of transporting them out of the nation, is agreeable to me.

Very respectfully, your humble servant,

WILEY THOMPSON.

Mr. GEORGE CENTER.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office Indian Affairs, June 1, 1832.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 26th ultimo, to the Secretary of War, together with its enclosures.

From the papers before me it does not appear that the slave Hector, for whom Mr. Wanton claims compensation, was ever in his possession. But taking it for granted that he was, and that he is now a fugitive, or absconding slave among the Seminoles, it is a case not for the action of this department, but for the decision of Congress.

I will write, however, to the agent, Major Phagan, to use his official influence to prevail upon the chiefs to surrender the slave to Mr. Wanton. In failure of that expedient, would it not be preferable to seek redress from the seven thousand dollars set apart for the satisfaction of such claims by the treaty lately concluded by Colonel Gadsden?

I have the honor to be, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

His Excellency Wm. P. DUVAL, *Governor of Florida.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office Indian Affairs, July 10, 1832.*

SIR: The late treaty with the Florida Indians makes provision for sending a deputation of seven chiefs, with an interpreter and agent, to explore the country intended for their future residence west of the Mississippi. The total expenses of that exploring party, from their departure to their return, are estimated at \$3,000, but will not probably exceed \$2,750. Fifteen hundred dollars will be remitted to you to be handed over to the conducting agent of the party before its departure; and for which advance, you will take a proper voucher and forward it to the department: that sum will be quite or nearly sufficient to defray the expenses of the expedition till its return to New Orleans. If, however, the agent should sooner require additional funds, he will draw on the department, giving notice thereof, and taking care to keep expenditures within the narrowest compass. In the estimate of \$3,000 every possible expense has been included, embracing the compensation of the agent; and in no event must the expenditures exceed that amount, but will probably fall short of it. Major Phagan, if he wishes it, will conduct the party, as agent, and he will be allowed two dollars per day while engaged in the service, besides his expenses, and in addition to his present pay as agent. If he should decline going on these terms, you will be pleased to appoint some other trusty and suitable person to accompany them, allowing him not more than three dollars a day besides expenses, and as much less as you can effect. It is important the party should set out in season to be in Arkansas early in October next, that the accompanying agent may make a report to the commissioners, who it is expected will be appointed, and then be there for the adjustment of all Indian affairs west of the Mississippi. As it is the settled policy of the government to reduce the expenses of the Indian department to the lowest limit, it is deemed unnecessary to appoint a sub-agent during the absence of Major Phagan.

I have the honor to be,

ELBERT HERRING.

His Excellency WILLIAM B. DUVAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 16, 1832.*

SIR: You were notified from the Indian bureau, on the 10th instant, that commissioners would probably be appointed to visit the country west of the Mississippi. I have now the honor to inform you that the nomination of persons to perform that duty has been confirmed by the Senate. The gentlemen appointed have been instructed, if they accept, to repair to Fort Gibson by the 1st of October next. As

these commissioners have been intrusted with the adjustment of all questions relating either to the indigenous or emigrant tribes, you will order Major Phagan, or whoever may accompany the Seminole deputation, to proceed direct to Fort Gibson and report to the commissioners; and, in his subsequent movements, he will be guided by their instructions.

I have the honor to be,

His Excellency WILLIAM P. DUVAL.

JOHN ROBB, *Acting Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, August 21, 1832.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your several letters of the 4th instant. I regret that the letter of the 10th ultimo from the Indian bureau miscarried, as it contained full instructions in relation to the exploring party who, under the provisions of the late treaty, are to visit the country west of the Mississippi. The expenses of this deputation have been estimated here at three thousand dollars, and the expenditure from the time of their departure to their return will not, in any event, exceed that sum, and must be brought as far within it as practicable. A requisition has issued in your favor for fifteen hundred dollars, which amount it is supposed will be sufficient to defray all the expenses of the party until they reach New Orleans on their return. Should additional funds be sooner required, the conductor of the deputation will draw upon this department for such sums as may be absolutely indispensable. Major Phagan is permitted to accompany the deputation. His compensation, which is included in the estimate of three thousand dollars, has been fixed at two dollars a day, in addition to his necessary expenses and his pay as agent. If he should not consent to go on these terms, you will select some suitable person, who will be allowed three dollars a day besides his actual expenses. The conductor of the party will report himself without delay, on his arrival at Fort Gibson, to the commissioners, Governor Carroll, Governor Stokes, and Mr. Ellsworth, and conform to such instructions as he may receive from them. As the annuity will be paid before Major Phagan's departure, and only the ordinary business of the agency will require attention during his absence, it is considered unnecessary to appoint a sub-agent. I enclose a copy of the treaty with the Seminoles. Should Doctor Hamilton decline to vaccinate the Apalachicola Indians, you are authorized to select a surgeon to perform that duty; and in that event, fifty dollars will be added to the one hundred dollars named in the letter of the 16th ultimo as the limit of the expenditure for this object; but the compensation of the surgeon will not exceed that allowance to Doctor Hamilton. The appropriation made by Congress being small, the department cannot assign for the Indians of your superintendency a larger portion. I enclose more of the vaccine matter.

I have, &c., &c.,

JOHN ROBB, *Acting Secretary of War.*

His Excellency WM. P. DUVAL, Tallahassee, Florida.

Extract of a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to his excellency William P. Duval, dated March 16, 1833.

"The measures adopted by you for the expulsion and punishment of the intruders were called for by circumstances, and have received the cordial approbation of the department. It would be very gratifying if those oppressors and wrong-doers should receive merited but legal chastisement."

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, Office Indian Affairs, February 21, 1834.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your several letters, of the 20th and 26th ultimo, and of the 2d instant, enclosing communications to yourself from the Seminole agent, General Thompson, and will reply to their several contents so far as may seem to be requisite.

In relation to the difficulties set forth in those letters, with which the government will have to contend in removing the Seminoles to the territory allotted to them west of the Mississippi, I will remark that they were foreseen, and will require correspondently energetic measures in accomplishing the object.

The policy of the government in congregating the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi was adopted after much reflection, and is persisted in after the experience of years has developed the advantages of the system. The government uses no compulsion with the Indians. It is left to their free choice, in the first case, to go or stay; but after that choice is fully and freely made, and they have obligated themselves by treaty to remove, the government will employ the necessary measures to enforce their removal. The Seminoles deliberately entered into a treaty and stipulated to go west, provided an exploring party to be sent there by them should report favorably as to the measure. The exploring party was sent, and did report favorably. The commissioners west made an arrangement with the Creeks in reference to the removal of the Seminoles, and a tract of land was assigned for their residence. Under these circumstances, the government will feel itself constrained to compel their removal. You will make this known to the Indians, that they may be under no mistake, nor entertain any delusive hope of remaining. If there should be any interference from any quarter in opposition to such intended removal, it will not only be unavailing, but legal measures will be immediately taken for the arrest and punishment of those concerned in it.

For the decision in relation to the annuity money due to Blunt and Davy's band, I beg leave to refer you to my letter of the 12th instant.

It will not be expedient to insist on a ratable deduction from the thirteen thousand dollars for that portion of the two hundred and fifty-six persons for whose emigration those chiefs had stipulated, and who

may not embark with the others. Let the whole amount be paid to the chiefs; they will then be responsible to their people, and will have no pretext left for further delay.

The proposal of General Thompson for the removal of the chief Econchatimico to the plantation attached to the agency meets with the entire approbation of the department. Such removal would probably secure the property of the chief, prevent disorder, and lead to the emigration of his own and the remaining bands. These several considerations strongly recommend the measure, while the offer of General Thompson proves his own disinterestedness.

The payment of a portion of the money at New Orleans, as proposed by General Thompson, and agreed to by Blunt and Davy and such arrangement being made public, will much lessen the exposure of Blunt by making him a less desirable object of plunder.

According to your request the fee of twenty-five dollars, which you gave Judge Smith for professional services, will be allowed to you and credited in your account.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELBERT HERRING.

His Excellency WILLIAM P. DUVAL, *Tallahassee, Florida.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office Indian Affairs, February 26, 1834.*

SIR: I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter from Lewis Mattair to the Hon. J. M. White in relation to certain negroes said to have been stolen by the Indians from Mrs. Dewees, and asking that measures may be taken for their restitution, or for payment of their value.

You will be pleased to investigate all the circumstances connected with this case, and report the facts to the department as early as possible, that the subject may, if necessary, be submitted to Congress at its present session.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELBERT HERRING.

His Excellency WILLIAM P. DUVAL, *Tallahassee, Florida.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office Indian Affairs, March 10, 1834.*

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a copy of a petition addressed to the President of the United States, and to communicate, by direction of the Secretary of War, his order in relation to it.

You will, in the first place, institute a thorough investigation into the charges against the Seminole Indians therein contained. If they are substantiated, you will inform them that the President cannot sanction such injuries to our fellow-citizens; that he expects they will immediately restore the slaves and other property stolen by them, or make ample remuneration to the owners; and in future refrain from similar conduct, which will assuredly be promptly and justly punished. He requires them to check at once all forcible attempts upon the white citizens, and to avoid all interference with their persons or property.

As the treaty concluded with them will soon be ratified, the President expects that they will immediately prepare for their removal to the Creek lands west of the Mississippi, as no delay will be permitted in the execution of the provisions of the treaty.

You are also requested to report the result of your investigation, and your proceedings in this matter, as early as practicable.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your humble servant,

ELBERT HERRING.

His Excellency WILLIAM P. DUVAL, *Tallahassee, Florida.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office Indian Affairs, December 14, 1833.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d ultimo, respecting the Florida Indians.

It is for the reasons stated in your communication, independently of other considerations, very important that speedy measures should be taken for the emigration of the Seminoles. The treaty, however, has not yet been ratified by the Senate, and the department is, therefore, without the means and power of making preliminary preparations. Soon as an appropriation shall be made for the purpose, the necessary steps will be taken for the execution of the treaty.

The merits of Captain Page were known to the department previously to your favorable mention of him.

It is deemed inexpedient at present to appoint a physician to vaccinate those Indians.

The Secretary of War was much gratified with your zealous exertions in preventing the introduction of ardent spirits among the Indians. It is to be regretted that all good men do not cordially co-operate to arrest an evil destructive of happiness and pregnant with crime.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELBERT HERRING.

Captain WM. M. GRAHAM, *Fort King, Seminole Agency, Florida.*

Letters from Captain William M. Graham to the War Department, transmitted to Congress in answer to a call from the House of Representatives of May 21, 1836.

Letter dated November 20, 1833.

Letter dated November 22, 1833.

Letter from department to Captain Graham, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, of December 14, 1833.

(Letter from Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, to the Seminole chiefs, Florida, dated November 22, 1834, see antecedent No. 638.)

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *May 30, 1832.*

SIR: There is a sub-chief of this nation named Tulkce Mathla, who is desirous of going with the deputation to Arkansas. He has two sons and two uncles residing in that country, and I think it would be a good policy to let him go, as it will not increase the expenses but a mere trifle. He is a man of some influence among his people, and having kindred in the country would make him more anxious to move. Please let me know your will on this subject.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

[Not signed, but in the handwriting of Major Phagan.]

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *June 24, 1832.*

SIR: A letter dated the 30th of May, without a signature, but supposed to be from you, upon the subject of adding another chief to the delegation about to visit Arkansas from your agency, has been received.

The appropriation for defraying the expenses of the delegation has not yet been made by Congress, and if it should be made, the President is not willing that the number of delegates should be increased.

Very respectfully,

LEWIS CASS.

Major JOHN PHAGAN.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *August 6, 1832.*

SIR: Your letter of the 13th ultimo has been received. The annuities for the Seminole Indians were remitted to Governor Duval on the 10th of July, and he has also been instructed as to the arrangements to be made for the visit of the exploring deputation to the country west of the Mississippi. He is, therefore, prepared to give you the necessary directions. Every case of improper interference by the whites should be made known to the superintendent, that he may take the requisite measures to ascertain the facts and collect evidence in support of them, to be submitted to the department for its action.

I am, &c.,

JOHN ROBB, *Acting Secretary of War.*

Major JOHN PHAGAN, *Indian Agent, &c., &c.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, June 4, 1832.*

SIR: In relation to the claim of Edward M. Wanton for his slave Hector, mentioned in your letter of February 8, 1832, to Governor Duval, and by him communicated to the department, it does not appear to be of a character requiring the action of this branch of the government. There is no affidavit of his having been stolen, and of his value. If there had been, and you had demanded him or his value from the tribe, and they had refused, then it would have been a proper case to be acted upon here. Under the circumstances, it seems advisable to use your efficient influence with the chiefs for the surrender of the slave. In failure of that, it might be expedient to seek compensation from the seven thousand dollars appropriated by the late treaty with them for the satisfaction of such claims. A company of the United States troops at Tampa Bay will be removed to Camp King for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the intercourse acts, and to prevent, by care and vigilance, depredations and hostilities that might otherwise be committed. And, in aid of this precautionary measure, you will be pleased to exert your official authority to keep the Indians within the limits of their reservations.

With great respect, your humble servant,

ELBERT HERRING.

Major JOHN PHAGAN, *Indian Agent, &c.*

List of letters transmitted to Congress in answer to a call from the House of Representatives of May 21, 1836.

James D. Westcott, jr., to the Secretary of War, dated May 16, 1832.

James D. Westcott, jr., to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated November 5, 1833.

James D. Westcott, jr., to the Secretary of War, dated April 27, 1833.

TALLAHASSEE, *Florida*, May 16, 1832.

SIR: I have the pleasure of informing you that I received on yesterday evening a letter from Colonel Gadsden, dated "Payne's Landing, East Florida, May 9," in which he states that he has "succeeded in making a conditional treaty with the Seminoles." The conditions, he says, are "a previous examination of the country by certain chiefs named; and should their report correspond with the representations made them, the agreement is to be binding, and the Indians will prepare to remove. They will have, however, three years for the whole tribe to emigrate, one-third annually, commencing with those residing most northwardly, and most contiguous to the white settlements."

He does not state any further particulars

I am, very respectfully, your obedient, humble servant,

JAMES D. WESTCOTT, JR.

General Cass, *Secretary of War*.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, *Tallahassee, Florida*, April 27, 1833.

SIR: Major Phagan, Indian agent, who accompanied the deputation of Seminole chiefs in their recent visit to the western Creek nation, under the treaty of Payne's Landing, concluded last fall, has just arrived at this place, on his way to the agency, and made a report to me, which I have the honor to enclose. I have given him the permission solicited. In doing so, I have been controlled not merely by the opinion that his arduous and valuable services for the last year entitled him to it, but also by the consideration that no other person, in my belief, could be of as essential service to the department as he, if at Washington, while the arrangements are being made for carrying the treaties into effect. I have no hesitation in recommending him as the most proper person in Florida to go to the westward with the nation, and to assist in their removal, and I know Governor Duval concurs in this opinion.

As stated in another letter to the department, dated to-day, I shall see General Gadsden in a few days, and if, after consulting with him, it shall be deemed advisable, will again communicate to the department on the subject of the arrangements for the removal of the Apalachicola and Seminole Indians.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. WESTCOTT, *Acting Governor of Florida*.

Hon. Lewis Cass, *Secretary of War*.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *August 12, 1832*.

DEAR SIR: I have this day received your letter and instructions, with a draft on Charleston for the annuity, and for other purposes. You say after paying \$4,000 to the Indians the balance is to be brought on to you. You have allowed \$150 for provisioning the Indians. There are from three thousand five hundred to four thousand souls, and you say, if necessary, that sum may be applied to feed them for a term of twelve or fifteen days, which is as short a time as it can be done in. Now, sir, you or the department have taken a wrong view of the subject, for the amount allowed will not provision the Indians two days; and, besides, I am afraid they will not come to receive their annuity when they hear that the government will not find them while they are at the agency. I must inform the Indians that the government will not find them; it would be cruel to call them together and keep them ten or twelve days without anything to eat, and I have great fears that a circumstance of that kind might make them break off the late treaty; and, sir, if you have it in your power, do not restrict me as it regards the feeding them at this time, as it will in all probability have a bad effect. If you have no control over this matter, send a copy of my letter to the Secretary of War on this subject as early as you can. Colonel Gadsden and myself labored hard to bring about the treaty, and I should be sorry to see it miscarry at this period for the pitiful sum of five or six hundred dollars, and would rather pay it myself than it should, if I had the means. I have appointed the 15th of September for the Indians to assemble at the agency. I should be glad if you could come to the agency at that time. You could have great influence with the Indians as regards their standing to the treaty. Captain Graham and his officers, Doctor Hamilton and Mr. Rogers, join in this request. If you cannot come, please let me know what I have to depend upon as regards finding the Indians. I hope you will order Mr. Sheffield to the agency. It is necessary that he should be here during the payment of the annuity.

Yours, sincerely,

JOHN PHAGAN, *Indian Agent*.

Governor Duval, *Tallahassee*.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, *Tallahassee*, November 5, 1833.

SIR: In my last communication to you I stated that I was about to visit the Seminole nation to pay the annuity, &c. I have performed that duty, and on my return home, after an absence of six weeks, was taken sick, in consequence of the exposure suffered on the journey down the peninsula under the sickly sun of September. Hence I have not heretofore written to you. During the course of next week I shall transmit my accounts for settlement, as Governor Duval is expected to arrive from Kentucky in a few days, who must approve them. Conformably to the instructions of the department, I have retained the salary of Major Phagan, late Indian agent, second quarter of 1833, and that portion of his salary for the third quarter, up to the time of General Thompson's appointment, from him, and will turn it over to Governor Duval on his arrival. On my visit to the agency, I regret to state, I discovered evidences of other frauds and improper conduct on the part of Major Phagan, which I will communicate to the department with my accounts, with which, in fact, they will be necessary as explanations. I discovered that, in

regard to the employés of the agency, he had sub-contracts with them for much less than the amount they receipted for to the government, and that even for the amount of these sub-contracts he was in default to them. By payment to them only of the sums due for this year on their sub-contracts, a considerable amount has been saved to the government, and can be applied, if necessary, to the discharge of his other defalcations, or taken to pay the deficiencies to their employes, most of whom are poor creatures, illy able to lose. I have found, also, he was in debt to several Indians, and to Abraham, one of the Seminole interpreters; to the contractor for beef at the agency, for provisions at the payment of the annuity in 1832; and Colonel Blunt has a claim of \$50 for arrears of his annuity receipted for to him. I have promised these employés, and Abraham, and the Indians, to state their case to the department, and I trust, if there is any excess after discharge of Major Phagan's arrears to government, it will be obtained for them.

General Thompson, the new agent, arrived here a few days since. He is greatly liked, and much advantage is anticipated from his appointment. He stays here a few days, and goes over to the Apalachicola on the 9th, to assist me in getting Blunt off. I am happy to be able to say that, from a conversation with Blunt and Davy a few days since, I now anticipate no difficulty in getting him off in a few weeks. His son has not yet arrived from Kentucky, but it is said Governor Duval will probably bring him.

I have this day written to the Secretary of War, advising of a draft for the amount to be paid under the treaty having been negotiated here, so as to be prepared to pay them as soon as Blunt's son arrives. In regard to the advance of the commutation for their portion of the annuity under the treaty, I will advise you more particularly after my talk with them on the 9th, when I shall be able to correct the data now in my possession so as to calculate its amount correctly.

I do not apprehend any very considerable difficulty with regard to the emigration of the Seminoles. Jumper and Mickanohoy, Ya-ha-ha-jo, Assee-a-hala, or Powell, Charley Emathla, and some half a dozen other chiefs, requested me to ask that they might be permitted this winter to visit Washington, to see the President and converse with him on the subject.

Mickanohoy is king of the nation, and is opposed to going. John Hicks, the war chief, heads the other party. Jumper, the orator, or sense keeper, is on both sides. I really think if the appropriation of \$1,500 or \$2,000 was made to defray the expenses of a select deputation (to be designated by the agent) to go to Washington, it would be advantageously expended. I will, however, write you more fully on this subject in my next.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES D. WESTCOTT, JR., *Secretary to Acting Governor.*

HON. E. HERRING, *Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington.*

FORT KING, November 22, 1833.

SIR: I herewith enclose you a communication for the Secretary of War on the subject of the Seminole Indians.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM M. GRAHAM, *Captain 4th Infantry, Commanding.*

Colonel R. JONES, *Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington City.*

FORT KING, Florida, November 20, 1833.

SIR: In the long absence of all other acting authority as Indian agent, I feel it my duty to state that the condition of the Seminole Indians, so far as relates to their usual supplies of corn, &c., is such as may induce the department to hasten their emigration. Nor do I feel apprehensive of any desire of delay upon the part of the Indians, whenever the government shall think proper to urge their removal. I can safely say that even at this season of the year they are as destitute as the want of blankets and provisions could make them. The season is unusually cold, and I believe we may foresee for them a winter of suffering. These are facts which the department may not esteem unimportant, when considered in connexion with the most expedient mode and time of their removal. The Secretary of War is aware that the order for vaccinating the Seminoles as yet has never been obeyed, the reason of which is, that the amount of one hundred dollars, that was directed by the Acting Secretary of War to be paid Dr. John Hamilton, the gentleman appointed to perform that duty, was considered insufficient. No physician in this country will undertake the vaccination of the Seminole Indians (upwards of four thousand souls) for a less sum than four or five hundred dollars, or four or five dollars per day. The extent of territory upon which the Indians reside is so large that it could not be completed in much less time than three months. There is an officer of the army who I beg to recommend to your notice: as the emigrating or disbursing agent, he has long been stationed near the nation—speaks their language, and possesses their most unbounded love and respect. I mean Captain John Page, who is now engaged in removing the last party of Choctaws, and will get through with them, I understand, in December next. I am convinced that Captain Page, 4th infantry, could remove the Seminole Indians with less difficulty to the government and more satisfaction to the Indians than any other individual. Dr. John Hamilton will remove from this Territory in a few days, and if the government think it advisable to have the Seminole Indians vaccinated previous to their removal, I would most respectfully recommend that Dr. Egbert S. Barrows, of Jacksonville, Duval county, East Florida, who has been employed as the attending citizen surgeon at this post from the 7th of May to this time, and has some knowledge of the habits, &c., of the Indians, should be appointed to perform that duty.

I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

WILLIAM M. GRAHAM, *Captain 4th Infantry.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

FORT KING, November 22, 1833.

SIR: More than a year has expired since the absence of the Indian agent. In the mean time a treaty has been completed, and the condition of the Indians seems particularly to have required more than ordinary attention. Respectfully, therefore, I would represent the majority as passively submitting to the treaty; some who are opposed, and the remainder advocating and promoting the views of the government. I am sorry to add that there is an influence out of the nation, exercised by those who hope to become benefited by thwarting or delaying their removal, which has required much trouble and attention. The order of 1832, prohibiting the introduction of spirituous liquors upon any account, was received at the agency last July. The sale of spirits in the nation had been prohibited, and nearly totally stopped, previous to the reception of that order; but the little "grog shops" along the boundaries are reckless of its influence, and the laws of the Territory are too lame to remove the evil. Upon this subject, however, I addressed the district attorney, (Douglas,) as requested by the order, giving a detail of our difficulties, but do not believe any heed has been given to them.

The last season has proved unpropitious for the production of their crop of corn, which has even fallen far short of a year's supply; but at this early period they have actually exhausted their whole year's dependence, and, from the scarcity of game in the nation, are nearly in a state of starvation. At all hazards, I must represent their state as one of suffering. And it is my belief that they have been more improvident from the idea that they were to be daily liable to be ordered to prepare for removal. Their condition in relation to blankets is no less lamentable. There is another subject, a measure of the government, which has not been consummated agreeably to former directions, viz: the vaccination of the Indians; the amount of one hundred dollars, the sum allowed to Dr. Hamilton, was unquestionably entirely too small for the time, exposure, and trouble required.

A physician will be under the necessity of visiting every town; consequently it will require the best part of three months to satisfactorily vaccinate from 4,000 to 5,000 Indians, inhabiting an extent of territory perhaps two hundred miles square. Should the government order their vaccination, I would respectfully recommend Dr. E. S. Barrows,* of Jacksonville, Florida, for that duty. He has attended this post for the last six or seven months, and I esteem him in every point of view well calculated to do the government good and faithful service.

I have taken the liberty to represent these facts, believing that they may, when considered, in some measure excite a stronger belief in the necessity of making speedy preparations for their removal. If it be the intention of government to remove them the next summer, there should, in my opinion, be an agent or officer here to prepare them for such an event. In a few weeks many of them will recommence planting, after which they will plead the excuse that they do not wish to leave before another year. I do consider now that the sooner they are aware of the government's intention the better it will be for both parties.

Captain John Page, of the fourth regiment of infantry, has been stationed in the immediate vicinity of the nation for seven years, and from his knowledge of the language and country, and the high respect which the Indians bear him, I think him peculiarly qualified to take charge of their enrolment and emigration. I speak positively upon this point, that from my own knowledge that man cannot be found who can remove with so much satisfaction to the Indians, and so much advantage to the government, as Captain Page; therefore I do respectfully recommend him to your notice as special agent.

I am, most respectfully, yours, &c.,

WILLIAM M. GRAHAM, *Captain Fourth Infantry, Commanding.*

Judge HERRING, *Chief of the Indian Bureau, Washington City.*

List of letters transmitted to Congress in answer to a call of the House of Representatives of May 21, 1836.

- Hon. J. H. Eaton to Secretary of War, dated March 8, 1835.
- John Phagan to J. D. Westcott, dated April 27, 1833.
- Captain J. B. F. Russell to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated September 2, 1834.
- General D. L. Clinch to Secretary of War, dated August 24, 1835.
- Gabriel W. Perpall to Secretary of War, dated October 14, 1835.
- S. C. Stambaugh to Secretary of War, dated September 2, 1833.
- H. K. Holliman to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated September 14, 1835.
- L. Gilleland to Secretary of War, dated July, 1835.
- L. G. Miland to Secretary of War, dated February 24, 1836.
- Roby McIntosh and other Creeks to Secretary of War, dated June 5, 1834.
- Roby McIntosh and other Creeks to Secretary of War, dated June 6, 1834.
- E. B. Gould to Secretary of War, dated October 7, 1835.
- Malachi Hagan to Secretary of War, dated November 23, 1835.
- Adjutant General to Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated July 25, 1834.
- Major John Phagan to Secretary of War, dated June 21, 1832.
- Acting Secretary of War to John Phagan, dated August 6, 1832.
- Acting Secretary of War to John Phagan, dated May 30, 1832.
- Acting Secretary of War to Seminole chiefs, dated November 22, 1834.

TALLAHASSEE, March 8, 1835.

DEAR SIR: I have received your letter, with its enclosures, relative to the removing the Seminole Indians under the provisions of the treaty of 1832, but which was not ratified until 1834. I pray you, does not this circumstance raise a doubt whether, by strict rule, the treaty can be considered to be valid

* Dr. Hamilton cannot attend to the vaccination.

and binding? Our Indian compacts must be construed and be controlled by the rules which civilized people practice, because in all our actions with them we have put the treaty-making machinery in operation precisely in the same way and to the same extent that it is employed with the civilized powers of Europe. The rule practiced upon by us has been, and is, that the ratification shall take place within either an agreed time, or a reasonable time. When Florida was ceded in 1819, the *Cortes* failed to interchange ratifications within the prescribed time, and afterwards, at a subsequent session, it was assented to by the Spanish *Cortes*. The sense of this government was, that the first ratification made by the Senate was inoperative; and again the subject was submitted by Mr. Monroe for the action and approval of the Senate. This appears to me to be a precedent which runs parallel with this Indian compact. It says: one-third shall remove the first year, viz: as early as practicable in 1833, and one-third in the next, and the next in 1834-'35. Now, until 1834, when the ratification took place, the treaty was a dead letter. It is in their power now to plead and say, we were ready in 1833 and 1834, and bearing nothing of your determination, we had a right to suppose that you did not mean to stand by the treaty, and accordingly our minds have changed. With civilized nations I think the plea would be available; and if so, the Indians should have the benefit of it.

Were these people willing, voluntarily, to remove, (though such seems not to be the case,) the whole difficulty would be cured, and no evil could arise. But as military force is about to be resorted to, it is material that the government, before making such appeal, be satisfied that right and justice is on their side, and that they are not engaged in the execution of a treaty which, if void, is no part of the law of the land. I feel so strongly the force of this objection, and am so desirous that General Jackson should avoid everything of supposed error, that I shall to-day, unauthorized as I am, write to General Clinch and request him not to act *with force* until he shall hear again from you. This he may probably do; and hence the propriety of your considering my suggestions and advising him early as possible.

Should you at Washington, who have books to resort to to solve the doubt I have mentioned, come to the conclusion that it is tenable, why then the subject of the removal, and the manner of it, is unnecessary to be examined. An attempt must then be made to go into some new negotiation. If there be nothing in the proffered objection, then the best mode of starting them away recurs.

The employing a military force will be an act of war, and the Indians will embody and fight in their defence. In this event, you will want such an imposing force as shall overawe resistance. The few companies you have ordered will not produce this result. They will serve but to begin the fight and to awaken angry feelings, so that, in the sequel, the militia will have to be called, which will end in the butchery of these miserable people. Send a strong imposing *regular force* which can be commanded and prevented from doing more than actually is needful to be done, and then that force, judiciously acting and forbearing, may do much. But send only a handful of men, and difficulties will come upon you.

The next thing will be to avoid suitable transports of seven or eight feet draught lying at Tampa Bay, well provisioned to receive them; for as sure as you seek a passage over land they will desert into the swamps and elude your pursuit. They are afraid to go by land. Bad men will raise up false accounts, arrest and throw them in jail, whereby to enforce payment. The fate of their chief, Blunt, last year at New Orleans, they fear will be theirs. Taking them by water to the Mississippi river, and there placing them in boats, with positive orders not to land or stop at any town or city, will prevent this disturbance to them. In three or four days the voyage can be made from Tampa to the Balize at a much reduced cost to what a land travel northwardly would amount to.

There is another difficulty in the minds of these people, and it is this: A separate tract out of the Creek lands has been set apart for their home. There is a ratified treaty in your office made by General Stokes, Ellsworth, and Schermerhorn, with the Creeks, which authorizes the Seminole location. While negotiating with the Indians last year at Washington, I understood that the Creeks disowned this act, and had sent word to the Seminole bands, that while they were willing to receive them in their limits as a portion of their nation, they would not suffer them to enjoy any separate allotment of their soil. This, too, has intimidated them, and is, I dare say, the essential cause of their reluctance to go off. To cure this, either the Creeks west should be gotten to say that the allotment made shall be for the exclusive, *separate* use of the Florida Indians; or the latter should be prevailed upon, for some adequate compensation, to agree to go and amalgamate with the Creeks.

Another mode of prevailing on this people to remove would be to give orders to the troops to prevent them from raising corn this year. This is almost as severe a remedy as employing your bayonets; but the effect will be that towards autumn their necessities will compel them to depart. To go or to starve would then be the question.

General Thompson was here a few days since and found a letter for him from the department. He should not be addressed here, but at the Seminole agency, distant from this place, I believe, 150 miles.

This Indian question of removal is one that should be managed with great caution and care, that the enemies in Congress, ever ready to find fault, may have no just and tenable ground on which to rest their murmurs. Tread cautiously then! The people here want the lands on which they reside, and they will urge a removal *fas aut nefas*; and the Big Swamp, which in the treaty is declared to be the first of their country to be vacated, is of high repute, and is that on which the eyes of speculators are fixed. But whether they shall have it this year or the next, or the next thereafter, is of less importance to the country than that anything should be done calculated to impair the character of the government for justice and for equitable and fair dealing. Whence the necessity of any speedy removal? Presently, if let alone, these Indians will go of their own accord, because they cannot avoid it. To stay is to starve; and nature and its demands will soon tell them more, and better, and more convincing things on this subject than you and the President can write. Then they will go, and go without any interruption to the quiet and harmony of the country. Now, with all your efforts, and the army to aid you, they could not be carried off and gotten to their western homes before June or July. Then no crops could be raised, and for two years they will be without provisions. The preferred and preferable course, I think, will be to send amongst them active and intelligent men to *court* them to what is right, in the hope that during the year their minds may be so prepared as to be induced to depart during November at least, that they may reach their homes in time to raise corn the succeeding year. On the whole, and to conclude a tiresome letter, I offer this advice: avoid the exercise of *force* as long as possible, and let it be the only, the last sad alternative, and then let not, by any means, the *militia* be appealed to; they will breed mischief.

With great respect,

J. H. EATON.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War*.

TALLAHASSEE, *March 8, 1835.*

SIR: I have received from the Secretary of War a letter asking me to suggest to him any views I might entertain as to the removal of the Seminole Indians. Enclosed in his communication was a copy of a letter addressed by you to the adjutant general, dated January 22, 1835; a reply to it by the Secretary of the 16th of February, with a talk from the President, also dated the 16th of February.

In reply I have offered my opinion freely and frankly, and, amongst other things, suggested whether the treaty of 1832 be not void for want of timely ratification. If this be so, it will be unfortunate that the military force of the country be actively employed.

In my letter I have said, "by the next mail (unauthorized) I shall write to General Clinch, and request him not to employ force toward the removal until he shall again hear from you. He may, perhaps, under all the circumstances, accord to my request, and hence the necessity of your speedily informing him of the course he shall pursue." If, under the orders given, you shall think you can practice forbearance until the Secretary is again heard from, I shall be glad, because my opinion is, there is greater safety in this course; but of this you alone are to judge, under the responsibility of the orders which have been forwarded to you.

Very respectfully,

General CLINCH.

J. H. EATON

TALLAHASSEE, *April 27, 1833.*

SIR: I arrived here this morning on my return from the journey last September with the deputation of Seminole chiefs to the western Creek nation. The whole deputation have returned safely. On yesterday I sent them from St. Mark's, by water, to the agency. I have the satisfaction of informing you that while at Fort Gibson, after viewing the country assigned them by the United States commissioners, the chiefs entered into a definitive treaty with the commissioners, by which the Seminole nation are to remove to the country assigned them according to the treaty at Payne's Landing. By this definitive treaty, of which I enclose a copy, it is expressly stipulated that "the nation shall commence the removal to their new home as soon as the government will make arrangements for their emigration satisfactory to them."

I shall on to-morrow return to the agency by land. After staying there perhaps a week, I wish to proceed to the city of Washington, in order to make a detailed report to the government of matters connected with the visit of the deputation to the Creek nation, to settle my accounts with the government for the journey, and to suggest many things and advise with the Indian department, and make arrangements for the speedy removal of the nation.

I hope they will all be got off by July or August at furthest. My absence from the agency will not exceed at furthest six weeks; and if, in the mean time, the annuity is received, it can be paid by Mr. Sheffield, the sub-agent, or retained until I return. I must therefore solicit a letter giving permission to visit Washington for the purpose stated.

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN PHAGAN, *Indian Agent.*

HIS EXCELLENCY JAMES D. WESTCOTT, JR., *Acting Governor, &c.*

PETERSBURG, *Georgia, September 2, 1834.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that, agreeably to your instructions, I have had an interview with General Wiley Thompson, and that in company with him leave here forthwith for the performance of our duties in Florida.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. B. F. RUSSELL, *Captain United States Army.*

E. HERRING, Esq., *Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington.*

FORT MARION, *St. Augustine, August 24, 1835.*

SIR: In forwarding to you the enclosed document, I beg leave to make a few remarks, although the subject to which it relates is itself of no great importance, yet it may have an important bearing on the present quiet and future happiness of these children of the forest. They are, from peculiar circumstances and long habit, suspicious of the white man. It is hard to induce them to believe that all the efforts and operations of the government are intended for their own good. The question of a separate agency was again and again brought forward by the chiefs last winter and spring, and appeared to be considered by them of the first importance to their future interest, prosperity, and happiness; and it was at the earnest and repeated solicitations of the chiefs that Lieutenant Harris and myself consented to incorporate their wishes on that subject in the arrangement made with them in April last. Great pains have been taken to convince them that the agent for the Creeks west of the Mississippi would watch over and protect them and their interests in common with that of the Creeks, but I fear without effect. It is a law of nature for the weak to be suspicious of the strong. They say the Creeks are much more numerous and powerful than they are; that there is a question of property, involving the right to a great many negroes, to be settled between them and the Creeks; and that they are afraid justice will not be done them unless they can have a separate agent to watch over and protect their interests. The manly and straightforward course pursued towards them by General Thompson appears to have gained him their confidence, and they have again petitioned the President to make him their agent, and have requested me, through the immediate commanding officer at Fort King, to forward their petition, with such remarks as my long acquaintance with their views and interest would authorize me to make. The experiment they are about to make is one of deep interest to them. They are leaving the birth-place of their wives and children,

and many of them the graves of those they held most dear; and is it not natural that they should feel, and feel deeply, on such a trying occasion, and wish to have some one that they had previously known whom they could lean on and look up to for protection? In closing these few hasty remarks, I feel it my duty to state it as my decided opinion that the appointment of General Thompson as their agent, even for two or three years, until they are settled in their new homes, will have a very happy effect in carrying out the humane and benevolent plans of the government, in which the interest of the Territory is so deeply involved.

I am, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

D. L. CLINCH, *Brevet Brig. Gen. U. S. A., Commanding.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

At the request of the within named principal and sub-chiefs of the Seminole nation, the undersigned officers of the army stationed at Fort King met them in council on the 19th of August, 1835:

PRESENT.

Principal chiefs.—Holati Amathla, Charly Amathla, Tucklusti Hajo, Coahajo, Conhatki Mico, Foshachi Mico, Tustinnuc Hajo, Otulki Amathla, Billy Hicks, and Assiola, or Powell.

Sub-chiefs.—Billy John, Cosatchi Amathla, Yahai Amathlo, Yahai Fixico, Emathlochi, Tustinnuc Hajo, Acholi Hajo, Tustinnuc Maha, Powshaila, Albusahajo, Choctati Fixico, Ochi Hajo, Cheti Haiola, Cosa Tustinnuggi, Tacosa Fixico, Canchatie, and Tastanuggi.

Holati Amathla, the principal chief, addressed the officers as follows, viz:

"My FRIENDS: We have come to see you to talk with you on a subject of great interest to us. We want you to open your case to us, and tell our great father the President the words his children speak.

"We made a treaty at Payne's Landing to go to the west; we were told to send some of our principal chiefs to examine the country, and if they approved it, that the treaty should be complete; they went, and found the country good. Whilst there they had a talk with General Stokes and the commissioners; they were told that the Seminoles and Creeks were of the same family; were to be considered as the same nation, and placed under the direction of the same agent. They answered that the Seminoles were a large nation, and should have their own agent as before; that if our father the President would give us our own agent, our own blacksmith, and our ploughs, we would go to this new country; but if he did not, we should be unwilling to remove; that we should be among strangers; they might be friendly or they might be hostile to us, and we wanted our own agent whom we knew, who would be our friend, who would take care of us, would do us justice, and see justice done us by others. The commissioners replied that our wishes were reasonable, and that they would do all they could to induce our great father to grant them. Our lands at the west are separated from those of the Creeks by the Canadian, a great river; and we think the Creeks should have their agent on one side, and we ours on the other.

"We have been unfortunate in the agents our father has sent us. General Thompson, our present agent, is the friend of the Seminoles; we thought at first that he would be like the others, but we know better now; he has but one talk, and what he tells us is the truth; we want him to go with us; he told us he could not go, but he has at last agreed to do so if our great father will permit him; we know our father loves his red children, and will not let them suffer for want of a good agent. This is our talk, which we want you to send to our father the President, hoping that we may receive an early answer."

The council then adjourned.

The undersigned beg to be excused for expressing their opinion on the foregoing proceedings. The subject of a separate agency has been an engrossing and all-important one with the Seminoles; they attach to it a consideration which, perhaps, it does not merit; but we are persuaded that its concession to them will be attended with the happiest results; it will confirm those who are already friendly, and be the means of conciliating others who are hostile or at least neutral. Under this view of the case, we cheerfully unite with the foregoing chiefs that General Wiley Thompson be appointed their resident agent.

In justice to General Thompson, we feel called upon to say that he has done everything in his power to dissuade the Indians from the course they have pursued in this matter; he assured them they would have at the west an agent who would do them justice and protect them in their rights; and, further, that it was an appointment he did not solicit, but could not reject it, if by accepting it he could advance their interests and facilitate their future operations.

A. C. W. FANNING, *Bet. Lt. Col. U. S. A.*

ROBT. ARCHER, *Assistant Surgeon.*

JOHN FARLEY, *1st Lieut. 1st Artillery.*

G. H. TALCOTT, *Lieutenant 3d Artillery.*

E. A. CAPEON, *Lieutenant 1st Artillery.*

J. W. LINCOLN, *Captain 3d Artillery.*

C. MELLON, *Bet. Capt. 2d Artillery.*

JOSEPH W. HARRIS, *Lieut., Disbursing Agent.*

JOHN GRAHAM, *Lieut. 4th Infantry.*

SEMINOLE AGENCY, September 7, 1835.

SIR: I have made up my report upon the claims submitted to me under the 6th article of the treaty with the Seminoles, and have suspended your claim.

For your information and benefit I here give you a transcript of my remarks upon the evidence submitted by you.

The affidavit of Mr. G. W. Perpall (No. 1) contains no evidence in support of the claim. It only

repeats the declaration of the claimant and the neighbors. It (the claim) is suspended to give the claimant an opportunity to obtain the evidence of *the neighbors* and forward it to the department.

This should be done as early as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON.

Mr. PHILIP WEADMAN.

St. AUGUSTINE, September 30, 1835.

DEAR SIR: Having a claim on the Indians for horses stolen from us by them, application being made to the Indian agent, Colonel Thompson, with such proof as could be had then, he has thought proper to request further proof, as you will see by his letter within; but it so happens that five of the neighbors who could certify are no more, (since dead;) the only one we could obtain is Mary Henchman, who has declared before a justice of the peace herewith.

In hopes you will order justice to be done to us.

Respectfully, your humble servant,

GABRIEL WM. PERPALL.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War, Washington City.*

Personally appeared Mary Henchman, and made solemn oath that some time in 1814 she saw four horses and a colt in possession of the Indians, which horses said Indians had stolen from the plantation of Gabriel W. Perpall, at Mount Onvell, in Toncoka. These Indians took off said horses, and the owners, Gabriel W. Perpall and Philip Weadman, never got them back, as this deponent believes, but wholly lost them. This deponent lived at the plantation at the time, and well knew the horses and the facts connected with their loss. She saw the Indians take the horses. The leader among them, called Indian Jim, a ———— that time of the Indians about ————; this Indian also had his son with him, called young Jim.

These horses were:

1. A bay horse, branded S. P., worth \$50 or \$60.
2. A sorrel gelding, branded S. P., worth \$60 or \$70.
3. A sorrel mare with a yearling colt, worth, both together, from \$80 to \$100.
4. A cream horse, worth \$50 or \$60.

The two first horses above described belonged to G. W. Perpall, the two last with the colt to Philip Weadman; and further deponent saith not.

MARY ^{her} \times HENCHMAN.
_{mark.}

Sworn before me this 29th October, 1835.

JOS. S. SANCHEY, *J. P., St. John's County.*

WASHINGTON, September 2, 1835.

SIR: I enclose you the treaty made by the commissioners with the Seminole delegation at Fort Gibson in March last, assigning the Seminole nation a country west of the Mississippi, with the proceedings in council upon that subject. The basis of this arrangement is fully explained in the late treaty made with the Creek Indians, and the report of the commissioners of April 2, submitting it to you for the consideration of the President and Senate; and it is unnecessary for me to do more now on this point than call your attention to these papers. I will, however, take the liberty of respectfully and earnestly urging the speedy removal of the Seminoles from Florida to the new home provided for them in the Creek country by this treaty. The land allotted to them is of the very best quality in the Territory, and was selected by themselves, after a long and careful examination, made with the advice and assistance of the commissioners, after the conclusion of the Creek treaty. This arrangement may therefore be considered a happy confirmation of all the engagements made between the United States and Seminole tribe, with respect to their location west of the Mississippi river. But you are aware of the superstitious feelings of these people; you know, too, how easily those feelings can be operated upon by designing men; and there may be some having influence over these people who may, from selfish motives, advise them not to accept the liberal provision made for them by the government, should their removal be postponed any length of time. Hence, in my opinion, the sooner they can be removed the better, to which subject I very respectfully call your attention.

A copy of the Seminole treaty was forwarded to you immediately after it was concluded in March last, which I presume you received in due time.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. C. STAMBAUGH, *Secretary of Commissioners Indian Affairs.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

FORT KING, September 14, 1835.

SIR: General Thompson, agent for the Seminole Indians, has just informed me that he has forwarded his general report upon the claims under the sixth article of the treaty of 1832 with the Seminole Indians, including the claim (No. 11 in his report) of Harmon K. Holliman, deceased, and that he informed you

that additional evidence would be forwarded to you in support of that claim. The promised additional evidence I have the honor to enclose herewith. This evidence had heretofore been submitted to General Thompson and withdrawn, he having pointed out some defect which it became necessary to remedy.

I am, sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant,

HARMON K. HOLLIMAN.

ELBERT HERRING, Esq., *Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

TERRITORY OF FLORIDA, *Alachua County:*

Personally appeared before me, William M. Reed, an acting justice of the peace in and for the aforesaid county, Bennett M. Dell, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith: That he resided on the St. Mary's river, Florida, in the year 1818, and that in the month of January of that year this deponent was informed that a band of Seminole Indians had murdered the wife of Hincee Holliman, and committed serious depredations on his plantation on said river, and that said deponent, together with Simon Dell and others, went immediately over the river to Mr. Holliman's, about seven or eight miles from said deponent's residence. It was early after the Indians had committed the depredations, it being the next morning, that deponent, with those that accompanied him, found no living being at the place; that deponent, with others, went into the house, deponent among the first who entered it, and found Mrs. Holliman's remains under the bed, shockingly murdered, being shot, stabbed, and scalped; everything about the house and in it was destroyed or taken off, and the place presented a horrid spectacle; that there were several hogs shot dead in a pen near the house; that Mr. Holliman had two horses that were worth from seventy-five to a hundred dollars each that were taken off at the same time; deponent has no doubt that there were drove off at least two hundred head of cattle; that said Hincee Holliman had a large stock of cattle, which he, the deponent, has seen frequently since, and there were not more than one hundred head left; and this deponent further saith that cattle were at and about that time, viz: the time the cattle were taken from said H. Holliman, worth from eight to ten dollars per head. That this deponent was on the trail of said Indians with cattle at different times, and the trail had the appearance of five or six hundred head having been carried off, and that he followed the trail twice or more into Florida, toward the Micasaky towns. There were also a negro woman named Lotty and her child taken away at the same time, and that the same were not returned until March or April, 1822. Mr. H. Holliman stated they had taken between four and five hundred dollars from him in money, of which deponent has no doubt, he, the said Holliman, having become quite forehanded in the world, and owned ten or fifteen negroes; and there was every sign of there having been stolen corn, bacon, and potatoes, &c., to what amount deponent cannot state.

BENNETT M. DELL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of July, A. D. 1835.

WM. M. REED, *Justice of the Peace for Alachua County.*

STATE OF GEORGIA, *Camden County:*

Personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace in and for said county, Grandison Barber, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith: That he resided on the St. Mary's river, in said county and State, in the year 1818, and that in the month of January of that year the deponent states he was informed that a band of Seminole Indians had murdered the wife of Hincee Holliman, and committed serious depredations upon his plantation on said river, and in said county and State, about four miles distance from where said deponent resided. Deponent further states that himself, with others, went to Mr. Holliman's, where the Indians had committed the depredation, it being the second day afterward, and said deponent states he found no living being at the place. As deponent had been informed, there had been the two Mr. Dells and others there before said deponent and those with him, and had taken and buried Mrs. Holliman's remains. Everything about the house and in it was destroyed or taken off, and the place presented a horrid scene; that Mr. Holliman had two horses that were taken off at the same time—one large sorrel horse, worth at least one hundred dollars, the other one an iron gray, worth seventy-five or eighty dollars. Deponent has no doubt that there were drove off two hundred head or more of cattle that belonged to Mr. H. Holliman; that said Hincee Holliman had a large stock of cattle which said deponent states he had seen frequently before said depredation and afterwards, and that there were not more than one hundred head left. And this deponent further saith that cattle were at or about that time, viz: the time the cattle were taken from Mr. H. Holliman, worth from eight to ten dollars per head; that this deponent was on the trail of said Indians with cattle at different times, and the trail had the appearance of five or six hundred head having been carried off; that said deponent followed the trail one or more times into Florida, towards the Micasaky towns. There were also a negro woman named Lotty and her child taken away at the same time, belonging to said H. Holliman, and that the same were not returned until April, 1822. Mr. H. Holliman stated they had taken between four and five hundred dollars from him in money, of which deponent has no doubt, knowing that Mr. H. Holliman held a considerable amount of money; and Mr. H. Holliman stating that he was not at the house when the attack was made by said Indians on said house, being nearly a quarter of a mile from his house, and hearing the report of the guns, the Indians a yelling, the screeches of his wife, Mrs. Holliman, that he, said H. Holliman, stated he had to fly for his life, without the second change of clothing. Deponent further states, from his acquaintance with Mr. H. Holliman and his affairs, he has not the least doubt but the Indians did take and carry off between four and five hundred dollars in money. Deponent saith that he had been in Mr. H. Holliman's house previous to said depredations being committed, and the household and kitchen furniture were worth from two hundred and fifty to three hundred dollars. Other small damages done, to what amount deponent cannot state.

GRANDISON BARBER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of September, 1835.

ALEX. KEAN, *J. P.*

STATE OF GEORGIA, *Camden County* :

I certify, from a long personal acquaintance with the above named Grandison Barber, and from his general reputation, that his testimony, as in the above deposition contained, is entitled to full credit.

Given under my hand, at Centreville, the 1st of September, 1835.

ALEX. KEAN, *J. P. C. C.*

TERRITORY OF FLORIDA, *Alachua County* :

Personally appeared before me, Charles Waldron, a justice of the peace in and for said county, Enoch Daniels and Abraham Daniels, who, being duly sworn, deposed and saith: That they resided on the St. Mary's river in the year 1818, and that in the month of January of that year they were informed that a band of Seminole Indians had murdered the wife of Hinchee Holliman, and committed serious depredations upon his plantation on said river; that they went immediately over to Mr. Holliman's, about five miles distance from where they, the said deponents, resided, early after the Indians had been there, it being the next morning, and they, the said deponents, found no living being at the place except one old negro; that the said deponents went into the house, where they found Mrs. Holliman's remains under the bed, most shockingly murdered, being shot, stabbed, and scalped; that everything about the place and in the house was destroyed or taken off, and the place presented a horrid spectacle; that there were six or seven hogs shot dead in the pen; that Mr. Holliman had two horses, worth from seventy-five to one hundred dollars each, which were taken off at the same time; that the said deponents have no doubt that the Indians drove off at least two hundred head of cattle which belonged to Mr. Holliman, he having been a large stockholder; that at that time there was a negro woman and child taken off, and they were not returned for four or five years after; that Mr. Holliman stated that the Indians had stolen between four and five hundred dollars in cash, of which deponents have no doubt, as said Holliman was quite forchanded in the world, and owned ten or fifteen negroes; that there was every sign of the Indians having stolen corn, bacon, and potatoes, to what amount deponent cannot state. The name of the negro woman taken off by the Indians was Lotty.

ABRAHAM DANIELS, his + mark.
ENOCH DANIELS, his + mark.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th April, 1835.

CHARLES WALDRON, *J. P.*

TERRITORY OF FLORIDA, *Alachua County*, July 10, 1835:

From a personal acquaintance with Abraham Daniels and Enoch Daniels, whose signatures are attached to the foregoing affidavit, I consider their testimony entitled to full credibility.

CHARLES WALDRON, *J. P.*

TERRITORY OF FLORIDA, *County of St. John's* :

Personally appeared Anthony Rutant, who, being duly sworn, says: That he is an inhabitant of the Territory of Florida, and has resided therein ever since the commencement of the year 1822, and is now sixty-six years of age; that he, deponent, is acquainted with Harman H. Holliman; he, deponent, became acquainted with him, Holliman, in the year 1822, about the latter end of February of that year. Deponent then resided at Hope Hill, on the St. John's river, about three miles south of Volutia. As near as deponent can recollect, the said Holliman came to his (deponent's) place for the purpose of recovering some slaves that had been plundered by the Seminole Indians from Georgia, belonging to Hinchee Holliman; and whilst there he (deponent) gave employment to the said Harman H. Holliman. Whilst Harman H. Holliman was with deponent he employed an Indian negro, named Abraham, to go into the nation for the purpose of bringing in the said slaves; and he (deponent) recollects that Abraham brought in the said slaves, consisting of a negro woman and her child; and he (deponent) recollects that when Abraham returned he (Abraham) gave a loud whoop to announce his return. The deponent recollects that there were Indians at his place at this time, and he (deponent) believes that Indians came in with the slaves, accompanied by Abraham. They were brought in from the Indians residing in Florida. Abraham went after the slaves very early in March, and was absent about a fortnight before his (Abraham's) return.

A. RUTANT.

Sworn to before me the 7th day of July, 1835.

E. B. GOULD, *Judge County Court, St. John's County.*

TERRITORY OF FLORIDA, *County of St. John's* :

I certify, from a long personal acquaintance with the above-named A. Rutant, and from his general reputation, that his testimony, as in the above deposition contained, is entitled to full credit.

Given under my hand, at St. Augustine, the 25th day of July, 1835.

E. B. GOULD, *Judge County Court, St. John's County.*

TERRITORY OF FLORIDA, *Alachua County* :

Personally appeared before me, William M. Reed, a justice of the peace in and for said county, Simeon Dell, who, being duly sworn, deposed and saith: That he resided on the Saint Mary's river in the year 1818, and that in the month of January of that year he was informed that a band of Seminole Indians had murdered the wife of Hinchee Holliman, and committed serious depredations on his plantation on said river; and that said deponent, together with Bennett M. Dell, Abraham Daniel, Enoch Daniel, and perhaps some others, went immediately over the river to Mr. Holliman's, about six miles from said deponent's

residence; it was early after the Indians had committed the depredations, it being the next morning; that deponent, with those that accompanied him, found no living being at the place; that deponent, with others, went into the house, deponent among the first who entered it, and found Mrs. Holliman's remains under the bed, shockingly murdered, being shot, stabbed, and scalped; everything about the house and in it was destroyed or taken off, and the place presented a horrid spectacle; that there were several hogs shot dead in a pen near the house; that Mr. Holliman had two horses that were worth from seventy-five to a hundred dollars each, that were taken off at the same time; deponent has no doubt there were drove off at least two hundred head of cattle, as Mr. Holliman was a large stock-keeper or holder—as deponent was shortly after on the Indians' trail and followed eighteen or twenty miles, and it had the appearance of five or six hundred head having been carried off. There was also a negro woman named Lotty, and her child, taken away at the same time, and the same was not returned until March or April, 1822. Mr. Holliman stated they had taken between four and five hundred dollars from him in money, of which deponent has no doubt, he (said Holliman) having become quite forchanded in the world, and owned ten or fifteen negroes; and there was every sign of there having been stolen corn and bacon, potatoes, &c., to what amount he cannot say.

SIMEON DELL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of April, A. D. 1835.

WILLIAM M. REED, J. P.

TERRITORY OF FLORIDA, *Alachua County*, July 14, A. D. 1835:

From a personal acquaintance with Simeon Bell, whose signature is attached to the foregoing affidavit, I consider his testimony entitled to full credibility.

WM. M. REED, *Justice of the Peace for Alachua County*.

NEWNANSVILLE, *July*, 1835.

DEAR SIR: I am sorry to trouble you about so small a matter, but circumstances seem to render it unavoidable.

Whilst Major Phagan was agent in the Seminole nation I laid in a claim against the Indians, which was substantiated in a manner ready for collection, (he said) General Thompson (his successor) says Major Phagan never turned over my account to him. I was, by a requisition of General Thompson, put to the trouble of going through all the formalities and expense of making out my account and proof a second time, and hurried by him to close it by the first or last of October last. Since which I saw him and inquired of him if he thought anything further necessary in support of my claim; he said not. I have written to General Thompson in relation to my claim several times since, to which I receive no answer. My account was just and very clearly proven by the confession of the individuals charged with the depredation in open council, besides a long chain of legal proof in support of it. I would thank you for other information how I shall proceed to get it.

Yours, very respectfully,

L. GILLELAND.

HON. LEWIS CASS.

FORT GILLELAND, *January 27*, 1836.

SIR: I have just had an interview with Mr. Sheffield, sub-agent, on the subject of my small claim against the Indians; he informs me that General Thompson has reported to you on my claim, recommending the payment of one-half the claim, but does not know whether or not General Thompson forwarded all the proof in support of it or not. How General Thompson could have thought proper to curtail the claim with such testimony as supported it, I am at a loss to know.

The claim was founded on damages sustained by the Indians stealing two horses of me; the charge was acknowledged in open council by the Indians; the amount of the claim was proven very fairly by the most respectable testimony to be less than a fair and reasonable charge.

It is only a small amount, yet I am poor and therefore need it. I have been treated thus far very badly about it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. GILLELAND.

LEWIS CASS, Esq.

ST. AUGUSTINE, *Florida*, *October 7*, 1835.

SIR: I enclose additional testimony in the case of the claim of Janet Black, administratrix of Dupont's heirs, which we were advised by General Thompson was necessary on the case. I hope this will explain every difficulty, and place the justice of the claim beyond the shadow of doubt. It is unquestionably a claim founded in justice, and the facts are well known to have occurred by every Floridian, either from personal knowledge or from general report.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, &c.,

E. B. GOULD, *Attorney for Administratrix*.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War*.

Personally appeared before me, Joseph Sanchez, a justice of the peace for the county of St. John's, Antonia Bonelly Leonardy, who, being duly sworn, in explanation and continuation, says: That at the time the Indians made the descent upon the settlements of Josiah Dupont, Mr. Pellicier, and deponent's father, in the year 1802, she, this deponent, was about thirteen years of age. The persons of her father's family taken by the Indians were her mother, Mrs. Mary Bonelly, and five children, viz: this deponent, Joseph, Theresa, Catharine, and John; the nine Indians set out immediately with all the plunder that they and the prisoners could carry, and travelled by circuitous routes and by-paths for the interior of the country. Deponent's family were made prisoners about three o'clock in the afternoon, and were forced to march that day and the following night until daylight of the second day, when they halted and encamped until the morning of the third day, when they started again, and travelled until sundown, and they encamped for the night, and so again on the fourth day, and for twenty-four days from the time of her capture. The party could not travel fast, as the plunder was heavy, and deponent and her sister Mary, who was eleven years old, were obliged to carry alternately their brother John, who was about twenty months old. On the second day after they started from the Mantanzas they crossed a small river, and afterwards they crossed the St. John's where it was very wide, (probably a little lake;) she recollects also crossing a river called Suwannee, in a skin. The skin was stretched out by two cross sticks, and a rim made of wood; she laid down in the bottom very still whilst crossing, and remembers she was afraid to look up. The banks of this river were very steep. On the twenty-fourth day they arrived at a town called Mickasuky, the chief of which she recollects was called Ken-ha-jah. When we were within a short distance of the town the party halted and proceeded to make a division of their plunder and prisoners, after which we were turned over to some Indian women who came out to meet us; after which the Indian men went another way to dance over the scalp of deponent's brother. Whilst living with these Indians, which deponent learned were called by the name of Mickasuky tribe, deponent experienced many hardships and cruelties, and her trials were very severe; and the circumstances and history of her captivity and that of her family were so peculiar and barbarous that everything appears to be fresh to her mind, and she does not think that anything but death can efface them from her memory. The Mickasuky town, where deponent was, she understood from the Indians, was about a day's journey from St. Mark's, on the Gulf of Mexico, and a considerable distance from Apalachicola, and within the Spanish boundary of the two provinces of the East and West Florida; deponent's mother and Catharine, Theresa, and John, were detained seven months; and at the end of this time deponent's father sent one Jack Forrester with three hundred dollars to redeem the family, but the Indians not considering that a sufficient sum detained deponent and her brother Joseph. Deponent was detained fifteen months longer, but her brother Joseph escaped previously to that time, and got down to St. Mark's, from whence he was sent by the commander to Pensacola, and from thence to Mobile, New Orleans, Cuba, and finally he reached St. Augustine in a vessel commanded by Captain Stephen Benet. About twenty-two months after deponent's captivity, her father sent two hundred dollars, being the additional sum demanded by the Indians, and she was then released and delivered up to her brother-in-law, Thomas Pacety, who brought her to St. Augustine, accompanied by Payne, the chief of the Seminoles, and a negro slave belonging to said chief. Deponent further says that her father and mother, the said Jack Forrester, the said Captain Stephen Benet, and her brother-in-law, Thomas Pacety, are long since dead; her sister Mary resides at St. Mary's, Georgia, and that the rest of her family that are living reside in the Island of Cuba. She has always understood that the Mickasuky Indians were considered by the Spanish government to be under the military jurisdiction of the governor of West Florida, and not of East Florida.

her
MARY BONELLY x LEONARDY.
mark.

Sworn to before me this 1st day of October, 1835.

JOHN P. SANCHEZ, *Justice of the Peace, St. John's County.*

Personally appeared before me, Frederick Weedon, a justice of the peace for St. John's county, Philip Solana, who, being duly sworn, says: That he is a native of East Florida; is now about fifty-three years of age; has most of his life had intercourse with the different tribes of Indians. He was in St. Augustine at the time the Indians made a descent upon the settlements of Josiah Dupont and others at Mantanzas, in 1802, and he saw the dead body of Thomas Bonelly, who had been killed by them in that affair, lying in the market place, in St. Augustine, having been brought up to town in a boat. From his own personal knowledge, and from what he always understood, the Indians who committed the depredations on these settlements were of the Mickasuky tribe. They resided west of the Suwannee, and about a day's journey east of St. Mark's, on the Gulf, and within the limits of the Floridas. The Mickasukies were considered as under the military jurisdiction of West Florida, for convenience, because it was much more easy to keep up a correspondence between St. Mark's and Pensacola than between the former place and St. Augustine. When General Jackson entered the Floridas with his army he destroyed the Mickasuky towns and drove those Indians east of the Suwannee, and deponent understands that they have since become incorporated with the Seminoles.

FELIPE SOLANA.

Sworn to before me, October 7, 1835.

T. WEEDON, *Justice of the Peace for St. John's County.*

TERRITORY OF FLORIDA, *Alachua County, November 23, 1835.*

Sir: At the request of General Wily Thompson, agent of the Seminole Indians, I enclose herewith my account against said Indians, with the affidavits of Mr. George Branning and myself in relation thereto, with the following explanation. In rendering this account to the agent about one year ago, by mistake I dated it 1834, instead of 1824, as stated in the affidavit, and the consequence was, that the agent was under the impression that this claim came under the intercourse law, and not that of the treaty; therefore he did not include it in the general report to the department.

I consider myself justly entitled to interest upon this claim from the time I sustained the loss, but must abide the custom of the department in such cases.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

MALACHI HAGAN.

The Seminole Indians to Malachi Hagan, Dr.

1824. For six head of grown cattle, at \$10 per head..... \$60 00

TERRITORY OF FLORIDA, *Alachua County* :

Personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace in and for the aforesaid county, Malachi Hagan, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that the foregoing account vs. the Seminole Indians is just and true, and that the affidavit of George Braning in relation to the same is a true statement of facts.

MALACHI HAGAN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1835.

CHARLES WALDRON, *Justice of Peace.*

I certify that I have been personally acquainted with Malachi Hagan for some years, and that his testimony is entitled to full credibility.

CHARLES WALDRON, *Justice of Peace for Alachua County.*

FLORIDA TERRITORY, *Alachua County, ss* :

Personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace in and for Alachua county, George Braning, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith: That in the winter of 1824, in company with his father Andrew Braning, Malachi Hagan, and a band of eight or ten friendly Indians, with Indian George, their chief, who they had taken with them to protect and assist them, pursued two Indians with their families, of the Seminole tribe, from camp to camp, on the head branches of the north prong of Black creek, and they saw signs of meat having been barbecued at their scaffolds and camps; and when they overtook the Seminoles, who they were in pursuit of, they acknowledged they had killed four head of grown cattle, and had shot two others of the same description, that they expected had died; and from the description they gave of the marks of the cattle they had killed they must have been the property of Malachi Hagan, as Malachi Hagan took a leaf from which he cut and described his ear-mark, which was a split and under bit in each ear, and they, without hesitation, acknowledged that the cattle they had killed were of that mark. And he further makes oath that he was familiar with all the cattle marks in that section of Florida, and that no person except Malachi Hagan gave that mark, and there were no cattle whatever ranging within six or eight miles of the range in which Malachi Hagan's cattle ranged, and that the cattle killed at that time by the Seminole Indians were no doubt the property of said Hagan.

GEORGE BRANING.

The within deposition was sworn to and subscribed before me this day, November 10, 1834.

CHARLES WALDRON, *Justice of Peace.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, July 25, 1834.*

SIR: I enclose herewith a copy of the order assigning Captain Russell to duty, under the orders of the commissary general of subsistence, to aid in the removal of the Seminole Indians, which it is presumed will meet the object of your communication of the 21st instant.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

E. HERRING, Esq., *Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, November 24, 1834.*

SIR: Herewith you will receive "Order" No. 72, which places you in command of the troops ordered to the interior of Florida. I send also a copy of the report received from Captain Graham, the commanding officer at Fort King, and Captain Russell, who has been there employed under the orders of the commissary general of subsistence, on duty connected with the removal of the Florida Indians. The subject of this report will furnish you with the grounds which have induced the movement of the troops, and the occasion of now calling your services into requisition, and on duty in connexion with the affairs of the Seminole Indians. To place you in full possession of the subject, and of the present object of the department, I send you herewith, by direction of the Secretary of War, a copy of his instructions to General Thompson, the Indian agent in Florida, with a copy of the speech directed to be made to the nation. You are desired to confer freely with the agent, and to co-operate with him all proper measures in relation to the duties required of him, and in the fulfilment of the one great object of the President in that quarter, the peaceful and harmonious removal of the Indians, according to their treaty with the United States.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

Brevet Brigadier General CLINCH, *Fort King, Florida.*

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

List of copies of letters from Colonel James Gadsden to the War Department, transmitted to Congress in answer to a call of the House of Representatives of May 21, 1836.

Letters dated February 21, 1832; March 10, 1832; March 10, 1832; March 17, 1832; April 3, 1832; April 12, 1832; April 15, 1832; May 21, 1832; May 29, 1832; May 30, 1832; May 30, 1832; June 2, 1832; June 29, 1832; February 3, 1833; May 1, 1833; December 4, 1833; November 1, 1834.

List of letters from the War Department to Colonel James Gadsden, transmitted to Congress in answer to a call of the House of Representatives of May 21, 1836.

From the Secretary of War, dated January 30, 1832; February 23, 1832; June 4, 1832. From the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated February 18, 1833. From the Secretary of War, dated December 20, 1833; December 27, 1833; November 28, 1834.

BALTIMORE, February 21, 1832.

SIR: On my arrival in this place I found the supplies I should need for the Indians so very low in price, and there being no difficulty in procuring a vessel, and on reasonable terms, to proceed direct to Florida, I concluded to make all my purchases in this city. I have this day completed them, and now draw on you to meet the expenditures, in favor of Douglass Vass, for fifteen hundred dollars. By this arrangement I shall not only be able to meet the Indians at a somewhat earlier period than that contemplated, (should the agent encounter no difficulty in assembling them,) but I shall have the provisions, &c., necessary for their subsistence, delivered at the treaty ground on the St. John's river, at a price fully as low as they could have been obtained in Charleston. The unfavorable weather the last two days has occasioned some delay, but I still hope to sail by the middle or the last of the week certainly.

I shall draw on you, *via* Charleston, for any funds I may require to meet the incidental expenses of my commission.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES GADSDEN.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

CHARLESTON, *South Carolina, March 10, 1832.*

SIR: The want of a conveyance south has detained me in this place many days longer than was anticipated. I sail to-morrow, however, for the St. John's, and shall reach the place of destination by the time fixed with the Indians.

Your letter of the 23d ultimo has been received, and no exertions shall be wanting on my part to accomplish the object of my mission.

I have this day drawn on you for one thousand dollars in favor of the Branch Bank of the United States of this city, to meet the contingent expenses of holding a treaty with the Seminole Indians.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES GADSDEN.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

CHARLESTON, *South Carolina, March 10, 1832.*

SIR: As a deputation of Creek Indians have proceeded to Washington to treat with the United States for removal and exchange of lands, I have taken the liberty of suggesting the propriety of provision being made, in any treaty concluded, for receiving within the Creek limits, west of the Mississippi, the Seminole tribes, should they be inclined to unite with the Creeks. If this is not attended to at this time, it may embarrass the government in any disposition it may wish to make of the Seminoles, and defeat any compact I may make with them on the aforesaid conditions.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES GADSDEN.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

PALATKA, *on the St. John's River, March 17, 1832.*

SIR: Detained by head winds and most unfavorable weather for travelling I did not reach this place until last night—only one day, however, later than the period appointed by me in my communication to the sub-agent to meet the Seminole chiefs. I found a deputation from that tribe here, with the information that the head and most of the other principal chiefs and warriors were on their annual hunt, and that as their supply of provisions had long since been exhausted, it was more than probable that the hunting season for this would be protracted beyond the period of any previous year. Runners have been sent out in every direction, but as the most frequented hunting grounds extend to the very extremity of the peninsula of Florida, it is not thought probable that a general gathering of the Indians, or of such chiefs as would be authorized to treat for them, can possibly be effected much before the middle of the ensuing month.

In the interim, therefore, I will proceed to the west, and communicate with the towns on the Apalach-

icola river, and on my return endeavor to effect the objects of the general government as to the removal of the Seminole Indians to some more suitable country west of the Mississippi.

The vessel on board of which I shipped the supplies for the Indians from Baltimore has not yet arrived. She made the bar of the St. John's on Monday last, and has, I have been informed, been laying off and on the coast ever since for a favorable wind to enter that river. Should no accident happen, therefore, she may be expected at this place in three or four days at furthest.

I found (as the memorial from the Seminole chiefs, presented through their agent, to the President, stated) that the crops on this part of the Territory of Florida had suffered very seriously the last year from drought, and that the white as well as the Indian population were at present in a somewhat distressed state for the want of provisions. The grain supply for the latter has long since been exhausted, and as there is not in the Indian territory, at this time, corn enough even to plant the crops of the coming year, I shall direct an issue for temporary relief from the quantity on board the vessel when she arrives, even previous to holding a talk with the Indians.

They shall be made sensible, however, hereafter, of the motives of this act of humanity on the part of the government at this particular period, so that they may not encourage from thence any expectation of being fed in future (as they have hitherto been) by any other than their own personal exertions.

I shall embrace, however, any additional supply of provisions which it may be necessary, in their present condition, to furnish, as stipulations in the treaty which may be concluded.

I have thought it proper, from the tenor of your instructions, to confirm in this communication the statement made to the President, and through him to the Congress of the United States, as to the distress, at this time, of the Seminole Indians for the want of provisions, proceeding from causes, in this particular instance, beyond their control, that that body may make the necessary appropriation for relief, should it be deemed advisable to do so for this year, even in the event of any agreement on the part of the Indians for an exchange of lands and a removal west of the Mississippi. They have petitioned for no meat, but for 8,000 bushels of corn; deducting what I shall issue at this time, will leave 6,400 bushels, as necessary, from their own statement, until the crop of the next year can be gathered. Should corn not increase in price beyond that paid by me in Baltimore, the above quantity could be delivered at this place for about four thousand dollars. To meet, however, all possible contingencies, I should say that an appropriation of five thousand dollars would be ample.

Yours, &c.,

JAMES GADSDEN.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR.

PAYNE'S LANDING, April 3, 1832.

SIR: Since writing you on the 17th ultimo the provision schooner has arrived, and I have made arrangements for transporting the provisions, &c., for the treaty to this point, equally convenient for the agency and the Indians who are to be assembled. Micoanopa, the head chief, having returned from the hunt, I had an interview with him and several of the subordinate chiefs from the lower towns at the agency on the ——. He corroborated the statement previously made by Heal, that, from the reduced state of the Indian supplies of provisions, the hunting season has been extended to a longer period than usual this year; that the warriors were just returning from the woods, and that the planting season had commenced. It would be both inconvenient and difficult, therefore, to collect the chiefs and warriors at this time; and that, as he was anxious for all of his people to hear what their father in Washington had to communicate to them, he wished me to delay the task twenty-eight or thirty days. Unwilling to afford the Seminoles a pretext for again appealing to Congress to be fed the succeeding year, I readily complied with Micoanopa's request, and we have agreed upon the 1st of May as the day for the Indians to assemble at Payne's Landing, on the Ocklawaha river, to negotiate on the subject of my mission. In the mean while I shall, as communicated in my last letter to you, proceed west and visit the towns on the Apalachicola river, two of the chiefs of which may be important instruments in effecting the wishes of the government with the whole tribe of Seminoles from their supposed views as being favorable to those wishes, as well as from the acknowledged influence over the Indians of Florida generally. I have directed a small supply of provisions to be issued from the quantity imported by me, as well to enable the Indians to return from the woods to their towns as to assist them in their planting by furnishing the seed corn necessary.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES GADSDEN.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

TALLAHASSEE, April 12, 1832.

SIR: I am thus far on my way to meet the chiefs of the Apalachicola towns, and have drawn on your department in favor of the cashier of the Bank of Florida for one thousand dollars, which may be necessary to meet the expenditures of my mission.

Yours, respectfully,

JAMES GADSDEN.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

ON BOARD SCHOONER AMBUCADE, on the way to Charleston, St. John's River, May 15, 1832.

SIR: I have only to say that I have concluded a treaty with the Seminoles, with the condition that a deputation of seven (7) confidential chiefs, who have been designated, should previously visit the Creek country west of the Mississippi, and should it correspond with the representations made of it, then the agreement made is to be binding on the respective parties. I write merely to communicate to you the above fact, that the appropriation necessary to meet the expenses of the exploring deputation might be obtained before the adjournment of Congress, should I by any accident be prevented reaching Washington before that period. I am now on my way, and hope to anticipate this letter; if not, the appropri-

tion may be obtained in time for the party to go west, who are willing to do so immediately after the green corn dance, which will commence about the 20th of next month. The chiefs have requested that their agent, Major Phagan, should accompany them, and the government could not at this time appoint a better agent.

Yours, respectfully,

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

JAMES GADSDEN.

CHARLESTON, *South Carolina*, May 21, 1832.

SIR: I wrote you from the St. John's river, in which I informed you that I had concluded a treaty with the Seminole Indians, with the condition annexed of a previous examination of the country west of the Mississippi by seven of the head chiefs. I am thus far on my way to Washington, *via* Baltimore, for which place I shall sail in half an hour. This is to advise you that I have this day drawn on you, in favor of the Branch Bank of the United States in this city, for one thousand dollars, to close the expenditures of the mission to the Seminole Indians.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES GADSDEN.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War*.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1832.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting to the consideration of the President a treaty which, as commissioner in behalf of the United States, I have concluded with the Seminole Indians. I shall in a day or two prepare a report of my operations, detailing some facts and recommendations which may assist the department over which you preside in carrying into effect the objects of the government in removing the Indians west of the Mississippi.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES GADSDEN.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War*.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1832.

SIR: The documents furnished from the office of Indian affairs, as derived from the expenses incurred by the Choctaw delegation, do not afford satisfactory data on which to base an estimate which may be relied on of the probable sum which would be necessary to defray the charge of sending a deputation of Seminoles to the Arkansas, as provided for in the treaty lately concluded with that tribe. The more remote position of the Indians in the interior of the peninsula of Florida from the country to be examined will necessarily add to the amount which may be requisite to meet all the demands for transportation, &c. Assuming, however, 75 cents a day per head as sufficient to meet the expenses of each member of the party, "including the cost of horses, tents, interpreters, guides, ferriage, provisions, blankets, clothing, camp apparatus," &c., as furnished from the Indian office, I should suppose that the estimate subjoined will probably be as safe a guide for the War Department as any I am able at this time to prepare. The treaty provides for sending a deputation of seven chiefs, with an interpreter and agent, making in all nine persons:

Transportation of 9 persons from the Bay of Tampa, or some other port in Florida, to New Orleans, at \$20.....	\$180 00
Transportation of 9 persons from New Orleans, in steamboats, to mouth of White river, at \$15.....	135 00
The same amount on return to Florida.....	315 00
Six months' or 180 days' expenses of 9 persons, at 75 cents per head per day.....	1, 215 00
	1, 845 00
Contingencies, at 10 per cent	184 50
Total.....	2, 029 50

In the Choctaw deputation, the agent who accompanied it received five dollars per day. Should this be allowed Major Phagan in this case, \$900 will have to be added to the above estimate, making a sum of \$2,929 50. An appropriation, therefore, of \$3,000 will be amply sufficient to meet all the expenses of the proposed exploring party, embracing all contingencies, to the Creek country.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES GADSDEN.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1832.

SIR: I now enclose you an estimate of the probable expense of an exploring party west of the Mississippi, which Mr. Verplanck, of the Committee of Ways and Means, thinks it would be more regular to come recommended through you. Should you do so, this sum can be substituted in the general appropriation bill for the \$5,000 therein provided to feed the Seminoles.

I remained in your office several hours this morning with a hope of seeing you personally on the subject. The estimate the committee of the House would wish to receive this evening, or early to-morrow.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES GADSDEN.

Hon. L. Cass, *Secretary of War.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1832.

Sir: I have the honor of submitting to the consideration of the President a treaty or compact which, as commissioner in behalf of the United States, I have concluded with the Seminole Indians. There is a condition prefixed to the agreement, without assenting to which the Florida Indians most positively refused to negotiate for their removal west of the Mississippi, alleging that they had no knowledge of the country assigned the Creeks in that quarter, and were alike ignorant of the disposition of that tribe to renounce or receive them as a constituent part of the same people. Even with the condition annexed, there was a reluctance (which with some difficulty was overcome) on the part of the Indians to bind themselves by any stipulations before a knowledge of facts and circumstances would enable them to judge of the advantages or disadvantages of the disposition the government of the United States wished to make of them. They were finally induced, however, to assent to the agreement entered into, and on terms the most favorable which could be obtained, and which will be found, I trust, to harmonize with the general spirit, however they may not accord with some unessential particulars with the strict letter of your instructions.

The difficulties in effecting this arrangement, and the unavoidable delay attending the whole negotiation, have exceeded my anticipation, and will be found to have in some degree swollen the expenses beyond my estimated calculations. The Indians, as I previously informed you, were scattered in every direction throughout the Territory, and the reduced state of their provisions had induced many of them to extend the hunting season beyond the ordinary period. Some time elapsed before the principal chief of the lower towns could be found, and the gathering of the headmen of the Seminoles generally was impracticable without the previous issue of some provisions to meet their immediate wants and to provide for their families while they were engaged in counsel with the United States commissioner. While on the treaty ground, the half-starved condition of many of them—subsisting as they had been for three months previous on roots and the cabbage of the palmetto tree—compelled a larger issue of meat and corn than I have ever known to be demanded by Indians before. The issue, however, was indispensable without creating dissatisfaction, and thereby jeopardizing the success of my mission. I found it necessary, therefore, to meet all complaints from chiefs on this subject by an issue of provisions satisfactory to themselves and their half-starved followers. I mention this fact to account for the seemingly large quantity of meat and corn in proportion to the numbers assembled, when contrasted with what would have satisfied the like number of white men.

I deemed it most advisable in the provisions of the treaty, and it was more acceptable to the Indians, to give a special sum for the surrender of their right of occupancy and for the improvements abandoned. To have estimated the value of the latter by individuals appointed by the respective parties would not only have increased the difficulties in the final execution of the treaty, but might have opened the door to subsequent disagreements, requiring further negotiations on the subject.

The payment for property alleged to have been plundered was the subject more pressed by the Indians; and in yielding to their wishes on this head, a limitation has been fixed in a sum which I think, however, will probably cover all demands which can be satisfactorily proved. Many of the claims are for negroes said to have been enticed away from their owners during the protracted Indian disturbances of which Florida has been for years the theatre. The Indians allege that the depredations were mutual; that they have suffered in the same degree; and that most of the property claimed was taken as reprisal for property of equal value lost by them. They could not, therefore, yield to the justice of restitution solely on their part; and probably there was no better mode of terminating the difficulty than by that provided for in the treaty now concluded.

One of the principal objections on the part of the Seminoles to the removal recommended, was the supposed severity of the winter climate of the Arkansas country as compared with the one inhabited by them in Florida. This was most satisfactorily obviated by the provisions for blankets and clothing to be distributed, and which was the stronger enforced on feelings of humanity. A large majority of the warriors and their families are in a naked condition, and without the means of providing that clothing which would be indispensable in a more northern latitude, however they may not have felt the want of it in the mild climate of Florida.

I did not stipulate in the treaty for subsisting the Seminoles until their present crops were gathered. I found, on more general examination and inquiry, that the lower towns were not suffering, and that those immediately in the vicinity of the white settlements, though complaining of starvation, and had been long without any other provisions than what the woods afforded, were still so improvident and so entirely under the influence of intemperate habits, as to exchange the bounty of government, as soon as received, for whiskey. I deemed any further supplies to the Indians of this class not called for by humanity, and as only calculated to defeat the object of their removal to a country better adapted to their wants, and more remote from the temptations of unprincipled traders. I divided the provisions left from the treaty, and which will extend sufficient temporary relief to those who merit or will profit from it.

I have not stipulated in the treaty, though it was understood between the chiefs and myself, that the government would continue this protection to the Seminoles and their property, by preventing intrusions on their country until they were prepared to remove. To more effectually accomplish this, I would most respectfully recommend the immediate reoccupation of Camp King, near the agency, with a company of United States infantry, with instructions to the commanding officer to assist the agent in confining the Indians within their boundaries, and in preventing an intercourse between them and the whites which may tempt to acts of depredation and violence.

It was the request of the chiefs that their annuity for the present year should be paid before the exploring deputation of chiefs went west. They will be prepared to start as early after the green corn dance as practicable, which will take place about the last of this month, or about the first week of the next. The annuity has hitherto been remitted by a draft on Orleans or Mobile. It would be more convenient to the agent to receive the annuity by a draft on Charleston, as the intercourse with that place is

more direct and frequent, and the transmission of the funds necessary would be attended with less difficulty and delay.

The final ratification of the treaty will depend upon the opinion of the seven chiefs selected to explore the country west of the Mississippi river. If that country corresponds to the description given, or is equal to the expectations formed of it, there will be no difficulty on the part of the Seminoles. If the Creeks, however, raise any objections, this will be a sufficient pretext on the part of the Seminole deputation to oppose the execution of the whole arrangement for removal. To your better judgment, therefore, is submitted the direction of the exploration and mission contemplated, so as to insure a perfect understanding between the parties, and to remove all the difficulties which may hereafter interfere to the final emigration of both Creeks and Seminoles west of the States and Territories.

I owe it to Major Phagan, the Seminole agent, to state that he rendered me every assistance in his power, and lost no opportunity of contributing his influence to the accomplishment of the objects of the mission on which I was engaged.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAMES GADSDEN.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

The towns on the Apalachicola river were not included in the treaty made with the Seminoles. It was agreed to negotiate with the chiefs separately, and I have submitted to your department an estimate of the cost and the probable arrangement which may be effected for the purchase of their reservations and for their removal west. Should an appropriation for that object be obtained from Congress, I shall be prepared on my return from New York, in eight or ten days, to receive and execute your further instructions on that head.

Respectfully,

J. GADSDEN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1832.

SIR: Major Phagan, Seminole agent, writes me that there is a sub-chief of that tribe, by the name of Tulkee-Emarthla, "who is desirous of going with the deputation to Arkansas. He has two sons and two uncles residing in that country, and I think it would be good policy to let him go, as it will not increase the expense but a mere trifle. He is a man of some influence among his people, and having kindred in the country would make him more anxious to move." The above recommendation is submitted to your consideration.

It will be necessary to advance a part or the whole of the estimated expense for the exploring party of Seminole chiefs before they leave Florida; and as Major Phagan, who accompanies the expedition, will be absent from the agency for many months, and will consequently have some preparatory arrangements to make, he has requested me to submit to your consideration the justice of a half year's advance of his salary on his departure.

As the sub-agent's presence will be necessary at the agency during the absence of Major Phagan, it may become necessary to make a temporary appointment for the Apalachicolas; in which event, I would submit to your notice as a suitable person for the office, and one in whom confidence may be reposed, Mr. William S. Pope, who resides in that neighborhood, and may be addressed at Aspalaga, Gadsden county, Florida.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAMES GADSDEN.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

WASSASSA, February 3, 1833.

SIR: Since writing the enclosed I have received a communication from Major Phagan, who had arrived with his party of Seminole chiefs at Cantonment Gibson. He reports that, in consequence of the non-assembly of the commissioners, the Indians had not as yet been able to examine the country to be allotted them. They had been on a visit, however, among the Creeks, and were shortly to go on a great buffalo hunt, west. On the whole, the major thinks that, with the exception of the want of wooded land, (an objection, I believe, which has been made by the Creeks,) the Seminoles are much pleased with the country, the soil and water in particular, and that there will be no difficulty in consummating the agreement made at Payne's Landing in May last.

Respectfully, &c.,

JAMES GADSDEN.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

WASSASSA, Jefferson County, May 1, 1833.

SIR: Major Phagan spent the last night with me on his return to the Seminole agency. He has reported, he informs me, the successful result of his expedition to the west; leaving now nothing wanting but your instructions for the early removal of the Seminoles to the country allotted them on the Canadian fork.

As the major proceeds direct to Washington, under a permit from the executive of the Territory, you can personally communicate with him on those plans which may be deemed best for the transportation of the Indians to their new homes. I am inclined to the opinion that, after duly considering all the difficulties attending land and water conveyance, independent even of the repugnance the Indians have to the latter, you will find the former most advisable. Should you adopt the *water*, a depot on the coast of Florida near the Indian location (and the bay of Tampa alone affords an acceptable point for large vessels) would

have to be established. The collecting the Indians at that point; the necessary preparatory expenses for doing so; the expense of delay, should the Indians be detained for the vessels, or of demurrage, should the vessels have to wait for them; the transshipment from sea vessels to steamboats, on the arrival of the former in the Mississippi; the probable detention of steamboats for the want of a concert of movement between them and the sea vessels, and the possible arrival of the latter in the Mississippi, when the waters are too low for the former to ascend the Arkansas, are all obstacles of such a character as may, and will, in my opinion, be found to enhance the expense of water transportation considerably above that of a land route. If the latter be previously selected through a settled and well-supplied country, and the arrangements judiciously made, depots of provisions might be established at convenient distances, so that but few accompanying wagons, and those principally to convey the children and infirm, would be necessary. The Indians could themselves afford great facilities with their horses, all of which they would wish to carry with them, and could not by water. They have generally a large stock of horses, and would very reluctantly sell. An objection to the land route might be anticipated in the possible complaints for alleged depredations by the Indians on their march. But this can be prevented by making the chiefs responsible, and whose vigilance will prevent irregularities. However, on this and other subjects you will derive from Major Phagan all the requisite information. He having been designated by the Indians to accompany them, and their recommendation having been responded to by the commissioners on the Indian territory, gives him a strong claim on the government for being so employed.

I have been prevented by an uncommon flood in the Apalachicola, interdicting all intercourse with its western banks, from visiting the Indians on that river, as I communicated was my intention in my last letter to you. I have been further induced to postpone the contemplated interview until the return of Blunt from the Creek nation, where he has been invited, he informs me, to attend a council of the southern towns. They have it in agitation, if acceptable to the government, to propose as a substitute for the treaty you concluded with them on the conditions agreed with Blunt, and, if accepted, to unite their fortunes with that chief, and remove with him immediately. I communicate this information, however, as I received it from Blunt, without any knowledge as to its correctness, or as to who may have first agitated the subject among the Creeks. I feel very confident, however, that the two towns on the Apalachicola, the chiefs of which have hitherto been obstinate, will not long delay accepting the conditions offered them, and that all the Indians in the Territory of Florida may be removed within the next two years at furthest, provided the necessary appropriations be made by Congress.

Respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JAMES GADSDEN.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

WASSASSA, November 1, 1834.

SIR: Captain Russell was with me yesterday, and reports that the Seminoles, in a late talk with their agent, General Thompson, have positively refused to remove west under the stipulations of the treaty of Payne's Landing. Their objections, as I understand from the captain, are, that it is a "white man's treaty," which they did not understand, as the interpretation of the negotiation was false. From the interval between the negotiation and the execution of the treaty, and the unfortunate delay in the necessary appropriations for carrying it into effect, I had apprehended some movement of this character. Time had been allowed for the exercise of those adverse and secret influences, too frequently, as you well know, interposing to embarrass the governmental transactions with its red subjects, and the opportunity from a change of agency seemed to be propitious to throw obstacles in the way, which could only be met or explained by those who had previously been agents to or witnesses of the negotiation with them. I am far myself from believing that the Indians have taken a stand at all hazards against fulfilling the stipulations of the treaty of Payne's Landing, but rather think their late conduct in council is but a demonstration to try their new agents, with a view either to delay, or of ascertaining what better terms may be obtained by a new negotiation with them. I am well advised that individuals behind the curtain, who, under a pretext of sympathy for the Indians, conceal a motive of personal interest, have long since been attempting to persuade the Seminoles that at the treaty of Payne's Landing the commissioner obtained an advantage over them, and that if they objected to that treaty a new one more favorable to them might be obtained. I have deemed it proper, therefore, after what has occurred, to say to you that the negotiation held with them was in open council, in presence not only of all the chiefs and warriors, but of many visitors from neighboring settlements, in addition to those connected with the commission. Knowing that the Seminoles had on a former occasion thrown obstacles in the way of the execution of the treaty of Camp Moultrie, alleging that they had signed it under misconception of its terms, and that the interpretations were false, I offered them the option at this time of the same interpreter, Mr. Richards, whom I had with me, or one of their own selection; they named Abraham, a faithful domestic of Micauope, the head chief. In addition, the interpreter of the agent, Cudjo, was present, and Mr. Richards, whom I retained for my own satisfaction. On the interpretation of each talk, by Abraham, I referred to the other interpreters as to its correctness, and the chiefs themselves never intimated a doubt on the subject. I mention these facts, which have likewise been communicated to General Thompson, that the department over which you preside may perceive how fallacious is the complaint made by the Seminoles, should you for a moment be disposed to yield a listening ear to it.

Your superior knowledge of the Indian character, and of all the difficulties and embarrassments encountered in negotiating and executing arrangements with them, will be a better guide, under existing obstacles, as to the treaty at Payne's Landing, than any suggestions which could come from me. I may be excused, however, from the particular interest which I feel on this subject, from any seemingly officious solicitude I may manifest as to the final success of what was most propitiously commenced.

The removal of the garrison at the bay of Tampa I deemed at the time premature, and *this*, probably, with the delay adverted to above, and the temporary uncontrolled influence which interested individuals adverse to the governmental views have been able to exercise, from the absence from the nation of the local agent for nearly twelve months, may have been the exciting cause of the present difficulties. You cannot, therefore, in the opinion of the undersigned, too soon, either reoccupy the bay of Tampa, or reinforce the fort at Camp King; so that by a show of military strength you may demonstrate the ability promptly to

enforce the final resolves of the government. *These* would be more certainly affected by no change in the existing arrangements, and I feel more than confident that the very first talk with the Indians to that effect, after the military dispositions suggested have been consummated, will produce a change favorable to the immediate compliance on the part of the Seminoles with all the stipulations of the treaty of Payne's Landing. There is even now a strong party, as advised by Captain Russell, under the chiefs Facktalusta Hadjo, and others, who are willing to migrate, but have been threatened by the others, with a view of overawing them. These should be immediately protected, and every facility afforded them for their speedy migration. Their departure would produce the most salutary impression on the whole nation.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES GADSDEN.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

WASSARSA, *December 4, 1833.*

SIR: The enclosed letter from Captain Graham, the commanding officer of the Seminole agency, as containing some suggestions worthy of consideration, I have taken the liberty of transmitting to you. The fact of the starving condition of the Seminoles, I think with Captain Graham, may be taken advantage of as facilitating the removal of the Indians. Those in the greatest distress may no doubt be induced to migrate so soon as the agents of government can make the necessary preparations and be furnished with the funds requisite to meet the expenditures.

I trust, therefore, that the treaty concluded will be presented to the Senate for an early ratification, and that all arrangements for its speedy execution will be matured before the interference of private individuals can influence the Seminoles to an opposition.

There will be no difficulty if the agent, or who may deserve the trust of executing the treaty, acts with decision, and receives instructions of similar import to those sent to the executive of the Territory in relation to Blunt. There should be no tampering with the Indians, or any encouragement given them of the least possibility of a change in the compact they have entered into. I take the liberty of mentioning this from the known fact that already have emissaries been active in persuading the Indians that they have made a bad bargain, and if they resist compliance with the terms of this agreement one more favorable will be granted them.

The statement in relation to Captain Page I believe to be correct. He acted for some time as sub-agent of Indian affairs in the Seminole nation, and I have understood is not only well acquainted with the head and subordinate chiefs, but is in good favor with them. I entertain very little doubt but that his services might be found valuable in the capacity recommended by Captain Graham.

The deep interest I take in the removal of our red brethren from the Territory, of seeing consummated the work which I commenced, is my only apology for the frequent and probably troublesome communications addressed to your department by

Your most obedient servant,

JAMES GADSDEN.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

FORT KING, *Florida, November 22, 1833.*

DEAR SIR: I have taken the liberty to express to you my ideas on the subject of the relations between the Seminole Indians and the United States government, particularly as a treaty has been concluded by yourself, and confirmed by the authorized agents of the nation (the legally deputed party of chiefs) at Fort Gibson last spring, or the latter part of the winter. The Indians are in distress, I think, on account of provisions, as not an Indian of the Mickasuky tribe has five days' supply of corn or beans, &c. They, as well as the whole nation, are much in want of a supply of blankets; and, as I understand from Dr. Roper, just from Washington city, that Governor Cass, the Secretary of War, says that the whole of the Seminoles will be removed to the land ceded to them west of the Arkansas Territory next year, I think that the sooner that arrangements are made to commence the removal the better it will be for the nation; and I think they can be removed, or prepared for removal, much easier in the winter or early part of the spring than if they are allowed to remain until they plant and gather another crop of provisions. They must suffer much, indeed very much, for the want of provisions during this winter and next spring if they are not supplied by the United States government; and should they be so supplied, I think, as I have before intimated, that the agents of the government will be released from a great deal of trouble and vexation in attempting to emigrate them. I would by all means recommend that Captain John Page, 4th regiment of infantry, should be sent to remove them. He possesses their confidence in the highest and sincerest manner, and can remove them much easier, I think, than any other person could do. He, you know, is well acquainted with the whole nation, and always was a great favorite, and has more influence over them than any other white man; he is also willing to undertake that duty. I would also advise that the Indians be vaccinated before they are removed, and would recommend that Dr. Egbert S. Barrows, of Jacksonville, Duval county, East Florida, be appointed to vaccinate them; he was stationed at this post as attending citizen surgeon from the 7th of May last until yesterday; is acquainted with their habits, &c., and is well qualified to do them justice. Dr. Hamilton, who was appointed last year, refused, as the Acting Secretary of War only allowed a hundred dollars. He is about leaving the Territory to reside in Maryland. No physician in this country would travel over the nation and perform the service for less than four or five hundred dollars. Should you think my suggestions worthy of notice, please write to the department and state to them what steps should be taken, &c. Some person should be immediately authorized to tell the Indians that they will certainly be removed next year, although I believe they will be removed in 1834, yet I am not authorized to say so, but Captain Page ought to be sent here in January or February next if possible. He writes me that he will have taken the last party of Choctaws west by the last or middle of December, and be in Washington city about the first of January, if not sooner. I hope, colonel, you will appreciate my motives in addressing you on this subject, as since Major Phagan left here in October, 1832, with the deputation, there has been no agent except Mr. Sheffield, who was here but a few weeks, and I can learn

nothing from the executive office in Tallahassee on the subject of the Indians. Is it a fact that a General Thompson, of Georgia, has been appointed Seminole agent; and do you know where he is? Major Phagan sailed from St. Augustine for Washington city about fifteen days since; he has always been an honest and correct agent at this place, as far as I can learn. Be pleased to make my respects to Mrs. Gadsden, and believe me to be, most respectfully, &c.,

WILLIAM M. GRAHAM, *Captain 4th Artillery.*

Colonel JAMES GADSDEN, *Florida.*

N. B.—Will you do me the favor to answer this? W. M. G.

List of copies of letters from the War Department to General Wiley Thompson, transmitted to Congress in answer to a call of the House of Representatives, May 21, 1836.

Who from.	Date.	In answer to letters of.
Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	August 29, 1833.....	.....
Commissioner of Indian Affairs	December 23, 1833.....	December 2, 1833
Do	January 30, 1834.....	.....
Do	July 7, 1834.....	.....
Do	July 10, 1834.....	.....
Do	November 19, 1834.....	October 29, 1834
Do	November 20, 1834.....	.....
Secretary of War	November 24, 1834.....	October 24, 1834
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	February 9, 1835.....	January 19, 1835
Do	February 9, 1835.....	January 19, 1835
Do	February 21, 1835.....	January 10, 1835
Do	March 2, 1835.....	.....
Do	April 24, 1835.....	March 25, 1835
Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	April 30, 1835.....	March 30, 1835
Acting Secretary of War.....	May 22, 1835.....	April 27, 1835
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	June 8, 1835.....	April 28, 1835
Acting Secretary of War.....	July 11, 1835.....	June 14, 1835
Do	July 31, 1835.....	June 28, 1835
Do	August 12, 1835.....	.....
Do	August 12, 1835.....	July 19, 1835
Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs	August 17, 1835.....	July 20, 1835
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.....	August 26, 1835.....	August 1, 1835
Do	September 16, 1835.....	August 25, 1835
Do	October 28, 1835.....	September 23, 1835
Do	December 7, 1835.....	November 14, 1835

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, August 29, 1833.*

SIR: By direction of the Secretary of War I have the honor to enclose a commission appointing you agent for the Seminole nation of Indians, residing within the limits of the superintendency and Territory of Florida, in place of Major John Phagan, dismissed.

Your compensation will be fifteen hundred dollars per annum in full for your services and expenses, which will be paid to you quarterly by the superintendent of Indian affairs in Florida, computing from the date of your acceptance of this appointment.

Enclosed you will receive a form of the bond required of Indian agents, which you will please have duly executed and returned to this department. It must be signed by yourself and two or more sureties, and approved by the district attorney or judge.

You are requested to report yourself as early as may be practicable to his excellency Governor Duval, the superintendent of Indian affairs at Tallahassee, from whom you will receive instructions and the files and records of your predecessor.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. KURTZ, *Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Elberton, Georgia*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, December 23, 1833.*

SIR: Your letter of the 2d instant to the Secretary of War, reporting your proceedings since you took charge of the Seminole agency, has been received and referred to this office.

The only points in your letter which seem to require reply are in relation to the time when the Seminoles may be expected to remove, and asking permission to cultivate the land adjoining the agency.

It is impossible to say when the Indians will commence their removal; and all that can be said on the subject at present is, that an appropriation will be asked from Congress immediately, and their removal facilitated by all possible means.

You are at liberty to cultivate the land appended to or connected with the agency, but no assurance can be given beyond the time when the emigration is completed.

No arrangement has yet been made for the appointment of an emigrating agent. When the subject comes before the department your application shall receive the most respectful consideration.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELBERT HERRING.

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Seminole Agency, Florida.*

Extract of a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Wiley Thompson, dated January 30, 1834.

The requisite funds for the removal of the Seminoles will soon be provided, and measures will be instantly adopted for their speedy emigration.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, July 7, 1834.*

SIR: A proposition has been made to the department by the Western Creek chiefs now here, that the Seminoles should give up their right to a separate location west as a distinct body, and settle promiscuously among the Creeks, as the Eastern Creeks now do on emigrating to the west. They contend that by so doing they would be more cordially received, and would live more amicably than if they should be placed in the Creek country as if they were a separate community. This sentiment is pressed with so much earnestness by them that the department feels it expedient to have you submit the proposition to the Seminoles, and in making it you will inform them that it is entirely optional with them to agree to or reject it; that by their late treaty they are entitled to a distinct portion of the Creek country for their residence, and that they may insist upon it or waive the privilege as they please; that the mode proposed by the Creeks would probably prevent jealousy and collision, and promote the good feeling and prosperity of both tribes, but that the decision rests with them entirely, and must be made of their own free will. In proposing this matter to the Seminoles, be careful not to excite a suspicion on their part that the government expects or requires their assent. Their determination must be altogether voluntary, and the proposal to them must be mentioned in such manner as not to throw any obstacle in the way of their emigration.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Elberton, Georgia.*

Extract of a letter to General Wiley Thompson, Elberton, Georgia.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, July 10, 1834.*

SIR: The duty of investigating the claims against the Seminoles for slaves and other property alleged to have been stolen by them, and for the payment of which seven thousand dollars have been appropriated, is intrusted to you. You will proceed to collect and embody the evidence of the parties, and report all claims that, in your opinion, ought to be considered as within the intent of the treaty. You will be allowed your necessary expenses while performing this duty, and if the circumstances should seem to demand it, a small extra compensation.

I am, sir, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, November 19, 1834.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 29th ultimo, I have the honor to state that the department cannot depart so far from the provisions of the treaty of Payne's Landing as the chief Enartha and his associates request. It is in the power of Congress only to authorize the measures they propose. The subject will be presented to that body.

I am, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Tallahassee, Florida.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, November 20, 1834.*

SIR: I am instructed to inform you that the office of superintendent of emigration will be conferred upon you on the 1st of January next. The compensation is fixed at two thousand dollars per annum. It is the wish of the department that you should continue to perform such duties of an Indian agent as may be required for the Seminoles, but no compensation can be allowed therefor besides that of superintendent. It is important that great care should be observed in keeping the correspondence and accounts of the two offices. As superintendent, you will address yourself to General George Gibson, commissary general of subsistence, and as agent to this office. Until an appropriation is made for the removal of the Seminoles, but one interpreter can be employed; his pay cannot exceed the limit fixed by law.

I am, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Tallahassee, Florida.*

(Letter from Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, to General Wiley Thompson, Seminole agency, dated November 24, 1834, see antecedent No. 638.)

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, February 9, 1835.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 19th ultimo, in relation to Mr. Center, I have to communicate the approval of the course pursued by you, and to add that, unless he complies with the law in procuring a license, he must be removed from the Indian territory without delay, and forbidden all intercourse with the Indians.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Seminole Agency, Florida.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, February 9, 1835.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 9th ultimo, with the enclosures. Mr. Steele states that the Indians of whom you speak have not been recognized by the Seminoles, and have never received any part of the annuities, and have become incorporated with the Spaniards, pursuing the same occupations. Upon this statement, it is obvious that the government is not called upon to interfere with them in any way. In determining who were Indians, and as such entitled to the benefit of treaty stipulations, regard has always been paid to the fact whether they were recognized as members by the tribe to which they claimed to belong. It is, of course, desirable that the whole Indian population should be removed from Florida; but the government cannot remove, as Seminoles, persons not admitted to be members of the tribe by the Seminoles themselves.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Seminole Agency, Florida.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, February 21, 1835.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th ultimo, enclosing a copy of your communication to Governor Eaton.

The department is well pleased with your zeal in the discharge of your official duties, and approves your proceedings as communicated in your letter.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Seminole Agency, Florida.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, March 2, 1835.*

SIR: Major Archibald Clark has made application to the department for its interference to enable a lady to obtain restitution of some negro property said to be illegally held from her by the Florida Indians.

I have, therefore, to request that you will afford whatever facilities may be in your power, upon the claim being established by proper proof before the competent judicial tribunal, to have the property restored to her.

Major Clark has been referred to you, and informed that you will aid him, both with your advice and influence.

I have, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Seminole Agency, Florida.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, April 21, 1835.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 25th ultimo, relative to a claim of Mrs. Hanna, represented by Major A. Clark

According to my recollection, Major Clark imputed no blame to you. Your proceedings in the case are entirely approved by the department, and left him no good cause of complaint against you, had he seen fit to allege it. His application to this office was for copies of papers with which you could not furnish him.

From the import of your letter, I fear that you have misapprehended mine of the 2d ultimo. It is incumbent on Major Clark first to establish the right of Mrs. Hanna to the slaves before some judicial tribunal, after which, and not till then, you will render him assistance in getting possession of them.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Tallahassee, Florida.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs*, April 30, 1835.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 31st ultimo, with a copy of your letter to Mr. Steele.

As you seem inclined to think the subject had not been clearly understood, and as General Clinch had authorized you to express his concurrence in your opinion, the subject has been submitted to the Secretary of War. He has directed me to inform you that if the facts stated by Mr. Steele are correct, and they are so considered to be here, as they are not controverted, the Indians alluded to cannot be considered as members of the Seminole tribe.

Permit me to observe that this decision does not rest, as you appear to suppose, upon their being, and having long been, without the limits of the country assigned to the Seminoles by treaty; but it is based principally upon the fact that they have never been recognized as members by the Seminoles themselves. It would be an unequal construction of the same circumstances to say that they who, because of those circumstances, had never participated in the benefits of any treaty with the Seminoles should now be obliged to remove by a stipulation in one of the treaties, when removal would be in the nature of a penalty or punishment, as it would withdraw them from the sea, from which they procure their subsistence.

I do not think the consequence would follow this decision that you apprehend. If Seminoles who have always been recognized as members of the tribe, and shared in the beneficial stipulations of the treaties, were to remove beyond the limits of their reservation, they would not thereby exempt themselves from the obligation to emigrate. And should any of them so remove, the necessary measures would be authorized, upon your representation of the fact, to bring them back.

This department fully appreciates the desirableness of freeing Florida of its whole Indian population, but it cannot consider those as Seminoles who are stated by Mr. Steele to be "entirely identified by habit, occupation, and intermarriage with people of another nation, of different pursuits and modes of life, and incapable of supporting themselves by ordinary Indian means."

Very respectfully, &c.,

D. KURTZ, *Acting Commissioner*.

General W. THOMPSON, *Seminole Agency, Florida*.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 22, 1835*.

SIR: Your letter of the 27th ultimo has been received, and, in the absence of the Secretary of War, it has been submitted to the consideration of the President.

The President approves the decision communicated to General Call in the letter of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the 26th March, a copy of which is enclosed. The 7th section of the intercourse act of 1834, to which you allude, was designed to secure to the Indians the means of procuring subsistence by the chase or in the field, and it cannot, by construction, be extended to objects not therein specified. The law does not contemplate the possession of slaves by the Indians, and contains, therefore, no security for property of this kind. If the Indians hold it, they are left free to its disposition, as they are in the disposition of their skins and furs. The government cannot assume a power not granted from an express grant of power over objects of an entirely different character.

The President is of opinion that the opportunity to sell their slaves will be an inducement for the Seminoles to remove. Their resources will be augmented, and they will not upon their arrival west be possessed of a species of property which, as stated in the report of yourself, Lieutenant Harris, and General Clinch, would excite the cupidity of the Creeks, and be wrested from them by their superior numbers and strength.

Nor is it considered that the permission to the Indians to sell would be an inhuman act. It is not to be presumed the condition of these slaves would be worse than that of others in the same section of country.

In regard to the report which you state has been spread, that it was your object, by refusing to sanction sales, to secure these negroes for yourself and your friends, the obvious remark is, that it will be effectually silenced by your publication of the views of the department on this subject, and interposing no further obstacle to the purchase of these slaves than may be necessary to secure their owners a fair equivalent.

I am, &c.,

C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War*.

Gen. WILEY THOMPSON, *Fort King, Florida*.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs*, June 8, 1835.

SIR: In answer to your communication of April 28, I have enclosed a copy of a letter written by Major General Macomb to Colonel Fanning, prohibiting the admission of any person into the Indian country in Florida, unless with your permission or that of the War Department.

I am, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

Gen. WILEY THOMPSON, *Seminole Agency, Florida*.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 11, 1835*.

SIR: Your letter of the 14th ultimo to the President of the United States has been referred to this department.

He has instructed me to inform you that in consequence of the representations of Colonel Gadsden and Captain Thornton, that the Seminoles are reluctant to sell their negroes or to leave them in Florida when

they emigrate themselves, and that they are dissatisfied with the arrival of persons among them to buy their negroes, such measures will be taken upon this subject as the intercourse law sanctions.

You are therefore authorized to inform the chiefs, and to give public notice to all others, that no person will be permitted to enter the Indian country to purchase negroes, or for other purposes of trade, without a license from yourself, as prescribed in the second section of the act of June 30, 1834. The third section of this act authorizes you to refuse such license where you are satisfied that it would be improper for the applicant to reside in the Indian country.

I am, &c.,

Gen. WILEY THOMPSON, *Seminole Agency, Florida.*

C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 31, 1835.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 23th ultimo, enclosing papers connected with a claim of General Clinch for negroes killed by the Seminoles. These will be examined when your final report is received. You are aware that no single claim can be paid until the whole amount of claims is known; for if this exceeds the appropriations a *pro rata* payment only can be made.

Very respectfully,

Gen. WILEY THOMPSON, *Seminole Agency, Florida.*

C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August 12, 1835.*

SIR: I enclose a copy of a letter received from Mr. Gilleland in relation to a claim against the Seminoles.

You will please make an early report of all the circumstances of this case, that, if necessary, the department may act upon it.

I am, respectfully, &c.,

Gen. WILEY THOMPSON, *Seminole Agency, Florida.*

C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *August 12, 1835.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 19th ultimo, in which you ask the action of this department upon a claim of Colonel Humphreys to negroes who, it is alleged, are the property of an Indian woman named Culcheeshowa.

Admitting as true all the particulars stated by you, on the authority of the Indians and negroes, it would still be improper for this department to act upon this representation without any other knowledge of the grounds of Colonel Humphreys's claim. Opportunity to explain or rebut should be afforded him.

You will therefore furnish him with a copy of your letter, and advise him that you have submitted the case to the department, and inform him that any communication he may choose to make will be duly considered here before any decision is made.

I am, very respectfully,

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Seminole Agency, Florida.*

C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs, August 17, 1835.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 20th ultimo, relative to the application of Major Clark for the delivery of certain slaves alleged to belong to Mrs. Hanna.

In reference to your suggestion, that this case is provided for in the sixth article of the treaty with the Seminoles of 1832, I beg leave to observe that the words in that section are "slaves, or other property stolen or destroyed." These words do not seem to me to embrace the present claim.

In a communication dated February 22, 1828, Major Clark represented that Mrs. Hanna claimed the negro woman Sarah, and her issue, under a deed of gift from her father. The affidavit of Mrs. Hanton states that the reputed father of Mrs. Hanna sold them to a member of the family of an Indian chief. If a bill of sale had passed at this time, there would evidently be a question of legal title between the parties; and the nature of the case would not be essentially varied by the absence of such an instrument. The claim, therefore, is a proper one for the adjudication of the law courts. If they decide that the deed of gift is the older and better title, it will then be proper for this department to consider whether an order shall be given in aid of the decree of the court for the restitution of the slaves claimed to Mrs. Hanna.

You will please furnish Major Clark with a copy of this letter.

I am, &c.,

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Seminole Agency, Florida.*

D. KURTZ, *Acting Commissioner, &c.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs, August 26, 1835.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 1st instant, with the accompanying papers. Your course of proceeding in relation to the occurrence appears to have been judicious and proper, and has the approbation of the department.

Very, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Seminole Agency, Florida.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs, September 16, 1835.*

SIR: Your letter of the 25th ultimo has been received. Your construction of the 5th article of the treaty of Payne's Landing is doubtless the correct one; it cannot have reference to any claims not existing at the date of that treaty. The date at which General Clinch's claim accrued must have been overlooked when the letter of the 31st of July was written. It is then a claim under the intercourse act of June, 1834, and I return the papers enclosed in your letter of 28th of June, that you may take the steps prescribed in the 17th section of that act.

Very, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Seminole Agency, Florida.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs, October 28, 1835.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 23d ultimo, enclosing one to yourself from the chief John Walker, complaining of an outrage committed, or attempted to be committed, upon his property. It is the duty, as it is the desire, of the government to protect the Indians in their persons and property, and you will therefore communicate with the district attorney, and furnish him with such information as you may possess which will have a tendency to lead to the conviction of the perpetrators of the outrage upon Walker. A letter has this day been addressed to Mr Walker, the district attorney, requesting him to use all proper means to apprehend and bring to trial the offenders. You will be pleased to inform the chief Walker of the steps which have been taken, and assure him of the determination of his great father to protect all his red children from aggression by the whites.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Seminole Agency, Florida.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs, December 7, 1835.*

SIR: Your letter of the 14th ultimo, enclosing certain papers in relation to a claim of General Clinch for the loss of two slaves killed by the Seminole Indians, has been received. According to your desire, the papers were submitted to the Secretary of War, and I am instructed to say that, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, he would comply with your request if he had the authority of doing so. The law governing the case is positive, and having pointed out the remedy, has left him no room for the exercise of his discretion. I regret that the claim cannot be paid by the department without submitting it to the Indians, and the affidavits which you sent on touching this matter are therefore herewith returned. Perhaps, when presented to them, the Indians will allow the claim without producing the proof; and in such case the affidavits of the negroes could be destroyed, and they escape the threatened vengeance of the Indians.

Very, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Seminole Agency, Florida.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS.

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, *June 2, 1836.*

SIR: In conformity with the verbal instructions of the Secretary of War, I transmit herewith all the correspondence of this office relative to the removal of the Seminole Indians, from the date of the ratification of the treaty of May 9, 1832.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

C. A. HARRIS, Esq., *Acting Secretary of War.*

List of copies of letters received at the Emigrating Indian bureau, transmitted to Congress in answer to a call of the House of Representatives of May 21, 1836.

Name of writer.	To whom written.	Date
D. L. Clinch	George Gibson, C. G. S.	November 27, 1833
George Gibson	D. L. Clinch	December 20, 1833
J. B. F. Russell	George Gibson	January 15, 1833
Do	do	March 31, 1834
George Gibson	J. B. F. Russell	July 10, 1834
J. H. Hook, A. C. G. S.	do	July 28, 1834
J. B. F. Russell	George Gibson	October 1, 1834
Thompson and same	do	October 26, 1834
Wiley Thompson	Elbert Herring	October 28, 1834
Do	Hon. Lewis Cass	December 12, 1834
Do	do	December 28, 1834
Lewis Cass	Wiley Thompson	January 1, 1835
J. W. Harris	George Gibson	January 6, 1835
George Gibson	Wiley Thompson	January 7, 1835
Do	do	January 12, 1835
Hon. Lewis Cass	do	February 18, 1835
Wiley Thompson	George Gibson	January 27, 1835
Secretary of War	General Clinch	February 16, 1835
George Gibson	Wiley Thompson	February 28, 1835
Do	Lieutenant J. W. Harris	do
Secretary of War	Joel Yancey	March 2, 1835
George Gibson	Wiley Thompson	March 7, 1835
Do	J. W. Harris	March 17, 1835
J. W. Harris	George Gibson	March 19, 1835
George Gibson	J. B. F. Russell	March 20, 1835
Do	J. W. Harris	March 21, 1835
Do	Wiley Thompson	March 26, 1835
Secretary of War	Governor J. H. Eaton	March 27, 1835
Do	General Clinch	do
George Gibson	Wiley Thompson	April 1, 1835
Do	J. W. Harris	April 3, 1835
Do	Wiley Thompson	do
Do	Lieutenant S. W. Moore	April 4, 1835
Do	Jacob Brown	April 5, 1835
J. W. Harris	George Gibson	April 6, 1835
R. Zantzingier	General Clinch	April 13, 1835
Secretary of War	Wiley Thompson	April 14, 1835
Do	General Clinch	do
J. W. Harris	George Gibson	April 15, 1835
General Clinch	General Jones	April 20, 1835
Wiley Thompson	General George Gibson	April 27, 1835
Do	Secretary of War	do
J. W. Harris	George Gibson	April 29, 1835
W. Thompson and others	Secretary of War	April 24, 1835
George Gibson	S. W. Moore	May 8, 1835
Do	J. W. Harris	May 9, 1835
Acting Secretary of War	Generals Thompson and Clinch, and Lieutenant J. W. Harris	May 20, 1835
J. H. Hook, A. C. G. S.	J. W. Harris	May 23, 1835
Do	Wiley Thompson	May 26, 1835
Do	Jacob Brown	May 27, 1835
J. Brown	General Gibson	June 2, 1835
Do	do	June 3, 1835
J. W. Harris	do	do
Do	do	do
Wiley Thompson	do	do
Do	do	do
J. H. Hook, A. C. S.	General Clinch	June 12, 1835
J. Brown	George Gibson	June 13, 1835
Wiley Thompson	Acting Secretary of War	June 18, 1835
Do	J. H. Hook, A. C. G. S.	June 19, 1835
George Gibson	J. W. Harris	July 1, 1835
J. W. Harris	George Gibson	July 20, 1835
Wiley Thompson	do	do
George Gibson	Wiley Thompson	July 22, 1835
Wiley Thompson	General Gibson	August 1, 1835
J. W. Harris	do	August 3, 1835
Joel Yancey	Secretary of War	August 13, 1835
General Clinch	General Gibson	August 24, 1835
General Gibson	General W. Thompson	August 26, 1835
Do	J. W. Harris	August 27, 1835
General Thompson	General Gibson	August 29, 1835

List of copies of letters received at the Emigrating Indian bureau—Continued.

Name of writer.	To whom written.	Date.
Secretary of War.	General Thompson.	August 29, 1835
J. H. Hook, A. C. S.	do.	September 2, 1835
General Thompson.	Captain Brown.	September 3, 1835
J. H. Hook, A. C. S.	General Thompson.	do.
Secretary of War.	General Clinch.	October 31, 1835
General Gibson.	General Thompson.	November 2, 1835
D. M. Sheffield.	General Gibson.	do.
Lieutenant J. W. Harris.	do.	do.
Do.	do.	November 4, 1835
General Gibson.	Lieutenant J. W. Harris.	do.
Do.	do.	November 9, 1835
General Thompson.	J. H. Hook, A. C. S.	November 10, 1835
Captain Brown.	General Gibson.	November 12, 1835
General Clinch.	Secretary of War.	November 13, 1835
J. W. Harris.	General Gibson.	do.
General Gibson.	General Thompson.	do.
D. M. Sheffield.	General Gibson.	November 17, 1835
Captain Brown.	do.	November 18, 1835
Do.	do.	November 25, 1835
S. V. Walker.	General Thompson.	June 22, 1835
General Thompson.	S. V. Walker.	June 23, 1835
Do.	F. R. Sancey.	July 5, 1835
Do.	Lieutenant C. Smith.	July 7, 1835
Lieutenant C. Smith.	General Thompson.	July 24, 1835
General Thompson.	Colonel A. C. Harrison.	July 27, 1835
Do.	General George Gibson.	November 30, 1835
General Gibson.	General Thompson.	December 3, 1835
Hon. Lewis Cass.	D. L. Clinch.	December 4, 1835
General Gibson.	Lieutenant J. W. Harris.	do.
J. W. Harris.	General George Gibson.	December 7, 1835
General Thompson.	do.	do.
General Gibson.	Captain J. Brown.	December 9, 1835
Do.	do.	December 11, 1835
Lieutenant J. W. Harris.	General George Gibson.	December 30, 1835
General Gibson.	General Thompson.	December 31, 1835
Captain J. Brown.	General Gibson.	January 2, 1836
Do.	do.	January 6, 1836
Captain F. S. Belton.	General Jones.	January 9, 1836
Lieutenant J. W. Harris.	General Gibson.	January 10, 1836
D. M. Sheffield.	General George Gibson.	do.
Secretary of War.	General Thompson.	January 11, 1836
Do.	General Clinch.	do.
Do.	do.	January 16, 1836
Lieutenant J. W. Harris.	General George Gibson.	January 17, 1836
Do.	do.	January 27, 1836
J. H. Hook, A. C. S.	General Scott.	January 21, 1836
General Gibson.	J. W. Harris.	do.
Do.	do.	January 25, 1836
Do.	Captain J. Brown.	do.
Do.	Lieutenant J. W. Harris.	do.
Do.	Captain F. S. Belton.	February 1, 1836
Captain Brown.	General George Gibson.	February 2, 1836
George Gibson.	Joel Yancey.	February 6, 1836
Lieutenant J. W. Harris.	General George Gibson.	February 7, 1836
David M. Sheffield.	Secretary of War.	February 9, 1836
George Gibson.	J. W. Harris.	February 10, 1836
J. W. Harris.	Secretary of War.	February 15, 1836
Do.	George Gibson.	do.
Lieutenant J. Van Horne.	do.	February 21, 1836
Captain Brown.	do.	February 24, 1836
Major Hook.	Lieutenant J. W. Harris.	September 8, 1835
J. H. Hook, A. C. S.	General W. Thompson.	do.
Do.	General Clinch.	September 10, 1835
Do.	General Thompson.	do.
General Thompson.	General Gibson.	September 21, 1835
Do.	do.	do.
Do.	do.	do.
Lieutenant J. W. Harris.	do.	September 29, 1835
General Thompson.	Stephen Richards.	October 5, 1835
Do.	Quartermaster U. S. A., New York.	October 10, 1835
Do.	General Gibson.	do.
J. W. Harris.	Secretary of War.	October 12, 1835
George Gibson.	Lieutenant J. W. Harris.	October 14, 1835
Do.	D. M. Sheffield.	do.

List of copies of letters received at the Emigrating Indian bureau—Continued.

Name of writer.	To whom written.	Date.
George Gibson.....	Lientenant J. W. Harris	October 14, 1835
Do.....	General Thompson	October 15, 1835
Do.....	J. W. Harris	do.....
Secretary of War	General Thompson	October 16, 1835
General Gibson.....	do.....	do.....
Do.....	do.....	October 18, 1835
Do.....	Lieutenant J. W. Harris	do.....
Do.....	Captain J. Brown	October 20, 1835
Lieutenant J. W. Harris.....	General Gibson.....	October 21, 1835
Secretary of War	General Clinch	October 22, 1835
Do.....	General Thompson	October 28, 1835
General Gibson.....	do.....	October 31, 1835
Do.....	Captain J. Brown.....	do.....
Do.....	Lieutenant J. W. Harris	do.....
General George Gibson.....	do.....	March 4, 1836
Joel Yancey.....	General Gibson.....	March 8, 1836
General Gibson.....	Lieutenant J. W. Harris	March 11, 1836
Secretary of War	do.....	March 12, 1836
Do.....	Friendly Seminoles	do.....
Lieutenant J. Van Horne.....	General George Gibson.....	March 19, 1836
Lieutenant J. W. Harris.....	do.....	March 23, 1836
D. M. Sheffield.....	do.....	March 31, 1836
Lieutenant J. W. Harris.....	do.....	April 4, 1836
General George Gibson.....	Lieutenant J. W. Harris	April 11, 1836
Do.....	do.....	April 14, 1836
D. M. Sheffield.....	George Gibson	May 7, 1836

HEADQUARTERS, *Mobile*, November 27, 1833.

GENERAL: Should the Seminole Indians be removed west in the course of the coming year, I take pleasure in recommending Captain John Page, of the 4th infantry, as an officer every way qualified to take charge of the removing party, and one that will do justice to the Indians and the government. The appointment of Captain Page to that duty would, I am convinced, be very gratifying to the Seminole nation, as he is acquainted with all the chiefs and most of the Indians.

I am, with high respect and esteem, your friend,

D. L. CLINCH.

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence*.EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence*, December 20, 1833.

COLONEL: I have received yours of the 27th ultimo, recommending Captain Page for an appointment in the removal of the Seminole Indians. That officer is now engaged in a similar duty west of the Mississippi; and from his efficiency, and his acquaintance with the tribe to which you allude, will, most probably, when the proper time arrives, be employed in its removal.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence*.Colonel D. L. CLINCH, *United States Army, Mobile, Alabama*.

WASHINGTON CITY, January 15, 1834.

SIR: I have to request the favor of being placed upon duty connected with the emigration of Indians.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

J. B. F. RUSSELL, *Captain 5th Infantry*.General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence, United States Army, Washington*.

WASHINGTON, March 31, 1834.

SIR: I feel desirous to be employed on duty connected with the emigration of Indians. I have served thirteen years in the army with my company and regiment, and I think there would be found no objections to my being placed on this detached duty.

I have a more particular reason for wishing to be detached on this duty arising from my delicate health, which can only be benefited by an active life. I was obliged to leave my post last fall in consequence of ill health, and should fear much that a return so soon to the monotony of a garrison life would be

very much to my injury. My claims for this duty are as strong as that of any officer of the army, but, laying aside all claims, I am compelled to solicit this favor; considerations that I hope will meet with the favor and acquiescence of the Secretary of War.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

J. B. F. RUSSELL, *Captain 5th Infantry.*

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General, &c.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, July 10, 1834.*

SIR: You are hereby appointed a disbursing agent in the removal of the Seminoles.

The duties of your appointment may be found generally laid down in the "regulations concerning the removal of the Indians," and in so much of the "memorandum" of the Secretary of War respecting the removal of the Indians in 1834 as relates to the tribe to which you are appointed. But your duties will be specifically pointed out hereafter.

You will proceed hence to the Seminole agency, Florida, in pursuance of the directions contained in the "memorandum" herewith enclosed.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Captain J. B. F. RUSSELL, *United States Army, Washington, D. C.*

Extract from the "Memorandum respecting the removal of Indians during the year 1834." (Dated 8th July.)

9th. The season being so far advanced, and there being no appropriation for the removal of the Seminole Indians this year, it is not considered advisable to attempt their removal immediately. General Wiley Thompson, the present agent, will be appointed special agent for removal. His compensation will not commence till such time subsequent to the 31st December next as he may be required to begin his duties. Captain Russell will be appointed the disbursing officer.

10. Captain Russell will be directed to repair immediately to Florida, where he will have a personal communication with General Thompson, who will be advised of the views of the department. They will communicate to the Indians the intentions of the government to provide for their removal as speedily as is compatible with their health and other circumstances.

11th. A plan of operations will be projected by General Thompson and Captain Russell, embracing all the details connected with this matter necessary for the sanction of the department. They will ascertain when will be the proper time of commencing the removal, the mode of transportation, whether by land or water, the proper route to be taken, the best mode of procuring subsistence on the road, whether by contract or by open purchase, the best mode of procuring wagons, if wagons are required, and generally all the circumstances necessary to a just view and an economical arrangement of the whole affair. If it is judged best that the transportation should be by land, one of those officers will proceed along the route as far as the Mississippi, in order to ascertain the facilities of transportation and the means of subsistence, and to enable them to determine on the best course with respect to both.

12th. If it should be concluded that the Indians had better be transported by water, by the bay of New Orleans, then vessels or steamboats should be procured on the best terms, and, if convenient, by public proposals. If steamboats can be got at New Orleans, so as to ascend the Arkansas, an arrangement had better be made for the whole distance; but if not, the Indians had better be transported so far as to be put in charge of the removing officers west of the Mississippi.

13th. General Thompson and Captain Russell will report the number of persons whom it will be necessary for them to employ, and in doing so they will consult the most rigid economy.

As soon as the plan projected by them is received here the department will act upon it, and communicate immediate instructions for their operations.

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, July 28, 1834.*

SIR: The office of Indian affairs will give you instructions to perform the duties of Indian agent under the act of Congress of June 30, 1834. These duties are to be executed in the absence of General Wiley Thompson, agent for the Seminoles. As you are about to repair to Florida for the purpose of entering on your duty of disbursing agent, and performing that arising out of your selection by the Secretary of War to transport the annuity due the Florida Indians, you will receive the instructions above mentioned and continue to act under them until relieved by General Thompson, who, it is supposed, will join you ere long with a view to co-operation with you under the "memorandum respecting the removal of the Indians in 1834."

Respectfully, &c.,

J. H. HOOK, *Acting Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Captain J. B. F. RUSSELL, *Disbursing Agent of Seminoles, Washington, D. C.*

FORT KING, *Seminole Agency, October 1, 1834.*

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this place, and to inform you that, as soon as the Indians can be collected together to receive their annuity, I shall proceed with all diligence to comply with instructions from your office in relation to the route of the Seminoles in their contemplated move-

ment to the west of the Mississippi. It is pretty well understood here that the Indians have a strong dislike to a movement by water. A report in relation to every point of your instructions to General Thompson and myself, except the particular route, may be forwarded in a few days.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. B. F. RUSSELL, *Captain United States Army.*

General G. GIBSON, *Washington.*

CAMP KING, *October 26, 1834.*

Sir: In obedience to instructions contained in memorandum respecting the removal of Indians, dated War Department, July 8, 1834, we respectfully submit the following report:

1st. If the Indians are to be transported by land, they should be required to assemble at Camp King, Seminole agency, Florida, on the 15th March, 1835; allow from that time to the 1st of April to collect and organize them into convenient detachments or parties, the arranging of teams for the transportation of baggage, and such other preliminary steps as may be found necessary and proper for so long a march.

Should transportation by land be preferred, we recommend that they move from Camp King, by Micanopa and Newnansville, to Suwannee Springs. From thence by the leading ride between the waters of the Ockmulgee and the heads of the Ocklockny rivers, along or near Barnard's old trail, to or near Old Fort Mitchell on the Chattahoochee river, and thence by the usual route heretofore pursued by the Creek Indians that have emigrated to Memphis, on the Mississippi river.

From some of these points Indians as well as teams may be subsisted by open purchase, such as at or in the neighborhood of Fort Mitchell and various points of the densely populated and cultivated parts of Alabama, through which the usual route to Memphis lies. But between such points provisions should be procured by contract. Through Florida subsistence is scarce, and difficult to obtain. Corn will, it is believed, command two dollars per bushel. No flour can be had. Teams are scarce, and cannot be had under five dollars per day, and found. But after passing through the Territory, and the adjacent part of Georgia, the country becomes settled and better cultivated, affording a much better opportunity of obtaining subsistence.

By reference to a map you will readily perceive that the route by Micanopa and Newnansville to the Suwannee Springs, which are situated not far south of the southwestern border of the Oakfonoko swamp, thence by or near Fort Mitchell or the Chattahoochee river to Memphis, approaches very near a direct line. We assume that from Fort Mitchell it will be proper to pursue the route by which the Creek Indians heretofore emigrated. If we are right in this assumption, the trouble and expense which would attend an exploration of the route from Fort Mitchell to Memphis is saved.

Should it still be thought important to examine that part of the route, it is believed that General Thompson will be able to discharge that duty by the middle of the ensuing February, as he expects to close the business connected with the Seminole agency in time to effect that object.

The necessary number of wagons and teams to transport the Indians by land cannot be procured at any one or two places. A part will have to be obtained in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida. The teams coming from Tennessee, and the upper parts of Alabama and Georgia, can be employed in the transportation of subsistence stores to the several depots along the route, as they would have to be paid from the day they set out for the agency. It is supposed that four-horse or mule teams and drivers can be had in Tennessee and the upper parts of Alabama and Georgia at three dollars; and in the lower parts of Alabama and Georgia at four dollars, and found; in Florida at five dollars, and found. Provisions will bear about the same relative charge. Flour, corn, and pork can be procured in Tennessee at two-thirds less than in Florida. It is thought advisable, therefore, that the teams and provisions be chiefly hired and purchased in Tennessee, the upper part of Alabama, or the up country of Georgia.

Under this arrangement it is supposed the Indians may have their rations issued to them as often as every three or four days, and sometimes oftener. Fresh beef, which it is recommended should be issued while on the march, instead of salt meat, on the score of health and economy, may be taken along in droves, and thus be conveniently at hand, preventing all contingencies on this head.

The transportation of these Indians by water, we are decidedly of opinion, should be preferred under ordinary circumstances. First, because it would be less expensive, perhaps, by one-half; secondly, it would be more expeditious, as it is supposed the passage by water might be made, perhaps, in three weeks, whereas the passage by land would consume as many months at least; and thirdly, because the Indians could be better managed and prevented from straying, and it would greatly assist in getting off those who are, by age, sickness, or infancy, incapable of moving themselves. The only objections which we can conceive of, as existing against such a mode, is the risk of cholera, or some other malignant disease, which they would, perhaps, be more liable to on shipboard than by land, and the difficulty of transporting the ponies or horses belonging to the Indians. Yet by land they will not be free from sickness, from great exposure, and from innumerable temptations that may be expected to be placed in their way. To prevent entirely all intercourse with rum dealers cannot be counted upon. The Indian's horse, next his gun, and at last the garment off his back, too strongly enslave him to the cupidity of many unprincipled drab sellers. We would add that, to the many other difficulties of a land route, we cannot but anticipate much trouble in our march through Florida. During part of the winter and spring seasons a large portion of the country becomes completely inundated on any route we could select within the limits of Florida; and there are many swampy places, some of them extending over fifty miles, which may not always be passable. Add to this that all the rivers in the Territory, during long and heavy rains, overflow their banks and spread for miles over the country. It is believed that the government can make some disposition of the ponies in the nation satisfactory to their owners, either by taking them at a fair valuation and pay for them in money, or other horses, at the option of the owners, when they arrive at their new home, or sending them on by a party of active young warriors, under the conduct of some suitable white man.

We have said that the transportation of these Indians by water should be preferred even under ordinary circumstances. We have, however, to report that, from a strict observation and the public declarations of the most influential chiefs, while convened conformably to instructions, to notify them of the intention of the government to provide for their removal as speedily as is compatible with their health and other circumstances, we are led most strongly to believe they will never consent, or can be made, to move

west but through coercive means; under which circumstances we feel it our duty to recommend, most decidedly, that they be transported by water; and, to that end, that they be required, by military force, to assemble at Tampa Bay, and thence be shipped for New Orleans.

There are supposed to be, from the most correct information that can be procured, about five thousand souls in the nation. The Indians obstinately refuse to give an estimate of their numbers, their negroes, and their cattle.

In recommending the route by water, we advise that schooners and brigs of two and three hundred tons be chartered to take the Indians and their negroes to New Orleans, (as it is well ascertained that the steamboats on the Mississippi river are not so constructed as to navigate the open sea, such as they would be exposed to from Tampa Bay to New Orleans,) and from thence by steamboats to Little Rock, Arkansas; and should the water be sufficiently high, which fact may always be ascertained at that point, then all the way to Fort Gibson, which would bring them to within a few miles of their place of destination.

The contract for steamboats had better be made contingently to Little Rock or Fort Gibson, as the special agent may decide. If only to the former place, the party could be most conveniently placed in charge of the officers who superintend the emigration of Indians west of the Mississippi. It is supposed, however, that, at the season of the year specified for the movement, the waters of the Arkansas will be sufficiently high to admit of the approach of steamboats to Fort Gibson.

The vessels, large size schooners or brigs, can be more conveniently and economically chartered in New York than any of the southern ports, and provisions to last the party to New Orleans can be advantageously purchased and shipped at the same time.

We beg leave to recommend, in the strongest terms, that a suitable person be appointed to accompany the emigrating party as a physician.

By the land route we recommend, as an efficient aid to the special agent and disbursing agent, the following assistants:

One assistant to special agent, \$4 per day.

One assistant to disbursing agent, \$4 per day.

One conductor to each column of Indians, from 500 to 1,000 each, \$4 per day.

One assistant conductor to each column, to act as assistant commissary, \$4 per day.

One physician, \$5 per day.

One interpreter, \$2 50 per day.

Abraham and Cudjoe, and as many others as there may be columns, as interpreters to columns, \$1 per day.

One drover to each column, \$1 50 per day.

WILEY THOMPSON.

J. B. F. RUSSELL, *Captain U. S. Army.*

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *October 28, 1834.*

SIR: Permit me to recommend earnestly the appointment of Mr. D. M. Sheffield, late sub-agent, as assistant to the special agent for the removal of the Seminole Indians.

Mr. Sheffield is a man of acknowledged inflexible integrity, of steady habits, persevering, and efficient. As sub-agent he was faithful and prompt, notwithstanding the pay which he received was too small to excite to vigilant action. I trust, therefore, that the honorable Secretary of War will confirm him as assistant agent.

Presuming that a principal and general interpreter will be necessary in the general operation in removing the Seminole Indians, I earnestly recommend Mr. Stephen Richards. And it is the opinion of Captains Graham and Russell that his services here, as interpreter, during the arrangements to be made preliminary to the removal of the Indians, are very important, as Cudjoe has but a very imperfect knowledge of the English language, and that Richards ought to be called to this post immediately; with their opinion my own fully corresponds. The employment of Richards, however, ought not to supersede Cudjoe, the present interpreter, for, having been faithful, should he now be dismissed, it might excite in him revengeful feelings. Should the department think proper to engage the services of Richards, I have no doubt that I can induce Cudjoe to be content with a smaller allowance than has been heretofore made to him.

WILEY THOMPSON, *Agent Florida Indians.*

ELBERT HERRING, Esq.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *December 12, 1834.*

SIR: Your letter of the 24th ultimo reached me by last night's mail, accompanied by a speech which I am instructed to deliver to the chiefs of this tribe. In this speech you intimate an intention of removing these Indians in divided portions at different periods. I beg leave to submit to you, very respectfully, some reasons why they should be removed all at once, and as early as practicable.

There are very many likely slaves in this nation, to a considerable portion of which there are conflicting claims held by white persons. An Indian woman named Nelly Factor inherited from her father a considerable number, which are claimed by John Winstell, as agent for William Kanard, a Creek Indian, who was a nephew of Black Factor, the father of Nelly, under the old Indian law, which preferred the issue of the sister of the deceased instead of his reputed children. During the agency of Colonel Gad Humphreys the contest between Nelly Factor and William Kanard was submitted to a council of this nation. The evidence on which the decision of the question of right was founded was given by the chiefs Walker, Pechassie, and Econchattemicco, living on the Apalachicola and Chattahoochee rivers. They state that they were present when Black Factor, on his death bed, willed to his daughter Nelly *all the negroes* which he died possessed of as owner. On this evidence the old Indian law was overruled by the council, which set the claim of Kanard aside, and thus confirmed the claim of Nelly. And, strange to tell, the council decided, at the same time, that part of the negroes of which Black Factor died possessed was the property of one Ann Burgess, a mixed-blood Indian woman. These decisions, with the evidence I have recapitulated, are on record, certified by Colonel Gad Humphreys, as agent.

There is no evidence on record connected with the decision in favor of Ann Burgess in support of that decision.

I have been informed that Colonel Humphreys was a claimant under Ann Burgess, and that he transferred the claim to Mr. George Center. I have been told that this claim was subsequently set aside by the council—I presume on the ground that the evidence which set aside Kanard's claim gave the whole of the negroes of which Black Factor died possessed to his daughter. There is, I am informed, another claim to the whole of the negroes owned by Nelly, in the name of Floyd, founded on a bill of sale alleged to have been made by Nelly. She says that Floyd imposed upon her, by presenting for her signature a bill of sale for all of her negroes, instead of a written authority to him to recover some for her. I have seen no person who pretends to say that Floyd paid her for the negroes; on the contrary, the universal impression is, as far as I can learn, that she was grossly imposed upon. None of these claims have been mentioned to me by the persons interested, except by Kanard, through his agent, Mr. John Winstell. All the other parties interested reside, I believe, in Florida.

Colonel Humphreys was elected a member of the legislative council of Florida; and I am authorized by Captain Graham to say that, with a view to his election, he urged that the territorial jurisdiction ought, by the legislative council at the next session, to be extended over the Indians. He went to the north, resigned, and another is elected to fill his vacancy. It is said that the claims alluded to are held in reserve, to be urged according to circumstances, and that a combined effort will be made during this session of the council to extend the jurisdiction of the Territory over these Indians, even in defiance of executive sanction—in other words, by a vote of two-thirds. Were this done there would be a scramble in the territorial courts by these adverse and conflicting claimants for Nelly Factor's negroes, and she would probably lose them, as Indian laws and Indian evidence would not avail her but as opposed to an Indian claim. How many more claims would be set up for Nelly's negroes, or the negroes of other Indians, under such circumstances, cannot be conjectured.

I presume that the act of last session of Congress discontinuing this agency after the thirty-first of the present month was passed under the impression that the removal of these Indians would be accomplished within the present year, as by the treaty the Indians are entitled to an agent while they remain here. I therefore suppose that the commencement of the emigration will terminate this agency. If under such circumstances a part of the Indians remain while others are removing, those that may be left will probably fall a prey to the combination which I verily believe exists, the object of which I have no doubt is to keep the Indians here until by some fortuitous occurrence of circumstances, no matter what, the negroes now in their possession can be wrested from them. I am therefore decidedly of opinion that the salvation of these people depends upon a removal of them all at once, and as early as practicable. In anticipation of the arrival of General Clinch at this post, I withheld this communication with a view to consult him on the subject; and I am happy to use the authority which he gives me of saying that he fully accords with me in this opinion. Having been long acquainted with these Indians, the character of the population surrounding them, and the localities of the country, so favorable to the corrupt views and projects of the rapaciously avaricious, he not only considers it very important that the Indians should be removed all at once, and as early as practicable, but to protect them against the possible avarice and ambition of their more numerous brethren of the west, they ought to be located at their new home in a separate body. Candor requires me to say that at least the protection which would be afforded to these people by settlement in a separate body against the claim of the Creeks for a large negro property now in this nation is due to these people until an adjustment of the contested claim can be effected and other personal rights and honorary distinctions secured to them. I beg leave to refer you to my general report, now in the office of Indian affairs, addressed to Governor Duval in January last, for my views at length upon this point.

Should an attempt be made by any of the conflicting claimants alluded to, or by any other person, with or without the aid of an act of the legislative council extending the jurisdiction of the Territory over these Indians, to wrest from Indian owners negroes so claimed, either before or after the Indians may commence their removal, by the intervention of the territorial authority or the authority of any State through which they may pass, I shall feel it my duty to resist, and per force if need be, any and all such attempts, which I am resolved to do, unless restrained by positive instructions from you. According to the intercourse laws and the regulations of the Department of War predicated upon those laws, all claims against these Indians should be submitted to the agent, and by him be reported to you. The withholding the claims alluded to justifies the suspicion that the claimants design to evade the intercourse laws and the regulations of your department by seizing upon some opportunity to avail themselves of territorial or State jurisdiction, and thus accomplish the contemplated fraud, by excluding Indian laws and Indian evidence; and this view of the subject affords an additional reason why the Indians should be removed by water, as a removal by water would avoid the embarrassments which might result from attempts to interpose territorial or State authority in favor of the claimants, should the movement be made by land.

On the 2d instant I enclosed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs a copy of a letter addressed to me by Mr. Stephen Richards, advising me of the probability of being able to effect the removal of the bands of Indians located on the Apalachicola and Chattahoochee rivers, should I make them a visit in a short time. With a view to accomplish a final settlement of the business of the late superintendency of Indian affairs in Florida, I have asked for funds to pay all balances due from the government. An effort to remove those Indians, as well as the duty of closing the unsettled business of the superintendency, will bring me into the neighborhood of the Chattahoochee river, not very far below where the wretch who swindled Blunt and Davy is now fattening on the spoils. This man, Beattie, to effect his object, did, I have very little doubt, commit forgery and perjury. He presented a petition in the name of Cochrane, and supported it by his affidavit as Cochrane's agent. Cochrane died shortly after he signed the treaty under which Blunt and Davy emigrated. Beattie could not therefore be Cochrane's agent, nor could the petition which he swore to have been signed by Cochrane. If I am correct in this view of the subject, Beattie may be convicted, first, for swindling; secondly, for forgery; and, thirdly, for perjury; while at the same time an action at law for the recovery of the money and the negroes of which he swindled those chiefs may be sustained. If my official duties should carry me into that section of country, may I, with your authority, institute the proceeding suggested above against Beattie?

I have very little doubt that the instructions of the several suggested prosecutions would force him to a compromise that would reinstate Blunt and Davy, should Beattie have in his possession or power the requisite means. The three several objects enumerated, if practicable, can be accomplished during the

same visit to that section of the Territory, should it be thought expedient to furnish me with the requisite authority and funds.

Yours, &c.,

WILEY THOMPSON.

Hon. LEWIS CASS.

(Letter from Wiley Thompson to Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, dated Seminole Agency, December 28, 1834, see antecedent No. 638.)

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 1, 1835.*

SIR: You are hereby appointed special agent to superintend the removal of the Florida Indians to the west of the Mississippi. Your duties will be confined to the east side of the Mississippi should the Indians go by land; and if by water, to some point of landing on that river hereafter to be designated. The nature of your duties will be found in the "regulations concerning the removal of the Indians" and in a "memorandum" in relation thereto, both of which will be furnished you by the commissary general of subsistence, who will also give you more specific instructions, and to whom you will report for duty.

It is understood, however, that in addition to the duties confided to you as above mentioned, for which your compensation will be \$2,000 per annum, you will perform, without additional compensation, all the ordinary functions of an Indian agent.

Respectfully, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Seminole Agency, Florida.*

WASHINGTON, *January 6, 1835.*

SIR: Should the office of disbursing agent for the removal of Seminole or Florida Indians become vacated, I desire that my application for said appointment, dated in November or December, 1833, may be favorably remembered.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOSEPH W. HARRIS, *Lieutenant, late Disbursing Agent of Cherokees.*

Brigadier General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General, &c.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office Commissary General of Subsistence, January 7, 1835.*

SIR: Enclosed you will find your appointment by the Secretary of War of special agent and superintendent of the removal of the Florida Indians, with a copy of the "regulations," &c., relating to the removal and subsistence of Indians.

As you are to perform the functions of Indian agent in addition to those of superintendent of Indian removal, you will, of course, have some correspondence relating exclusively to those functions: such will be addressed as heretofore; but everything having connexion with the duties of your new appointment will be addressed in accordance with the direction at page 1 of the "regulations."

Respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Sup't Removal of Florida or Seminole Indians.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office Commissary General of Subsistence, January 12, 1835.*

SIR: Your letter, dated the 28th of October, to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was referred to me some time since, and I have deferred replying until some additional information should be received with respect to the removal of the Florida Indians.

The recommendation of Mr. D. M. Sheffield, late sub-agent, as assistant agent to special agent, and of Mr. Stephen Richards as principal interpreter, will receive due consideration. The necessity of the immediate appointment of the latter is not so apparent now as when you wrote. Should you, however, find his presence absolutely indispensable before you can get authority to appoint him, you will temporarily engage him, giving me notice of the same.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Sup't Removal of Florida Indians, Seminole Agency.*

Extract from a letter of the Secretary of War, dated War Department, February 18, 1835, to General Wiley Thompson, Superintendent of Seminole Removal, Seminole Agency, Florida.

You will receive from the subsistence office detailed instructions respecting your conduct and compensation. My object in this communication is to convey to you the general views of the President in relation to the course to be pursued towards those Indians. The letters heretofore received from you, as

well as a more recent communication from General Clinch, renders it doubtful whether the Seminole Indians intend to comply with the stipulations for their removal. General Clinch expresses himself decidedly that they will not go unless a respectable force be employed, and that it is very probable that such a force would have to be actually used in effecting the object. Independently of the disastrous consequences that must ensue to themselves from their attempt at a permanent residence where they now are, General Clinch anticipates that such an attempt would involve the neighboring region in war, as well with these Indians as with the runaway negroes among them, and others who might join them. Under these circumstances, the President has deemed it indispensable that they should be required to remove. Orders have been given for four more companies to join General Clinch, making the force under that officer ten companies. I indulge the confident expectation that the appearance and proper distribution of this force, together with firmness and discreet conduct on the part of yourself and General Clinch, will induce these deluded people to comply with their own positive stipulations. I enclose copies of the letter addressed to General Clinch, and of the message of the President to the Indians transmitted with it. Although your own duties relate to the necessary intercourse with the Indians, and to the business connected with their removal, and those of General Clinch to the command of the military force, and to its proper employment for the protection of the country, and for carrying into effect the instructions given him, still the public interest requires that there should be a free and unreserved communication between yourself and that officer. You will therefore disclose to him fully all your proceedings, and advise with him as to the conduct to be pursued. The first object will be to convene the Indians, and to read to them the message of the President. You will then explain to them fully the stipulations they have entered into, and what is expected from them; and you will announce to them the final determination of the President that they must remove. In addition to this, you will use all your influence, as well in public councils as in private interviews, to induce them to comply with the treaties. It is exceedingly desirable that they should go voluntarily. The President is very reluctant to employ any force in effecting this object, and it must be only done in the last resort, and when all other means fail. One-third of these Indians are to be removed during the present season, agreeably to the stipulations of the treaty, and as that proportion first to go is provided for in the treaty, that part of them will be first removed.

(Letter from Wiley Thompson to General George Gibson, dated Seminole Agency, January 27, 1835, see antecedent No. 638.)

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 16, 1835.*

SIR: Your letter of the 22d ultimo to the adjutant general has been laid before me, and I have now to communicate to you the views of the President on the questions connected with the Seminole Indians of Florida.

It is very clear, as well from your statement respecting the peculiar condition of the Seminole Indians as from the several considerations applicable to their case, that they cannot remain in the country now occupied by them. They have stipulated in the two treaties, ceding their possession in Florida, that they will remove to the country assigned to the Creek Indians west of the Mississippi; that this removal shall commence immediately after the ratification of the treaties, and that one-third of their people shall remove during each of the three succeeding years. I very much regret that bad counsels have operated to discourage their removal. But it is impossible to yield to any wishes they may express on the subject. I fully appreciate the consequences which you predict as likely to happen from a forcible attempt on their part to remain; and the safety of that portion of the Territory imperatively requires that the treaty stipulations shall be carried into effect. It is the ultimate decision, therefore, of the President that they shall be removed. But it is very desirable that they should go peaceably and voluntarily. The whole subject should therefore be fully explained to them, and every proper inducement held out for their compliance with the treaties. Let them be reasoned with, and, if possible, convinced. Let every measure short of actual force be first used. Let them be made fully aware of the consequences. And then, if it be necessary, let actual force be employed and their removal effected.

It will be perceived by the sixth article of the treaty of April 8, 1832, that the emigration was to commence in 1833. This was rendered impracticable by the condition annexed to the treaty, that a delegation of their principal chiefs should examine the country west of the Mississippi, and signify their acceptance of it. This was not done in time to procure the ratification of the treaty before the last session of Congress adjourned. Since then this department has endeavored to make amicable arrangements with these Indians for their removal.

The persons to be first removed will be those described in the 7th article as occupying the Big Swamp and other portions of the country mentioned.

Four additional companies have been ordered to join you, and this force will be employed in the protection of the country and in the removal of the Indians. The superintendence of the business of removal will be committed to General Thompson, who will receive specific instructions for his conduct, and who will be required to communicate with you; and I have to request that in all matters connected with this subject you will give to General Thompson the benefit of your advice.

A copy of the instructions to him will be transmitted to you as soon as they are prepared.

I enclose also a message from the President of the United States to the Indians. You will be pleased, in conjunction with General Thompson, to summon the principal Indian chiefs together, and to communicate to them this message; and to enforce upon them, as far as you can, the necessity of a compliance with it.

The necessary military orders for your government will be communicated through the proper department.

The whole matter presents considerations of a very important character, and the President relies not less upon the discretion than upon the firmness of General Thompson and yourself in its management.

Act with as much mildness and forbearance as may be compatible with the main object.

Very respectfully, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

Brevet Brigadier General CLINCH, *United States Army, Fort King, Florida.*

To the chiefs and warriors of the Seminole Indians in Florida:

MY CHILDREN: I am sorry to have heard that you have been listening to bad counsels. You know me, and you know that I would not deceive nor advise you to do anything that was unjust or injurious. Open your ears and attend to what I shall now say to you. They are the words of a friend and the words of truth.

The white people are settling around you. The game has disappeared from your country. Your people are poor and hungry. All this you have perceived for some time. And nearly three years ago you made an agreement with your friend, Colonel Gadsden, acting on the part of the United States, by which you agreed to cede your lands in Florida, and to remove and join your brothers, the Creeks, in the country west of the Mississippi. You annexed a condition to this agreement that certain chiefs, named therein, in whom you placed confidence, should proceed to the western country and examine whether it was suitable to your wants and habits; and whether the Creeks residing there were willing to permit you to unite with them as one people; and if the persons thus sent were satisfied on these heads, then the agreement made with Colonel Gadsden was to be in full force.

In conformity with these provisions the chiefs named by you proceeded to that country, and having examined it, and having become satisfied respecting its character and the favorable disposition of the Creeks, they entered into an agreement with commissioners on the part of the United States, by which they signified their satisfaction on these subjects, and finally ratified the agreement made with Colonel Gadsden.

I now learn that you refuse to carry into effect the solemn promises thus made by you, and that you have stated to the officers of the United States sent among you that you will not remove to the western country.

My Children: I have never deceived, nor will I ever deceive, any of the red people. I tell you that you must go, and that you will go. Even if you had a right to stay, how could you live where you now are? You have sold all your country. You have not a piece as large as a blanket to sit down upon. What is to support yourselves, your women and children? The tract you have ceded will soon be surveyed and sold, and immediately afterwards will be occupied by a white population. You will soon be in a state of starvation. You will commit depredations upon the property of our citizens. You will be resisted, punished, perhaps killed. Now, is it not better peaceably to remove to a fine, fertile country occupied by your own kindred, and where you can raise all the necessaries of life, and where game is yet abundant? The annuities payable to you, and the other stipulations made in your favor, will make your situation comfortable, and will enable you to increase and improve. If, therefore, you had a right to stay where you now are, still every true friend would advise you to remove. But you have no right to stay, and you must go. I am very desirous that you should go peaceably and voluntarily. You shall be comfortably taken care of and kindly treated on the road, and when you arrive in your new country provisions will be issued to you for a year, so that you can have ample time to provide for your future support.

But lest some of your rash young men should forcibly oppose your arrangements for removal, I have ordered a large military force to be sent among you. I have directed the commanding officer, and likewise the agent, your friend, General Thompson, that every reasonable indulgence be held out to you. But I have also directed that one-third of your people, as provided for in the treaty, be removed during the present season. If you listen to the voice of friendship and truth, you will go quietly and voluntarily. But should you listen to the bad birds that are always flying about you, and refuse to remove, I have then directed the commanding officer to remove you by force. This will be done. I pray the Great Spirit, therefore, to incline you to do what is right.

Your friend,

A. JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, *February 16, 1835.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office Commissary General of Subsistence, February 28, 1835.*

SIR: The Secretary of War has given you the general views of the President in relation to the course to be pursued towards the Seminole Indians, in the effort about to be made to remove a portion of them to their country west of the Mississippi. The following will contain the necessary instructions for the active operations of removal in detail.

There are two routes, either of which may be taken; one by land, as indicated in the joint report of yourself and Captain Russell, dated October 26, 1834; the other by water, also laid down in that report, except that the steamboats will go from New Orleans to Rock Row, on White river, instead of attempting to ascend the Arkansas.

1. *The land route.*—The wish of the Secretary of War is that this route be not taken, unless the Indians go voluntarily, and the route be at this season deemed practicable. Should this be the case, you will require from the disbursing agent, Lieut. J. W. Harris, the transportation and subsistence in accordance with the regulations. As the extent of the means of transportation and subsistence must be dependent upon the number of the emigrants, great care will be taken to ascertain their probable number. It is believed that there will not be time to enter into contracts for provisions before starting. The disbursing agent will be specially instructed on this subject.

The Indians will assemble at Fort King at a prescribed time, say two weeks from the date of meeting them in council. They will be fed during the time of assemblage. The day before starting they will be enrolled by heads of families and divided into three parties of about five hundred each. The parties will start on the same day but keep an hour's march apart. Lieutenant Harris will take charge of the first party with the care, in his branch of the duty, of the whole; and each of the other parties will be conducted by an officer of the army, who will be guided in the performance of his duties by the instructions given to the disbursing agent.

To each party there will be an assistant conductor, to act also as an issuing agent, whose duty it will be to attend to the witnessing of the issues of the provisions, when they are received under contract, and to make the issues himself when they are procured by purchase. There will also be an interpreter to each party, and, when necessary, a drover or laborer. The whole to be superintended by you.

2. *The water route.*—Should it be determined to move the Indians by water, the number will be

ascertained as nearly as possible, and you will require from the disbursing agent as many tons of shipping as may be deemed requisite to transport them in comfort and safety to New Orleans. The instructions of the disbursing agent will point out what steps he is to take in regard to the procurement of vessels and steamboats and the fitting them for transports. You will see that they are calculated to answer the purposes for which they are intended and that the emigrants are not crowded.

As soon as the emigrants are on board their respective vessels they will be enrolled. You will take charge of one of the vessels, the disbursing agent of another, and an officer, to be detailed as before mentioned, of each of the others.

I am impressed with the belief that it will be conducive to the health of the Indians to stop a few days near New Orleans before embarking on the Mississippi. This will be done, provided circumstances favor it, for unaccustomed as the Indians are to the restraint and confinement incident to shipboard, it is feared that disagreeable consequences may flow from a continuous travel in that way from the first place of embarkation to the stopping place on White river, a distance that, under the most favorable circumstances, must take nearly two weeks to accomplish.

A muster will take place when the emigrants go on board the steamboats, and all changes will be noted in the margin of the new rolls.

The demurrage of both sea vessels and steamboats will of course be very heavy; it is therefore desirable that as little time be lost as possible after the transports are under pay; still it may be proper to stop once or twice on the Mississippi and suffer the Indians to recruit themselves for a few hours on shore. This is entirely discretionary with you, and will depend upon circumstances of which you will be able to judge.

At Rock Row it may be advisable to delay a day to refresh the emigrants and to prepare for their land travel. Here, prior to starting, the rolls will be corrected and the land will conform to the steamboat parties.

At this point you will leave the Indians and return to Florida, having had such an understanding with the disbursing agent as will enable you mutually to comprehend the course to be pursued touching the various matters in which concurrent action is requisite.

From Rock Row to their new country, Captain Brown will have made ample preparations for their transportation and subsistence. And to this point it is contemplated to order William Armstrong, esq., superintendent of Indian removal west of the Mississippi river, who will accompany the Seminoles to their new country.

From New Orleans each steamboat will have a conductor, an assistant conductor to act as issuing agent, &c., and an interpreter. If officers of the army accompany the expedition, one will take charge of each boat as conductor. All other agents or laborers will be discharged at New Orleans, at which place their pay will cease.

A physician of skill and character may be employed to accompany the emigrants all the way, to whom will be paid, going, not more than five dollars per day, the sum mentioned in your report, with his actual expenses whilst travelling with the Indians, and ten cents a mile, with a day's pay for every thirty miles, returning; and no other allowance. Officers of the army acting as conductors will get their actual expenses going and returning. Should a conductor be employed, there being no officer, he will be allowed four dollars per day; assistant conductors, three dollars; interpreters at the wages named in your report, to wit: a dollar a day, if they can be obtained for that; if not, you can give any compensation within the limit of the regulations. The conductor, assistant, and interpreter are entitled to their actual expenses going, and if they return, to ten cents per mile. Their pay will cease immediately on the termination of their active duties. You will be allowed your actual travelling expenses whilst going with the Indians, and ten cents per mile returning. Whatever appointments may be made will be immediately notified to me, with the date of commencing duty, &c.

The actual expenses of agents will be ascertained by each keeping a memorandum book, which the disbursing agents will furnish, in which will be entered, daily, the expenses incident to the travel. So much of this route being by water, it is believed that such expenditures will be trifling. But the utmost particularity will be observed, for where there is much looseness in the mode of keeping the account, the disbursing agent will not pay.

All payments for transportation and for compensation of agents will be made upon your sanction expressed in writing on the bill, or upon a written requisition.

You will keep a journal of occurrences, commencing with the day of beginning to assemble the Indians. In it you will briefly express every incident of any kind of importance. Experience shows a well kept journal to be of great assistance in the elucidation of the transactions of Indian emigration. It is also calculated to facilitate the settlement of accounts.

If the emigration is by water, the Indian horses may be driven round by land, under the care of a trustworthy agent, who will be paid \$2 50 a day. He will take with him as small a number of Indians as may be needed to assist him; to one or two of them a small sum, say \$20, may be given by way of inducement to exertion and activity. A sufficient amount of money to meet the wants of the party will be confided to the agent, who will be required to exhibit bills for every considerable purchase, with a regular memorandum of his daily expenditures, exhibiting clearly every date, place, and transaction. This book may also be his journal. The disbursing agent will instruct him more particularly. He will be entitled to no return pay, but ten cents a mile travelling expenses to the place of starting.

The Secretary prefers, as you do, the water route decidedly. It is, indeed, extremely doubtful whether the Indians can be got through by land. But of this you must be the judge. As soon as possible after your decision is made you will write to Captain Jacob Brown, principal disbursing agent for the removal of Indians, Little Rock, and inform him of the number of emigrants and the probable time of reaching Memphis by land or Rock Row by the water route. It is extremely important that he should receive early and accurate information. In stating the number of Indians, err on the safe side; say rather under than over what you have every reason to believe will be the number. If the day of your starting or embarkation and the probable time of arrival and delay at New Orleans could be given, the time of arrival at Rock Row might readily be calculated by estimating the usual time of a passage up the Mississippi to the point of debarkation. If you deem it necessary, you can despatch letters to be placed in the New Orleans post office by a special messenger.

The general instructions of the Secretary of War, with the foregoing detail, and a copy of Lieutenant Harris's instructions, will, with the regulations, furnish you with an ample fund of information as regards the nature of your duties and the mode of their performance. There are, however, many things which

must be left to your discretion. It is not possible to foresee the contingencies that may arise, and it would be useless to attempt to anticipate them. The utmost confidence is placed in your exercising a wise forecast in providing for the difficulties that beset the enterprise, and in using the powers confided to you in the most energetic and, at the same time, the most benevolent manner. It is all important, too, that economy should be observed in everything connected with the removal. There are so many sources of expenditure that they must all be guarded with great and unrelaxing vigilance. Let nothing that takes the money of the public needlessly exist a moment. A most fruitful source of expenditure will be found in the agents. Of these, employ the smallest number that may be consistent with efficiency.

You will find herewith a copy of Lieutenant Harris's instructions, and of a circular respecting the mode in which he is to keep his accounts, together with a copy of the printed regulations. Blank muster-rolls will also be sent to you, and forms of requisition for compensation of persons employed. It may be well here to remark that, in cases of disallowance of Lieutenant Harris's payments made on your requisitions, you become chargeable with the amounts thus disallowed.

Lieutenant Harris will receive an ample supply of funds. Should more be needed, estimates will be made by him on data, to be furnished by you. He will be furnished with money to pay for the Seminole cattle, about which special instructions will be sent you in a few days. The articles stipulated to be furnished under the treaty will be procured under contract; the blankets at the north; the frocks by you; as to which you will also receive instructions hereafter.

You will please to correspond very freely with this office touching all matters of interest in the removal. The regulations require weekly reports.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Sup. of Removal of Florida Indians, Sem. Agency, Florida.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office Commissary General of Subsistence, March 17, 1835.*

Sir: Enclosed are your instructions for the disbursing of moneys in the removal of the Seminoles. You will proceed to act under them without delay.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Lieutenant J. W. HARRIS, *Disbursing Agent, Seminoles, Washington, D. C.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office Commissary General of Subsistence, February 28, 1835.*

Sir: You are hereby appointed disbursing agent to the Seminole removal, and you will, without delay, proceed hence to the Seminole agency, Florida.

The Secretary of War's general instructions to General Thompson, the superintendent of the removal, with the instructions in detail of this office, are enclosed, together with other papers calculated to point out to you the situation of affairs among the Seminoles, and to make your duty as disbursing agent plain.

Immediately on your arrival at the agency you will confer with General Thompson, who will give you all the information he possesses in relation to your duties.

You will meet his requisitions for subsistence, transportation, and contingencies, and make such preparations for either land or water transportation as he may believe expedient.

In case the emigrants go by land, you will procure the means of transportation to go no further than some point in Georgia, where other teams and wagons can be procured, which, if not at lower rates, will most probably have the advantage of being of better quality. The transportation thus procured should by no means go further than the Mississippi, at Memphis, at which point fresh teams and wagons will be ready under direction of Captain Brown.

Subsistence may at first be purchased from day to day. Afterwards it may be procured on contract, to be delivered at various points. The slowness with which the emigrants will proceed will give you time to make your arrangements. On your arrival at Memphis the contracts for subsistence to be made by Captain Brown will commence.

The agents to be employed are mentioned in the instructions to General Thompson.

If the water route is determined on, the superintendent will require you to procure vessels to cross the Gulf of Mexico to New Orleans, and steamboats to go from that place to Rock Row, on White river.

Care will be taken to get no vessels that may not be of sufficiently small draught of water to approach to within a proper distance of the point of embarkation, and to go through Lake Pontchartrain, whilst at the same time they should be safe and commodious as sea vessels.

I will not indicate the point at which you will get the vessels. It is probable that you will have to seek them in more than one place. The steamboats will be procured at New Orleans, and there may probably be chartered the greater part of the vessels.

It may be doubted whether it will be advisable to engage the steamboats in advance; the loss in demurrage by the sea vessels will be sufficiently great, and it is believed that such is the uncertainty of the time of reaching New Orleans the expenses of the transportation would be immensely enhanced by pre-engaging steamboats. And, considering that it is desirable the Indians should rest a few days in the neighborhood of New Orleans, it can scarcely be doubted that steamboats may be procured within the time allotted to the delay at that place. Both the steamboats and other vessels will be properly fitted for the comfortable accommodation of the emigrants. Your experience in the water transportation of troops and Indians will readily suggest to you what should be done.

Whether a part or all of the vessels are procured at New Orleans you will purchase there a sufficient quantity of provisions to subsist the emigrants in their passage; and should any be left, it can be transferred to the steamboats or sold. Great care should be taken to have a good supply of water casks and sufficiently extensive accommodations for cooking on board of all the transports. There are other equally

important matters calculated to promote comfort, cleanliness, and health, which must be attended to, and without which, such is the character of the Indian, the most serious consequences may follow.

In relation to the mode of accountability for the public moneys to be confided to you I will refer you to the circular herewith, to many of the details of which you will call the attention of the superintendent. I will not enter more minutely into the other matters touching your duties than I have already done in the foregoing. I confide in the experience you have already acquired and the energy you have heretofore displayed for the proper performance of the business assigned to you. I will remark, however, that I look for the happiest results to an unrestrained co-operation and consultation with the superintendent.

Your reports to this office will be as frequent as the nature of the service may permit or require. You will keep a brief journal of occurrences, and also an accurate account of all your personal expenditures. This latter becomes the more necessary because of the proviso to a law passed on the 3d of March instant, which now precludes you from receiving the emoluments heretofore attached to the service in which you are now engaged. An account in the aggregate of these expenses, with a certificate, on honor, of its correctness, will answer.

Complete sets of blank forms are furnished to you, and blank muster-rolls and forms of requisition for pay are with them, for the superintendent.

Funds will be provided for you as follows:

At New York, on which place you may draw	\$15,000 00
At New Orleans, on which place you may draw	10,000 00
At Tallahassee, on which place you may draw	5,000 00
	<hr/>
	30,000 00

Respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Lieutenant J. W. HARRIS, *Disbursing Agent, Seminoles, Washington, D. C.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 2, 1835.

SIR: You are hereby appointed an assistant agent in the removal of the Seminole Indians. If you accept this appointment you will repair immediately to the Seminole agency, Florida, and report for duty to General Wiley Thompson, superintendent, and by letter to the commissary general of subsistence. Your pay will be four dollars a day, to commence on the day of your arrival at your point of destination, and you will receive no other allowance, unless travelling west with the Indians, or returning from that duty; in either case the allowance is expressed by the regulations, of which I send you a copy.

Respectfully, &c.,

LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

JOEL YANCEY, Esq., *Glasgow, Kentucky.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office Commissary General of Subsistence, March 7, 1835.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 27th of January. You will be informed of the views of the President and Secretary of War with regard to the Seminoles before this arrives, and you would at the same time receive the instructions in detail of this office but for unavoidable delay. They are completed and will be transmitted to you in a few days.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Sup. of Removal of Sem. Indians, Seminole Agency, Florida.*

GLASGOW, March 16, 1835.

SIR: On the 14th instant I had the honor to receive from the Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, the appointment of assistant agent for the removal of the Seminole Indians, with orders to report myself to General Wiley Thompson at the Seminole agency, and repair thither immediately; and in case of my accepting the appointment to notify you, which I accordingly do, and shall repair to said agency with all possible despatch, and start in a few days.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOEL YANCEY.

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

BALTIMORE, March 19, 1835.

SIR: I have the honor to advise you that I have this day drawn upon Manhattan Bank, New York, for \$641 84, payable at one day's sight—this on account of subsistence of Indians—presuming that by the time the bill can be presented for payment funds will be in deposit there to my credit.

The subsistence purchased will be shipped this evening, and, wind and weather permitting, I shall sail in the morning for Savannah.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOSEPH W. HARRIS, *Lieutenant and Disbursing Agent, Seminole Indians.*

Brigadier General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General, &c.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office Commissary General of Subsistence, March 20, 1835.*

SIR: Your account for services, &c., as disbursing agent to the Seminoles, has been examined and found correct. The treasury will advance on this account five hundred and three dollars and seventy-three cents.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Captain J. B. F. RUSSELL, *Disbursing Agent of Seminoles, Washington, D. C.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office Commissary General of Subsistence, March 21, 1835.*

SIR: You will receive instructions from Commissioner of Indian Affairs to "pay annuities and make the other disbursements for the Indians in Florida." Should this duty not interfere with your duties as disbursing agent, you will perform it; but if it does, you will request General Clinch to appoint some other officer to relieve you from it, which I have the authority of the Secretary of War for saying will be done.

Whatever of correspondence or accounts may be necessary under the instructions alluded to, will be kept separate from those of the removal and subsistence.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Lieutenant JOSEPH W. HARRIS, *Disbursing Agent of Seminoles, Seminole Agency, Florida.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office Commissary General of Subsistence, March 26, 1835.*

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary of War to say that in consequence of the representations received at the War Department from Governor Eaton, the Seminole Indians will be removed by water. This instruction is deemed necessary because your general instructions provide for removal by water only in a certain contingency.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Superintendent of Seminole Removal, Seminole Agency, Florida.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *March 27, 1835.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 8th instant, and have laid it before the President.

The question presented in it respecting the validity of the obligation of the Seminole Indians to remove from Florida has been submitted to the Attorney General, and that officer has decided that the obligation of the treaty is not affected by the delay which has taken place in its ratification, but that the Indians may be required to remove in the years 1835, 1836, and 1837. Instructions, therefore, have been given to General Clinch to proceed to the execution of the measures directed, should he have delayed doing so in consequence of your letter. A copy of the communication to him is herewith enclosed.

The President is fully aware of the difficulties involved in this subject. But from the reports heretofore received from General Clinch and General Thompson it is evident that nothing short of the display of a respectable force will induce those deluded Indians to comply with their engagements. There are ten companies placed under the orders of General Clinch for the execution of this duty, and that number is believed to be sufficient to prevent the Seminoles from the commission of any hostile acts. Those officers have been directed to use every means in their power by persuasion and remonstrance to induce the Indians to go. It is with extreme reluctance that the President would assent to the employment of force. But what is to be done? It is manifest that this tribe cannot live where they now are. Every year they are reduced to extreme distress, and time after time applications have been made to the government to provide the means of saving them from starvation. An ample country has been assigned to them west of the Mississippi, where many of their brethren have already gone, and where, with very little exertion and industry, they can improve and flourish. Advantageous stipulations have been made for them to secure their comfortable transportation, their subsistence for a year, and such other benefits, including annuities, &c., as have been offered to other Indians. Must we then yield to a false humanity, or to the efforts of interested individuals desirous for their own purposes to retain these Indians, and thus suffer them eventually to perish? and this, too, after having involved the white settlements around them in ruins, which we have reason to fear from the representations that have been made? Or is it not better, by firmness and decision, at once to satisfy them that they must go, and thus comply with their own engagements, and save them from the destruction that otherwise awaits them?

Your suggestions concerning the propriety of removing them by water are certainly correct, and the removing agent has been directed to adopt that course, if it be practicable.

The statement which you understand them to make respecting the occupation of a separate district in the Creek country west I consider of no sort of consequence. They are essentially one people with the Creeks, and there is land enough and more than enough for them and their posterity to the thousandth generation. The whole matter connected with their residence west was satisfactorily arranged by the commissioners in that country.

I cannot myself conceive that the prohibition to raise corn, if it could be legally given, and carried into effect, would be either a proper or a humane remedy in this case. It is certainly better to remove them, as they must be removed eventually, than to let them remain and starve by our own act.

Respectfully, &c.,

LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

His Excellency JOHN H. EATON, *Tallahassee, Florida.*

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *March 26, 1835.*

SIR: In your letter of the 21st instant, after enclosing to me a communication of Governor Eaton, in which he suggests doubts concerning the validity of the treaty with the Seminole Indians, concluded on the 9th of May, 1832, and ratified on the 9th of April, 1834, in consequence of the delay which took place in the ratification, you requested my opinion upon the validity of the treaty, and upon the right of the United States to remove these Indians in the years 1835, 1836, and 1837.

There is certainly great force in the suggestions made by Governor Eaton; and as the government, in its relations and intercourse with the Indians, is necessarily obliged to become, for all practical purposes, its own interpreter and judge, it is under the highest obligation to make no claim under the treaty, and to set up no construction of its terms which are not fairly authorized by its sense and spirit. And if it can be shown that a material change of circumstances connected with the question of removal had actually occurred during the period which elapsed between the signing and ratification of the treaty, then it is plain that the Indians can no longer be held to it, unless by some act since its ratification they have recognized and affirmed its validity. In the present case, as no time was limited for the ratification of the treaty, as the supplemental articles of the 28th of March, 1833, treated it as yet in existence, although not then ratified by the President and Senate, and as no material change of circumstances is suggested, I think it must be deemed a valid and subsisting treaty.

If the treaty be valid, the particular intent to remove in 1833, 1834, and 1835, must yield to the general engagement to remove in *three years from the ratification*, and the same provision must be made for the unforeseen case which has now arisen, which was expressly made for the case actually anticipated. It was evidently the understanding and the design of the parties that the removal should commence with the year following the ratification, and the tribe should be removed in about equal proportions during that and the two following years; consequently they are now to be removed in the years 1835, 1836, and 1837.

The papers are herewith returned.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. BUTLER.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March 27, 1835.*

SIR: Governor Eaton has transmitted to the department the copy of a letter which he has written to you on the subject of the removal of the Seminole Indians from Florida.

The doubts suggested by Governor Eaton in that letter, and in one addressed by him to this department concerning the validity of the treaty ratified with the Seminoles in April, 1834, in consequence of two of the years during which they were to remove having expired, have been considered by the President. On a full examination, however, of the subject, the obligation of the treaty does not seem to be affected by this circumstance, as the postponement of the ratification was occasioned by a stipulation in the treaty requiring an examination of the western country and the subsequent assent of the Seminoles before the treaty could take effect. The ratification was given as soon after it was effected as practicable.

You will, therefore, proceed under your original instructions. If any delay, however, has occurred in consequence of this interposition of Governor Eaton, your conduct in postponing the subject will be entirely approved.

Let me, however, add that, in the execution of the task committed to you, I am very desirous that no harsh measures should be used which can possibly be avoided. It is only in the last resort, and under the conviction that the peace of that part of the country requires the immediate removal of these Indians, that the measures directed should be resorted to.

Respectfully,

LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

Brevet Brigadier General D. L. CLINCH, *Fort King, Florida.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, April 1, 1835.*

SIR: By the 3d article of the Seminole treaty of May 9, 1832, it is agreed to distribute among the Seminoles as they arrive west of the Mississippi a blanket and homespun frock to each individual of the tribe. I have issued proposals for blankets, but as it will be proper to furnish them with such frocks as they are accustomed to wear, it is preferred that you should procure them. You will for this purpose procure to be made, of suitable materials, three or four frocks, each of a different size. These will be exhibited as specimens at New Orleans, in the papers of which place you will advertise for proposals for delivering 1,500 of them there on the 1st of October next. The specimen frocks should be made out of good homespun and in workmanlike manner. They will be put in the office of the assistant quartermaster, who will exhibit them to persons disposed to bid.

The bids will be received till the 1st of June, or about the time of your returning from Rock Row, and the contracts given to the lowest responsible bidder. The assistant quartermaster may have them inspected, if you cannot be present, and will ship them to Fort Gibson. As soon as evidence of delivery and inspection is received at this office the money will be paid. The original bids, and all other papers connected with the transaction, will also be forwarded.

I enclose forms of advertisement, abstracts of bids and contract, with blank contracts and bonds. When the contract is made, you will please to forward an original, reserving another for yourself.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Superintendent of Seminole Removal, Seminole Agency, Florida.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, April 3, 1835.*

SIR: I have to-day given General Thompson special instructions on the subject of the cattle to be taken from the Seminoles and appraised under the fifth article of the treaty. I refer you to the copy enclosed for particulars. You will see that you are to take with you, west of the Mississippi, the "statement" of the cattle received. This you will give to Captain Bunn, who will be directed by me to advertise for the delivery, in the new country, of as many head as may be required. In the meantime, the statement forwarded to this office from Florida will enable me to transmit the funds as well to pay those Indians who are to receive cash as to furnish cattle to those who prefer them.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Lieut. JOSEPH W. HARRIS, *Disbursing Agent of Seminoles, Seminole Agency, Florida.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, April 3, 1835.*

SIR: The fifth article of the Seminole treaty stipulates that the United States will take the cattle belonging to the Seminole Indians at the valuation of some discreet person, to be appointed by the President, and that the owners shall be paid in money or cattle after their arrival west. You will therefore proceed to fulfil this stipulation in the following manner:

The cattle of those who emigrate will be taken and valued at what may be considered the fair value in the part of the country where they are taken. They will be distinguished, according to the statement enclosed, as cows, cows and calves, bulls, steers, heifers, &c., the number and price of each placed in the appropriate column. The choice of money or other cattle will also be indicated in like manner, as to which, let it be understood, there can be no change.

This duty should be done with great care, and the agent to whom it is confided will be enjoined to use every means of arriving at a proper decision in each case, and of convincing those concerned that he is right. He will also assure them that they shall receive cattle in every respect as good as those taken, and very shortly after they arrive in their new country.

The cattle will all be branded U. S. and sold at public sale, notice having first been given as extensively as possible. The proceeds will be paid immediately to the disbursing agent, or to a person duly authorized by him to receive them.

As soon as the business is closed, the statement will be forwarded to this office and a copy kept by you. No certificates will be given to the Indians, but great accuracy will be required in the entry of the names of the owners.

A copy of the statement will be taken west by Lieutenant Harris, who will leave it with Captain Bunn. That officer will be instructed to advertise for proposals for furnishing the cattle required, to be delivered after he receives the approval of the statement from me. Lieutenant Harris will be instructed to turn over to the agent west a sufficient amount of funds to pay those preferring money, who will receive the appraisement price.

Assistant Agent Joel Yancey is designated to carry into effect the foregoing instructions, to which you will add such as you may think proper for his government and not inconsistent with these. He will be considered, whilst in the actual prosecution of this duty, as performing service equivalent to travelling west with Indians, and will receive his necessary travelling expenses.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Superintendent of Seminole Removal, Seminole Agency, Florida.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, April 4, 1835.*

SIR: Having completed your duties as disbursing agent to western Choctaws, you are hereby assigned to the disbursing agency of the Seminoles. You will report to Captain Brown, at Little Rock, who will at the proper time direct you to proceed to Rock Row for the purpose of superintending the arrangements he may make there for the reception of the Seminoles about to emigrate under the direction of Lieutenant Harris. You will accompany that officer west, and, when the Indians arrive in their new country, will take charge of them. Further instructions will be transmitted to you.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Lieut. S. W. MOORE, *Cherokee Agency, west of Arkansas Territory.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, April 5, 1835.*

SIR: The Seminole Indians will immediately be removed from Florida. The superintendent, General Wiley Thompson, is actively engaged in making preparations for the commencement of the removal, and the disbursing agent, Lieutenant J. W. Harris, is now on his way to Florida, and will reach the agency in a few days. I am under the impression that the number of emigrants will not exceed twelve or fifteen hundred; but as to this you will be more correctly informed by the superintendent, who is directed to give you information at the earliest day of the number, and who will, I do not doubt, keep you apprised of the progress of the removal.

The Indians will cross the Gulf to New Orleans, and thence up the Mississippi to Rock Row in steamboats. From Rock Row to the new country they will travel by land, arrangements for which will be made by you.

At the proper time, and I believe you will find it advisable speedily, you will enter into conditional arrangements for both transportation and subsistence. As to the mode of engaging the former, I refer you to the circular herewith, page 6, and to the form of wagon-roll. You have already been apprised that Lieutenant S. W. Moore would be assigned to the subsistence of the Seminoles west. Instructions for that duty will soon be sent to him. William Armstrong, esq., has been directed to go to Little Rock and co-operate with you in this business. A copy of his instructions is enclosed. He will proceed to Rock Row accompanied by Lieutenant Moore. The latter may make any disbursements necessary before the arrival of Lieutenant Harris with the Indians, but you will take up his vouchers upon your own abstracts.

"The Indians will, perhaps, be accompanied as far as Rock Row by other officers of the army besides Lieutenant Harris. In this case they may be relieved at that point, if it can be done with safety. Lieutenant Moore can take the place of one of them; and should another agent be wanted, Colonel Rector can be employed.

"If you had not heretofore been more than once disappointed in the results of emigration, I should now direct you, without waiting to ascertain the number of Indians, to advertise for proposals, distinct from those for provisions to be issued during the removal, for the Seminoles after their arrival on the new lands. For this reason, I prefer you should advertise proposals for the supplies, both during and after the termination of the removal, together. The contracts may be divided, or the bills of the contracts may distinctly show *when* the supplies were delivered. The time of the contract may be '*during the emigration of the Seminoles for Rock Row in 1835, and for one year after the day of their arrival on the lands west of the Arkansas Territory.*'"

Lieutenant Harris will continue to conduct and disburse for the Seminoles until he turns them over to their disbursing agent west at the termination of their journey.

All payments made by him for services of any description, engaged by Mr. Armstrong or yourself, will be paid for upon requisition signed accordingly. You will pay for subsistence and transportation furnished during the travel from Rock Row. The wagon abstract will have, in each case, on the margin the statement of Lieutenant Harris to the individual performances of the teams.

I will place to your credit in the Union Bank of Louisiana, at New Orleans, five thousand dollars on Seminole account.

The cattle of the Seminole Indians will be taken from them under appraisement, for which they will be paid in money or other cattle. I have directed Lieutenant Harris to give you the "statement" of the cattle agent. As soon as you receive it you will advertise for the number of head of the different kind wanted, to be delivered in about sixty or ninety days. Every precaution must be taken to have them of good quality. As the superintendent will send me from Florida a copy of the statement, I shall be able to receive and examine it and remit to you the requisite funds shortly after the appearance of your advertisement. As soon as you publish it send me a copy.

You will examine well the circular to which I have before alluded. It is full of important and instructive matter. The practical rules it contains will be strictly adhered to. It will be readily perceived that their observance will effectually secure economy in the practical administration, whilst they are not inconsistent with the greatest degree of efficiency.

GEORGE GIBSON.

Captain JACOB BROWN, *Principal Disbursing Agent, Little Rock, Arkansas Territory.*

Fort King, Florida Territory, April 6, 1835.

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this post, *via* Baltimore, Savannah, St. John's river, and Miconopy or Wanton's.

Respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH W. HARRIS, *Disbursing Agent for the Seminole Indians.*

Brigadier General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General, &c.*

Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, East Florida, April 13, 1835.

GENERAL: This will be handed to you by Mr. Winslet, Indian interpreter, who has been on important services in this quarter for the government. He arrived here on the 1st day of January last with General Thompson, Indian agent, since which period he has been rendering his constant services to the government in the most zealous and efficient manner; and to which I must attribute very much the prompt and passive compliance of the Indians, in this quarter, to go and keep within their boundary line, as well as their general sobriety and good conduct, as repeatedly represented to you in my past communications. He has certainly contributed to direct the attention of the Indians, in this quarter, to the propriety and necessity of an observance of their treaty and good behavior. He has done much to check trade and intercourse between the whites and Indians, (particularly in whiskey,) a circumstance which could not have resulted but from Mr. Winslet's vigilance, by being frequently out (and for considerable periods and distances) among the whites and Indians. These are among many services which Mr. Winslet has performed. Indeed, such have been the friendly and devoted feeling and exertions manifested by him in favor of the interest and measures of the government, in relation to the removal of the Indians, by frequent talks with them, to induce them to yield in all respects a strict compliance with their treaty, that I have frequently concluded that his services and exertions have been as important and beneficial as they were properly regarded by General Thompson and yourself as indispensable; and let me add that the services which have been necessarily required of him could not possibly have been performed without a horse, the expense of which in keeping at this place he says, and I have it from others, (one of whom keeping forage for sale,) that a horse cannot be properly kept for frequent and hard riding except at a great expense; hay being *three dollars per cwt.* and corn *one dollar and fifty cents per bushel.* Altogether, Mr. Winslet's services and conduct, as far as they have fallen under my notice, seem to justify fully the reputation which he is said to have maintained by services heretofore rendered in important and trying times with

the Indians: viz., that of being a friendly, zealous, and devoted servant of the government in his capacity of interpreter and otherwise. As Mr. Winslet thinks himself entitled soon to some compensation for his services, and will mention the subject to you, I have thought it due to him to urge with you the propriety and justice of his being as well and sufficiently compensated as possible.

I am, general, most respectfully, &c., yours,

R. A. ZANTZINGER, *Brevet Major 2d Artillery.*

Brigadier General D. CLINCH, *Commanding United States Troops in Florida.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 14, 1835.*

SIR: I send for your information and government the copy of a letter this day addressed to General Clinch.

Respectfully, &c.,

LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Superintendent of Seminole Removal, Fort King, Florida.*

(Letter from Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, to Brevet Brigadier General D. L. Clinch, Fort King, Florida, dated April 14, 1835, see antecedent No. 638.)

FORT KING, *Florida Territory, April 15, 1835.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your circular of the 21st instant, accompanied by general order No. 14, relating to the construction of the proviso to the harbor bill, passed by Congress on the 3d of March, 1835.

My letters to you of the 9th, 10th, and 16th ultimo contain my sentiments as to the legality of detailing officers of the army for duty as disbursing agents, conductors, &c., in the removal of Indians, without their previous voluntary consent, and without an adequate compensation for their extra services and responsibilities. These sentiments remain unchanged; and I enter, respectfully, but firmly, now, as I did then, and shall upon all occasions when I conceive my rights invaded, my protest against such details.

I have the honor herewith to cover my account current for the first quarter, with its necessary abstracts and vouchers.

I regret that I am unable to give you any satisfactory information as yet with regard to the removal of the Florida Indians. Generals Thompson and Clinch, conforming their conduct to the pacific nature of their instructions from the honorable Secretary of War, have conceded to the chiefs their request that they might be allowed until the 20th instant to assemble in general council at this place, when they promise to give their final decision. Until this council is over we can do nothing.

I have no hopes myself of effecting a voluntary removal of the Indians this season. And should the chiefs ask, in a proper manner, permission for their people to remain in this country until the coming winter, I shall advise that it be granted to them, upon their solemn pledge that, at that season, and upon a fixed day, *the whole body of the Florida Indians* shall begin their journey to the west. This should be accorded to them as a very great favor, and as another great proof of our forbearance and friendship. It promises a much happier result to undertake to remove *the whole body of these Indians* at once, and at that time, than to begin now to emigrate them by *thirds*.

It will be the 24th instant, at least, before the decisions of the council are known; from the 5th to the 10th of May before I can reach New Orleans; and as neither sub-agents have been appointed, nor means of transportation, &c., as yet sought for in consequence of the uncertainty of everything here, it will be at the shortest, and under the most favorable circumstances, the first of June before these people can be embarked at Tampa Bay. They will then be exposed upon the Gulf to the waters of the Mississippi and White rivers, in the month of June, perhaps July, a season when, during the past year, both the malignant cholera and yellow fever raged in those regions. Should a portion of this third fall victims to either of these diseases, we shall stand but a poor chance of removing the remaining *two thirds who are left behind*.

Should it be resolved to make the attempt *by land*, they will hardly get off before the first of July, and will then have about twelve hundred miles to march, over, for the most part, a *bilious* country. In this case they will reach their new homes, *if ever*, somewhere in the early part of November.

By my returns it will be seen that at Baltimore I purchased eight hundred bushels of corn, and at Savannah twenty-four and a half bushels of salt. In case of removing the Indians, it will be fortunate that I did so; if not, I think I can dispose of it without loss. The natives are much pressed for want of breadstuff. Should we come to terms, I shall propose to furnish the corn to the needy in part payment of their *annuity*, and account for the same reciprocally to your office and the Indian bureau. These provisions are at present securely stored at Black creek, eighty miles from the agency.

Corn cost me at Baltimore sixty-seven cents per bushel; salt, at Savannah, about seventy-two cents per bushel. The former commands here at from one dollar fifty cents to two dollars; the latter, two dollars, and difficult to be had upon these terms.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOSEPH W. HARRIS, *Lieut., Dis. Agent of Florida Indians.*

Brig. General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General, &c.*

FORT KING, *Florida, April 20, 1835.*

SIR: On assuming the command of the troops in Florida, I was impressed with the importance of procuring men of firmness and integrity of character to act as Indian interpreters at this post and at Fort Brooke, who were well acquainted with both the English and Indian languages, and also firmly attached to the cause of emigration. From a long acquaintance with Mr. Winslet, who had acted with me in the Creek country eighteen years ago, together with the strongest recommendations in his favor by General Thompson and Captain Graham, I engaged him to perform the duties of Indian interpreter at Fort Brooke; and the enclosed letter from Major Zantzinger, the commanding officer at that post, will inform you of the important services rendered by Mr. Winslet in the capacity of interpreter. When the arrangement was entered into between Mr. Winslet and myself, I stated to him that I could not say what his compensation would be; but that I would state his case to the honorable Secretary of War, who, I had no doubt, would be willing to give a liberal compensation, provided his services entitled him to it. I feel confident that he has been zealous and active in the cause, and that he has rendered important services since his employment at Fort Brooke; and I respectfully and strongly recommend his claims to the liberal consideration of the honorable Secretary of War.

I remain, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

D. L. CLINCH.

Brevet Brig. Gen. R. JONES, *Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.*

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *April 27, 1835.*

SIR: Lieutenant J. W. Harris will enclose you a copy of the joint report to the Secretary of War by General Clinch, Mr. Harris, and myself, relative to the emigration of the Seminole Indians.

Should the course recommended meet the approval of the department, the report will indicate the necessity of correspondent changes in your instructions to Mr. Harris and myself.

If the department approves the arrangement which is submitted, there will be no employment here for Colonel Yancey, who arrived at this place on the 19th instant, until November or December, as the Indians do not begin to gather their cattle the second time in the year until about that period. During the intermediate time it is to be expected that the obstinacy of the malcontent Indians will be made to yield. Until a large proportion of them do yield, it would be difficult, not to say impossible, for Colonel Yancey to accomplish the object of his appointment, as the refractory Indians have not yet consented to surrender their cattle; and if an attempt were made to value the cattle of the friendly Indians, under existing circumstances, it might produce unpleasant and embarrassing collisions. Besides, the Indians will be compelled to use a considerable portion of their cattle for subsistence during the summer.

Colonel Yancey desires to know whether he is to be allowed travelling expenses from his residence to this place. The regulations answer the question; but he urges that a similar allowance has heretofore been made to others.

For the purpose of reducing the refractory Indians to a sense of their dependence, and to withhold from them the means of doing mischief, I have prohibited the sale of arms, powder, and lead, *to them*.

When active operations commence under your revised instructions, (should a revival of them become necessary,) I shall need the aid of an active man as assistant to the special agent, to assist me "in the discharge of the more important duties connected with emigration." Allow me to express, very respectfully, a hope that the appointment will be given to *an efficient man of sober, steady habits*.

A total prohibition of the sale of powder and lead to the refractory Indians will deprive them, to some extent, of their ordinary means of subsistence, unless, as has been reported, they have a considerable deposit of those articles. I submit to you whether the order shall be somewhat relaxed, or whether rigidly enforced.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON.

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General, &c.*

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *April 27, 1835.*

SIR: Application was made to me this morning for permission to purchase negroes of the Seminole Indians, under a letter from the office of Indian affairs, addressed to General Call, in which the commissioner says that as there is no law prohibiting the sale of slaves by Indians, there is no necessity for the interference of the department to allow to the Indians a privilege which they already have.

The intercourse laws prohibit the purchase of an Indian pony by a member of civilized society without permission from the agent; and why? but because the Indian is considered in a state of pupillage, and incapable of protecting himself against the arts and wiles of civilized man. If the Indian's interest in a pony is of so much importance in the estimation of the government as to require such strict guards to be thrown around it, the protection of his interest in his slave should be esteemed more important, by as much as the latter is more valuable than the former species of property. If, in the regulation of the sale of ponies, the United States exercise a rightful power, the obligation on them to guard the interest of the Indian in his slave is greatly more imposing.

The negroes in the nation dread the idea of being transferred from their present state of ease and comparative liberty to bondage and hard labor under overseers, on sugar and cotton plantations. They have always had a great influence over the Indians. They live in villages separate, and, in many cases, remote from their owners, and enjoying equal liberty with their owners, with the single exception that the slave supplies his owner annually, from the product of his little field, with corn, in proportion to the amount of the crop; and in no instance, that has come to my knowledge, exceeding ten bushels; the residue is considered the property of the slave. Many of these slaves have stocks of horses, cows, and hogs, with which the Indian owner never assumes the right to intermeddle. I am thus particular on this

point that you may understand the true cause of the abhorrence of these negroes of even the idea of any change. And the indulgence so extended by the owner to the slave will enable you to credit the assertion, that an Indian would almost as soon sell his child as his slave, except when under the influence of intoxicating liquors. The almost affliction of the Indian for his slave, the slave's fear of being placed in a worse condition, and the influence which the negroes have over the Indians, have all been made to subserve the views of the government. Indians and negroes were assured, at the formation of the treaty of Payne's Landing, that their removal west would, more than anything else, secure a continuance of their present relations, and hence the stipulation contained in the sixth article of that treaty. I have uniformly told these people (Indians and negroes) that they will find their greatest security in a removal west; and I have given them a pledge that I will do everything in my power, consistent with the just rights of others, to save blacks from worse bondage, and to counteract the operations of interested intermeddlers. I have long since declared that I will not permit a sale of any slave, unless it be clearly dictated by *humanity*. This course, added to the indefatigable exertions which General Clinch and myself have made, has secured the results which you have exhibited in the accompanying report.

To counteract my efforts, it is now whispered among the malcontent Indians that my object is to secure the negroes to myself or other white men; and the moment I am called upon to meet this new difficulty a party of whites arrive at the agency, with what they consider a permission from the War Department, to purchase slaves from the Indians. Were this to be made known, the impression which is now sought to be made, that I design to get negroes into the hands of the whites, would be immediately matured into a fixed conviction, which would, I fear, entirely mar our prospects, as it is reasonable to suppose that the negroes would *en masse* unite with the malcontent Indians. Fortunately the application was first made to me. I explained to the gentleman who made the application the danger to be apprehended, should the object of their visit be made known, and forbid their saying anything on the subject; they promptly pledged themselves to be silent. I repeated to them the declaration, that nothing should induce me to permit or sanction the sale of any negro, unless it should be clearly dictated by humanity; and to the above reasons I added that something is due to the negro himself. His state is one of ease and comparative freedom; to secure a continuance of which solemn pledges have been made to him; and I should feel that I was accessory to the enslaving a freeman if I were to permit the sale of one or more of them to favor the views of those who, for their own aggrandizement, may wish to purchase.

I have thus been prolix in the development of the views and motives which have prompted my course, because, with the most respectful deference to the department, I should consider any other an abandonment of the principles of the treaty and of humanity.

If the substance of the letter to which I have referred shall unfortunately become generally known, I fear that many will thence take license and rush into the nation, with a view to every variety of speculation. Should this happen, and be tolerated, God only knows what the consequences will be. Fearless of consequences, I will, to the extent of the means within my control, restrain any and all persons from entering into the nation for such purposes, until I receive instructions from you upon the subject.

Hon. Lewis Cass.

WILEY THOMPSON.

Fort King, *Florida Territory*, April 29, 1835.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge your letters of the 21st and 27th ultimo, as also of the 3d instant, together with papers accompanying the same. Your instructions, as conveyed therein, will be complied with. Enclosed herewith is also a copy of the joint report of Generals Clinch and Thompson, and, through the courtesy of those officers by which, since my arrival here, I have been invited to a seat at their councils, of myself, to the honorable Secretary of War, of recent proceedings relating to the removal of the Florida Indians.

From this it will appear that the officers and agents of government have felt themselves called upon to defer any further attempt to remove these Indians until the coming winter, and that they deem it expedient, instead of one-third, to endeavor *simultaneously* to remove *every Indian in Florida*. The reasons for those decisions, as embodied in the report, will, I think, prove satisfactory to you, as also those for selecting from the middle to the close of January for the commencement of the voyage. In addition to the reasons given therein, we are more likely to meet with a favorable stage of water, either in the Arkansas or in White river, in February and in March than in any other months. Should the waters of the former river be up when we reach them, I think it may be both practicable and prudent to land our charge upon some point of the Canadian, perhaps in the Seminole territory. This would save much time, trouble, and expense, but should not be undertaken without the sanction of the western agents.

My plan would be to engage steamboats under obligations to transport the emigrants, water permitting, either to Rock Row, Little Rock, or some point on the Canadian river, within the Seminole territory, "to be decided by the special agent or myself hereafter;" changes, of course, to be regulated by the point of final debarkation. Upon our arrival at the mouth of the Arkansas river, our advices from Captain Brown would instruct us whether to proceed to Rock Row or to ascend the Arkansas to Little Rock; and upon our reaching the latter place, it would be time enough to decide whether it would be prudent to prosecute our journey upon the water. My previous advices to Captain Brown, as to the probable time of my reaching the mouth of the Arkansas river, would enable him to judge whether the water would, at that time, favor our ascent to Little Rock. By the last mail I corresponded fully and freely with Captain Brown, asking his advices on these and other questions connected with our removal, and preparing him for our failure to effect an emigration the present season. I shall continue to advise him as the business progresses. I shortly expect to receive, through General Thompson, the report of the collector at Tampa Bay, showing the draught of water that may be "brought in" to various points upon the bay.

There is a small cape upon the bay called Gadsden's Point, from 20 to 30 miles below Fort Brooke, which I understand is easily accessible by land, and to which, if my recollections serve me, in the spring of 1832 I myself carried in from 11 to 13 feet of water. Should I, upon a critical examination, find this point as desirable as I am sanguine to think I shall, brigs of a larger class, and ships of the smaller, may

be employed with the greatest advantage, both as to economy and health, in the transportation of our Indians.

The means of transportation across the Gulf should be obtained at New York. At the season we shall require them here vessels are sailing in *ballast* from that port to New Orleans in *quest of freight*, and would stop in at *Tampa Bay* and accomplish the service required at a much less rate, probably 50 per cent., than that for which vessels would leave their market at New Orleans or Mobile to make an *express trip for the purpose*.

I would not advise furnishing a greater amount of transportation than will accommodate *three thousand* individuals. In my own opinion the census of the Florida Indians, if taken, *would not much exceed that number*, including negroes. It is generally thought to be about 5,000. Should a greater number than this be assembled, the surplus might be retained under a competent officer, the special agent or myself if necessary, until transports could return from the Balize. This should not detain the main body a day; the parties should be independent of each other. With regard to the purchase of subsistence, I shall solicit advices from the assistant commissary of subsistence, New York and New Orleans, respectively.

My further plan would be to proceed to New York, in the month of October, and from thence to New Orleans, to advertise for bids, and to close my contracts for vessels at the former, and for steam at the latter place. The business I, of course, wish to *superintend in person*, and to be distinctly understood by my contractors. At this time, too, I can make choice of markets for the purchase of subsistence.

The suggestion of "disembarking the Indians at some point below New Orleans, and of engaging steamboats after my arrival in the Mississippi river," I would respectfully recommend should be abandoned; first, because there is no point in the neighborhood of New Orleans where the disembarkment could be effected under other than circumstances highly unfavorable; and secondly, to engage steamboats after our arrival would consume too much time, during which we should be daily adding so much to our expenses of subsistence and contingencies, and to the expense of the health of our company. On the contrary, I would prefer engaging my steamboats to meet me at any time between the 1st and the 20th of February, at the Balize, upon a notice of three days. This notice I would be able to *forward* in season, after we begin to collect the Indians, and I should, in my calculation of time required to cross the Gulf, assume the average voyage. The transportation I hope to employ will be of too heavy draught to enter Lake Pontchartrain; and even if not, I think it would be preferable to take steam at the Balize, where the steamboats would drop alongside of the transports, and an exchange of freight, &c., would at once take place, to undergoing the additional delays and expenses of, 1st, disembarkation; 2d, loading of canal-boats or railroad cars; 3d, transportation to the city, (4 miles;) 4th, drayage to the steamboats; and 5th, reshipment.

After accomplishing my business at New Orleans, I should return by post, direct to this place, where I would be able to arrive in season to superintend the duties of my department in collecting the Indians.

In your letter of instructions to the special agent I observe you have directed that the ponies belonging to the Indians shall be sent by land to the new country, and in the copy, covered to me, of your communication to said officer of the 3d instant, relating to the appraisement of cattle, it would appear doubtful whether under that term you embrace *hogs*. To the latter I thought it my duty to call your attention, although I do not doubt your intention that these animals shall be appraised and disposed of, together with the cows, calves, &c.; otherwise, what satisfactory or equitable disposition can be made of them? As to the arrangement of the ponies proposed by you, justice to the Indians requires that it should be objected to. It is extremely doubtful how many of these beasts, under the guidance of a man who has no personal interest in them, and of a responsibility that can be hired at \$2 per day, with Indians only to assist him, through such a country, and in a journey of *twelve hundred miles*, would ever reach their point of destination. Probably very few, and those so broken down as to be of little value. The loss would be occasioned by the stealth, fatigue, diseases, and accidents, consequent upon so long a journey through so wild and broken a region, whose sparse population is composed of the most lawless ingredients.

I would respectfully recommend that the Indians should be required to pack all their ponies into Tampa Bay, which should be the point of assemblage. This will save the employment of a number of baggage wagons. Then the ponies should be turned over to the appraising officer, and together with the surplus cows and calves, hogs, &c., over and above what we shall require for subsistence in assembling, should, after having been duly valued, be driven, under the charge of an officer of the army, the appraising officer, and suitable drivers, to Tallahassee, where, upon ample previous notice, they should be disposed of at public sale.

I would also urge upon the department the propriety of our being left in the uninterrupted selection of our sub-agents; respectfully suggesting that we who are upon the spot, and who personally observe the obstacles with which we are opposed, are better judges of the material required for our aid than those who are absent. This assistance, as far as practicable, should be selected from the army; and I would request that General Clinch be ordered to answer the requisitions of the special agent upon him for conductors, &c., to the extent that *officers and non-commissioned officers* can be spared. The special agent requires an efficient assistant special agent, and, for the reasons above given, I think he should be authorized forthwith to appoint one. His duties are arduous, and must continue so to be until the Indians are removed. The state of things here is such as to require his constant vigilance to counteract the effect of the influences of designing men; and the Indians and the negroes require much looking to.

We have now fixed upon a definite time for the *simultaneous removal* of all the Indians of Florida. We have told these people why, in friendship to themselves, we have not removed them this spring. It is too late to parley with them further. Promptness and energy are required from all quarters. Of you we ask that which has already been written, and that *our final instructions*, and our *last orders*, may be forwarded to us as speedily as practicable.

General Clinch should be required to report whether he has sufficient force to co-operate with effect, in case it should become necessary to resort to violent means in collecting these Indians, and, if he has not, it should be granted to him; and this reinforcement should be here in *November*.

As the season approaches, runners will be despatched through the nation to warn all good Indians to assemble, of their own accord, at Tampa Bay, on the 1st January. A few days should be allowed for the well-disposed to come in, and we should give ourselves the *remainder of the month for collecting the obstinate*, and these should be brought in gently, if practicable, *tied*, and at the *point of the bayonet*, if necessary. On the first of February, at the furthest, we should commence our voyage.

In assembling the Indians, I shall propose to establish a depot of rations at this place, and another

about forty miles below, between this and the point of assemblage. At these the several parties of emigrants can, under their respective chiefs, receive provisions sufficient to subsist them to Tampa Bay.

It will be seen by the report enclosed that it is recommended to provision these starving Indians, at least partially so, for a few weeks, and that it is advised to distribute the corn I report on hand amongst them. In a former communication I recommended it should be given in part pay of their annuity. I think it would be better if possible to give it to them.

In my answer to the letter from the Indian commissioner, requiring me to pay the annuity, &c., I protested as usual to the principle, and *consented to do the duty*. I do not know that it will interfere with my other calls. If it should, I shall avail myself of the authority granted in yours of the 21st ultimo.

I have as yet received no advices from the Second Auditor of funds deposited at Tallahassee. Agreeably to your letter of instructions, there should be \$5,000 in deposit there to my credit, over and above the Indian annuity, &c.

I am authorized to say the special agent concurs in the sentiments and suggestions of this letter.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOSEPH W. HARRIS, *Lieut., Disb. Agent, Florida Indians.*

Brigadier General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General, &c.*

(Letters from Wiley Thompson, superintendent removal of Seminole Indians; Joseph W. Harris, lieutenant and disbursing agent of Indians; and D. L. Clinch, brevet brigadier general United States army, to Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, dated Fort King, Florida, April 24, 1835, see antecedent No. 638.)

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, May 8, 1835.*

SIR: There will be shipped immediately, from New York, seventeen bales of blankets, to care of Lieutenant A. Drane, assistant quartermaster, at New Orleans, which he will have transported to you without delay. They are intended for the Seminoles about to emigrate from Florida. You will pay the freight from New Orleans, and have the bales carefully examined and stored. The expenses incident to them will be charged to Seminole account.

Instructions for the distribution of the blankets will speedily be sent to you. A copy of the invoice is enclosed.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Lieutenant S. W. MOORE, *Disbursing Agent, Seminoles.*

Care of Captain J. Bunn, Pr. Dis. A. I. R., Little Rock, Arkansas Territory.

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, May 9, 1835.*

SIR: I have received yours of the 15th April, covering your accounts for the first quarter, 1835. The purchase of corn and salt is approved. Your advice of the results of the council of the 20th April is waited for with much anxiety.

Blank forms of accounts are sent to you.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Lieutenant JOSEPH W. HARRIS, *Disbursing Agent, Florida Indians, Fort King, Florida.*

(Letter from C. A. Harris, acting Secretary of War, to Generals Thompson and Clinch, and Lieutenant J. W. Harris, dated May 20, 1835, see antecedent No. 638.)

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, May 23, 1835.*

SIR: Your communication of the 29th April, enclosing the joint report of Generals Clinch and Thompson and yourself, to the Secretary of War, on the subject of the removal of the Seminole Indians, is received. The Acting Secretary of War has, under the direction of the President, acted upon the report, and it will be seen mainly assented to what has been performed and recommended. The operation of the emigration will be suspended till January next. In the meantime the agents will, it is hoped, so far understand the intentions of the Indians as to undertake the task of removal with a great degree of certainty with regard to the consequences.

The various propositions contained in your report shall be duly considered; and as they involve nothing that needs immediate action, no decision will be made upon them until the return of the Secretary of War.

The President has decided, in answer to the petition of the Indians, that they may receive bread for a few weeks, that the eight hundred bushels of corn in your hands be issued to them. Although this is not contemplated by the regulations and instructions, there must be some rule in making the issue. You will, therefore, keep a regular account of the time of issuing, the number of persons, &c., entering the whole on an abstract and provision return, certified by the superintendent. These things, it will be seen, may tend to give a superior degree of authenticity to the transaction.

The advice of the five thousand dollars deposited in the bank of Tallahassee was sent to you by the Second Auditor, addressed to that place. He will transmit you a duplicate.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. H. HOOK, *United States Army, Acting Commissary of Subsistence.*

Lieutenant JOSEPH W. HARRIS, *Disbursing Agent, Florida Indians, Fort King, Florida.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, May 26, 1835.*

SIR: Your letter of the 27th ultimo is at hand. The copy of the report alluded to has been received from Lieutenant Harris. The War Department has apprised you of the determination of the President as to the several matters treated of. It is decided that the removal of Indians may be deferred till the time proposed, January, 1836, prior to which time this office will take into consideration all the circumstances that have a bearing upon the subject, with a view to such modification of the instructions as may be requisite.

You remark, in relation to the postponement of the removal, that if the arrangement is approved there will be no employment for Colonel Yancey till November or December. It is decided by the President, to whom your letter has been submitted, that it would be inexpedient to send Colonel Yancey home after the reception of this letter, with the view to the recalling him in the fall; because the expenses of the travel, all which he has to defray, would be inordinate, compared with his income. Besides, the President believes, as he has been ordered to Florida, he should be retained a reasonable time; and that some duty or other may possibly be found for him to perform prior to the commencement of active operations.

The proposition to appoint an efficient man, of sober habits, as an assistant to the special agent, &c., will receive the attention it merits. It shall be submitted to the Secretary of War after his return to this city, and I doubt not will meet his approbation.

The Acting Secretary of War has deemed it proper, also, to submit to the President the fact stated by you of having prohibited the sale of arms and powder and lead, "for the purpose of reducing the refractory Indians to a sense of their dependence, and to withhold from them the means of doing mischief."

The President is of opinion that this prohibition will not produce any good, and may be a source of additional irritation. The Indians, he thinks, will get arms and ammunition at all events. He directs, therefore, that your regulation be repealed.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. H. HOOK, *United States Army, Acting Commissary of Subsistence.*

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Superintendent of Removal of Seminoles, Fort King, Florida.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, May 27, 1835.*

SIR: Your letter of the 2d instant is received. The reason for which you have not advertised for contracts to supply the Seminoles on their way westward are entirely satisfactory in themselves; but more particularly so, in consequence of information recently received at this office, that those Indians desire to remain until next winter, when it is expected that they will all, or nearly all, remove. The indulgence has been granted them by the direction of the President. You have been, doubtless, apprised by Lieutenant Harris of the wishes of those Indians, and of the agents of the government among them, and you may, therefore, look upon it as settled that no removal will take place this season. January next is the appointed time. You will therefore withdraw your advertisement for proposals to furnish the year's subsistence to the Seminoles.

Allusion is made by you to indiscreet publications in a Memphis paper as the source of great loss to the contractors for supplying the emigrant Creeks of last season. It is gratifying to learn that those who suffered from the deception are satisfied with your course. It is hoped that no agency in the publications has been traced to any one then having a connexion with the emigration of the Indians. The concessions which you have made to those disappointed contractors meet, therefore, with approval, and it is believed are fortified by considerations of good policy as well as liberality. But as the Seminoles will not remove until next January, would it be expected by the individuals alluded to that their privilege should be extended beyond the time specified in which they are allowed to furnish Indian supplies, so as to embrace those Indians. As this privilege embraces all emigrants who may remove to the 30th of September next, it may possibly enable them to supply the Creeks, who it is expected will go over in considerable bodies by that time. In this case, the expediency may be doubted of any extension of the time, but if any is given it should not go beyond December. In all this it will be well to have the transaction authentically made and properly understood, so that no difficulty may hereafter arise.

As it is the determination of the department to economize to the utmost extent consistent with expediency, it will be proper to reduce every expenditure growing out of the anticipated removal of the Seminoles, and if any agents or others have been employed by you they will be discharged or suspended.

JAMES H. HOOK.

*Captain JACOB BROWN, *Principal Disbursing Agent, Little Rock, Arkansas Territory.*

LITTLE ROCK, *Arkansas Territory, June 2, 1835.*

SIR: I am just in receipt of a communication from Lieutenant J. W. Harris, disbursing agent for the removal of the Seminole Indians, informing me that those Indians would not be removed this year. In consequence of this information, Special Agent Armstrong has left for Nashville. No arrangements have been made in anticipation of this movement that will in any manner involve the government in consequence of this failure.

Lieutenant Moore, who was some time since ordered to this place, has not yet reported. He informs me that he has applied to be relieved; and as the Seminoles will not emigrate the present season, the detail of an officer for that purpose is not now necessary. I can at any time relieve him of his disbursing duties on account of Indian annuities.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BROWN, *Captain United States Army, Disbursing Agent, Indian Removal.*

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington, D. C.*

LITTLE ROCK, *Arkansas Territory*, June 3, 1835.

SIR: I cover herewith abstract of bids received for supplying the Seminole Indians in their new country with subsistence up to December 31, 1836.

Although it is believed there will not be any emigration the present year, yet I deemed it best to close the contract, inasmuch as an early emigration next year may be looked for, and as the offer to supply is as low as it is possible for any one, at any future time, to furnish subsistence in that country.

The securities for the contract reside at a distance from this place, and to whom the bonds have been forwarded for signature; so soon as signed and returned, one of the contracts will be covered to your office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BROWN, *Captain United States Army, Disbursing Agent, Indian Removal.*

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington, D. C.*

P. S.—I would here remark that the competition would have been much greater had the party of Seminoles reached this section of the country, as was intimated that they probably would do in the published notice for proposals.

J. B.

FORT KING, *Florida*, June 3, 1835.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that, under cover with your letter of the 17th March last, I was advised, per letter of instructions dated 28th February, that the sum of *thirty thousand dollars* (\$30,000) would be ordered to my credit at the several banks of New York, New Orleans, and Tallahassee. That on the 19th March ultimo, I was advised by the Second Auditor that *ten thousand dollars* (\$10,000) had been directed to be deposited at the *Union Bank at New Orleans*, subject to my order; and that on the 16th of May, 1835, my *first draft* on said bank, dated 24th April, 1835, and for the amount of *three hundred and eighty dollars and eighty cents*, (\$380 80,) was *protested for non-payment*, after having been regularly presented and rejected by the cashier. Will the department ask of the Treasury an explanation of this?

It is the first time I ever had a draft protested, and it is highly mortifying to my feelings to think that I have been subjected to the indignity now, and that my name has been hawked about the streets of Mobile and New Orleans affixed to a dishonored paper.

I need not point out to one of your experience, sir, the inconveniences that are likely to accrue to service from such awkward embarrassments. To prevent a repetition of them, as far as I am concerned, I have the honor to report to you that I have this day apprised the Treasurer of the United States that "I shall acknowledge accountability for no moneys whatsoever that may hereafter be appropriated to be disbursed by me until I have been first advised of their *safe deposit* by the cashiers of the deposit banks themselves, and that credit has been given to me for the amount upon the books of the bank."

This protest was received on the night of the 1st instant. By the morning's mail, the first since receipt, I shall cover the Second Auditor's letter of the 19th March, to the cashier of the Union Bank, and shall politely request him to apprise the cashier of the Branch Bank, State of Alabama, at Mobile, (by whom it seems my check was first presented and by him promptly forwarded,) upon what authority I drew the draft.

With very great respect, &c.,

JOSEPH W. HARRIS, *Lieutenant, Disbursing Agent, Florida Indians.*

Brigadier General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General, &c.*

FORT KING, *Florida*, June 3, 1835.

SIR: As after the receipt of your answers to my previous letters, your instructions with regard to the disposal of corn on hand, &c., there will be no call for any further services here until the fall of the year, I would solicit from you permission, for my health's sake, to pass a month or two at the medical springs of Virginia. From thence, if my suggestions are approved, I can proceed to New York and New Orleans, to secure sea and river transportation supplies, &c., previous to my return here. My departure, of course, subject to the veto of the special agent.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOSEPH W. HARRIS, *Lieutenant, Disbursing Agent, Florida Indians.*

Brigadier General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General, &c.*

(Letter from Wiley Thompson to George Gibson, commissary general of subsistence, dated Seminole Agency, June 3, 1835, see antecedent No. 638.)

SEMINOLE AGENCY, June 3, 1835.

SIR: I have deferred any action on your instructions of the 1st ultimo until the department shall decide upon the recommendation made by General Clinch, Lieutenant Harris, and myself, as the decision may make a change of those instructions necessary.

By the third article of the treaty of Payne's Landing "the United States agree to distribute, as they arrive at their new homes in the Creek territory, west of the Mississippi river, a blanket and a homespun frock to each of the warriors, women, and children of the Seminole tribe of Indians."

The ordinary dress of the Seminole females is a wrapper, and petticoats of the same material. If,

under the above quoted article of the treaty, the females are to be furnished with a dress of the form usually worn by them, it will, I presume, be proper to exhibit specimens of that dress also, and contract for a proper proportion of them to be made.

WILEY THOMPSON.

General G. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, June 12, 1835.*

Sir: Your letter of the 20th April, in relation to the employment of an interpreter, was referred, on the 13th of May, to the Indian office, and was not acted on there, because the subject to which it relates was deemed to belong peculiarly to the emigration of Indians. It was accordingly referred to this office a few days since. General Gibson is absent, and I therefore consulted the Acting Secretary of War upon it. He declines giving any instructions on account of the length of time which has elapsed since the man was employed. It is proper, therefore, that the matter should lie over till the Secretary of War returns, when it shall be attended to.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. H. HOOK, *United States Army, Acting Commissary of Subsistence.*

Brevet Brigadier General D. L. CLINCH, *United States Army, Fort King, Florida.*

LITTLE ROCK, *Arkansas Territory, June 13, 1835.*

Sir: Herewith I have the honor to transmit a contract, with bond entered into on the 3d instant, for supplying the Seminole Indians with subsistence from the 1st proximo to the 31st December, 1836.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BROWN, *Captain United States Army, Disbursing Agent, Indian Removal*

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington, D. C.*

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *June 18, 1835.*

Sir: Your letter of the 21st ultimo, addressed to General Clinch, Lieutenant Harris, and myself, has been received, in which you say that "the assent of the chief is to be attributed, it would seem, to the declaration made by General Clinch, that if they declined to remove voluntarily they would be removed by force." This declaration had been previously made by General Clinch, and repeated by myself, under the authority of the department. As you add a grave expression of approbation of the act of making it on the occasion referred to, it would seem that the sentence quoted above was intended as a reply to a remark in my letter to the Secretary of War of the 27th of April, when I say, this course, (referring to the assurances which had been given to the negroes and Indians that removal west would, more than anything else, serve to perpetuate their present relations,) added to the indefatigable exertions which General Clinch and myself have made, has secured the results which you have exhibited in the accompanying report. If you will do me the justice to believe that I have been honest, frank, vigilant, and faithful, in the discharge of my official duties, my apology for thus noticing your remark (should an apology be thought necessary) will be obvious to you.

Five of the principal chiefs, with several of the sub-chiefs, who acknowledged the validity of their treaties on the occasion referred to, had informed us, previous to the day on which General Clinch made the declaration to which you refer, that they were in favor of emigration, and they promised to take open and decided ground in council, but were deterred by their fears of those opposed to emigration. The chief Fuc-e-luster Hajo, whose arrival had been delayed by sickness, reached the agency in the evening (after the council had adjourned) of the day on which General Clinch made the declaration. I gave to him, in my office, a view of the state of matters, and in reply to my remark that the friendly chiefs who had been in council that day were too timid, said, that if he should lose his life for doing his duty, he had but one to lose; and that, sick as he was, he had come for the express purpose of declaring himself openly in council in favor of emigration. Some of the other friendly chiefs were present, and, inspired with confidence by the firmness of Fuc-e-luster Hajo, they came out decidedly in favor of emigration, in open council, the succeeding day. Far be from me a disposition to withhold anything from General Clinch, for indeed his course and exertions here are worthy of all commendation; but I felt it due to myself to notice your remark by giving a concise statement of facts.

I have not deposed any chief or chiefs of this nation. According to the custom of these Indians, their national council is composed of the chiefs and sub-chiefs, some of whom had, on the occasions referred to, as well as on previous occasions, declined to acknowledge the validity of their treaties. I was instructed to commence the removal. Many questions preliminary to and intimately connected with removal must, of necessity, be adjusted with these people in council. The idea of submitting such questions to those who obstinately persist in opposition to removal struck me as being altogether absurd. I therefore declared in council that I would no longer consider the malcontents as chiefs forming a part of the national council for the adjustment of questions touching the subject of their emigration, unless they should, on reflection, come to the conclusion to do their duty, by acknowledging the validity of their treaties, which I trusted they would soon do, as they would thereby be reinstated in all their privileges as members of the council; and that I should henceforth look to the chiefs who had acknowledged the validity of their treaties, with such as may subsequently sign that acknowledgment, as representing the whole nation in council in the adjustment of the questions referred to.

The internal concerns of these people have been no further interfered with by me, of which they are sensible, as the malcontent chiefs have continued to exercise their usual authority and privileges in all

other respects. If a modification of this regulation should be thought requisite, do me the favor to instruct me on the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON.

Mr. C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War.*

SEMINOLE AGENCY, June 19, 1835.

SIR: Your letter of the 26th ultimo has been received. I had no idea that it would be expedient to send Colonel Yancey home, with the view to recall him in the fall, if he would be thereby subjected to the loss of the expense of travel, because, as you properly observe, the expense would be inordinate compared with his income. It occurred to me as being possible that the department might, under the existing circumstances, give him leave of absence until the fall, and pay the expense of his travel. Such an arrangement would have been a great relief to him, and the indulgence would have been such as his age and previous service might, to some extent, justify. In any view of the subject, I feel it my duty to call the attention of the department to it.

Colonel Yancey informs me (of which I believe I apprised the department) that assistant agents, connected with the emigration of Indians, have been, in some instances heretofore, allowed the expense of their travel from their residence to their post. If such has been the case, permit me to express a hope that the same liberality will be extended to him. He has frankly informed me that he is poor, and that his pecuniary circumstances and condition are embarrassed. The expense of his long travel from his residence to this post will, if he is compelled to defray it, be somewhat oppressive to him. I make this appeal with some confidence, because I have no doubt that one object with the department in appointing Colonel Yancey to this service was to afford him pecuniary aid. I promptly repealed the regulation which prohibited the sale of arms, powder, and lead to these Indians. Yet I am satisfied that its operation had been salutary, and I believe it would have continued to be so if it had been maintained.

WILEY THOMPSON.

Major J. H. Hook, *Acting Commissary General of Subsistence.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, July 1, 1835.*

SIR: Your communications of the 3d ultimo are received. You have my permission to pass a month or two for the recovery of your health at the medicinal springs of Virginia, or elsewhere, if it meets the sanction of General W. Thompson, special agent.

On application to the treasury, in reference to the remittance of \$10,000 to New Orleans, the officers of that department exhibited the receipt of the cashier of the Union Bank of Louisiana, dated the 9th April last, for the amount, and of instructions to hold the same subject to your order. Your check has, therefore, been improperly refused. It may be remarked, the other remittances have also reached their destination.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Lieutenant J. W. HARRIS, *Disbursing Agent, Seminoles, Fort King, Florida.*

FORT KING, Florida, July 20, 1835.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of the 9th and 23d of May.

Enclosed with this are Joel Yancey's receipts for \$184, being amount of pay due from 1st June to 16th July, inclusive, forwarded in blank receipt agreeably to your directions.

My quarterly returns will be covered by the next mail. They have been delayed chiefly through inability to sit at my table. Your earliest advices are again respectfully solicited concerning sundry suggestions made in the report of General Thompson, &c., of the 24th, and in my letter of the 29th of April last.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOSEPH W. HARRIS, *Lieutenant, Disbursing Agent, Florida Indians.*

Brigadier General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General, &c.*

SEMINOLE AGENCY, July 20, 1835.

SIR: On the 3d ultimo I addressed you on the subject of the frocks to be furnished to the Seminole Indians under the 3d article of the treaty of Payne's Landing, entered into between the United States and the Seminole Indians in 1832.

If the transportation of these people to their new home is to be by water, as I trust it will, the port of New York should be visited by the disbursing agent for the purpose of obtaining transports, where they can be more readily obtained, and on more favorable terms, than at any other point. Should this be determined on, I submit to you whether it would not be best to contract in that city for the requisite number of frocks. Should you agree with me in opinion that a better contract can be obtained in New York than in the city of New Orleans, specimen frocks can, under your instructions, be sent to Washington or New York, and the contract filled in time for the frocks to be shipped by the transports from the city of New York.

Respectfully, &c.,

WILEY THOMPSON.

General GEORGE GIBSON.

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, July 22, 1835.*

SIR: I have to-day received yours of the 19th ultimo. Colonel Yancey is right in regard to allowances having been made to assistant agents for travelling expenses from their places of residence to their posts. But the rule is now established, as a reference to the circular of the 28th February last, of which you have been sent a copy, will show, "that the pay of no agent will commence till he reports for duty to his immediate superintendent."

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Supt. of Removal of Seminoles, Seminole Agency, Florida.*

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *August 1, 1835.*

SIR: I herewith enclose to you statements of agents and others employed in the removal and subsistence of the Florida Indians in the first two quarters of the present year.

Do me the favor to send me a supply of blank forms for these quarterly returns.

In the operation of appraising and selling the cattle belonging to the Seminoles, it will be necessary to select some point or points convenient for an assemblage of the white settlers who may wish to purchase. I am much at a loss in making the selection. Should the sales be made at this post, or any point within the Indian boundary, a host of speculators would thereby be brought into the nation, many of whom, it is to be feared, would throw embarrassments in our way by tampering with these people. It is a fact, notorious here, that too large a portion of the population bordering upon these Indians are so disposed, and that I am in bad odor with them because I have been able (thank heaven!) to restrain, to some considerable extent, their swindling practices upon the Indians by keeping the former without and the latter within the Indian boundary.

Alachua county lies adjoining the northern boundary of the Indian reservation, which, with the next adjoining county, contains a considerable population. The village of Micoanopa is in Alachua county, twenty-six miles from this post and about seventeen from the Indian line. I therefore suggest Micoanopa, or some convenient point between that and the line, as one place of sale. Some place in the neighborhood of Pilatka, on the St. John's river, might be selected. Another point favorable to the object may be selected on the St. John's river, east of the reservation.

Your advice and instructions are respectfully solicited.

Respectfully, &c.,

WILEY THOMPSON.

General GEORGE GIBSON.

(Letter from Joseph W. Harris, disbursing agent, Florida Indians, to Brigadier General George Gibson, dated Seminole Agency, August 3, 1835, see antecedent No. 638.)

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *August 13, 1835.*

SIR: Since I have been here I have not troubled you with any communication, knowing that the various and ramified duties of your office would sufficiently occupy your attention in corresponding with the principal Indian agents, exclusive of those in subordinate capacities, among which I am here. But seeing that in my commission of the 2d of March last as an assistant agent in the removal of the Seminole Indians, (west,) reference is made to a provision in the printed instructions transmitted to me then relative to what compensation I should be entitled to in going west with a detachment of Indians, I have concluded, as it was alluded to in my commission, that it was contemplated by you that I was to go, as a part of my duty as assistant agent. Under that impression, I applied to General Thompson, the special agent, for advice and instructions, and he preferred my applying to you, which I do now, that I may know explicitly when the time of starting shall arrive, and even before then, whether it is your pleasure and expectation that I am to go; and knowing that you are the *dernier resort* in case of any ambiguity, I make this appeal to you for your decision; and having had a daughter married spring before last who has, with her husband, settled in Boonville, on Missouri river, I could go by and see her on my way home. Please to send me your decision as soon as convenient after the reception of this.

I am, sir, with sentiments of great respect, your friend and obedient servant,

JOEL YANCEY.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War, Washington City.*

P. S.—As the removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi is the object the government has in view, and as I am commissioned as an assistant agent in that service, I conclude that my services as an auxiliary would not cease previous to their arrival west of the Mississippi river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOEL YANCEY.

ST. AUGUSTINE, *August 24, 1835.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to request your attention to the subject of a communication, made to the Secretary of War by me last spring, in favor of a Mr. Winslet for services, &c., rendered as interpreter to the troops stationed at Tampa Bay and its vicinity, which I learned was referred from the War Department to the department under your control. Mr. Winslet has long been an active and faithful friend to the cause of emigration, and in his present character of interpreter, &c., at Tampa Bay, has rendered important services, and been at very great expense, as will appear by reference to a letter addressed to me by Major Zantzinger, which accompanied my communication to the Secretary of War. Your attention to this subject will be an act of justice to a faithful agent of the government, and will be acknowledged by me. In haste.

I remain, general, with high respect and esteem, your friend,

D. L. CLINCH, *B. B., &c.*

General GEORGE GIBSON.

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, August 26, 1835.*

SIR: I have just received yours of the 1st instant, and hasten to reply to it that, so far as the subject of which it treats is connected with the removal of the Florida Indians, it may be disposed of speedily.

In my letter of the 3d of April ultimo you will find full directions as to the mode of procedure in the sale of cattle; and I refer you to that letter, by which I wish you particularly to be governed, except that it will not be necessary to brand the cattle, inasmuch as those frauds which that was intended to prevent cannot be practiced if all the Indians remove at once.

You recommend several points at which sales should be made. I have no objection to your pursuing the course indicated. In fine, I leave to your discretion every part of the business not necessarily affecting my instructions above referred to, for I feel confident you will exercise it for the benefit of the Indians.

Assistant Agent Yancey has been pointed out as the person to perform this duty. It will, I believe, require at least one other person, and you are authorized to employ such person at four dollars a day in full of all expenses. But you will, before the agents undertake the duty, see that they comprehend properly the mode of its performance, that they may be able to furnish you such information as is demanded by the instructions to be embraced in the "statement of cattle."

A copy of the "statement" will be furnished to me as soon as it is made.

Lieutenant Harris recommends that the "hogs" belonging to the Indians should be considered as cattle, and valued and sold accordingly; this cannot be done. He also recommends that the ponies should be packed into Tampa Bay just before embarking, and there sold at public sale, after valuation by the appraising agent. I would approve of this course in preference to their being driven around by land; but it must not be understood that the United States will furnish other ponies in lieu of them west of the Mississippi, or, as in the case with their obligations with regard to cattle, that they will pay the Indians the difference between the valuation and the sale. But I should desire, in case the plan of packing them in and selling them would answer, that every facility be given by the agents by way of securing to the Indians the full value of their ponies. You will consider this maturely, and report to me upon it without delay.

I will advert to the postscript of your letter of 27th April last. The letter was replied to, but you recommended in the postscript, evidently in connexion with the former part of the letter, that an assistant agent of *sober, steady habits*, should be employed to aid in the removal in case it is procrastinated, in accordance with the joint report made by General Clinch, yourself, and Lieutenant Harris. I am directed to say that if the present assistant agent is incompetent, he will be suspended by you, and if the grounds of the suspension be approved, he will be discharged. But I cannot conceal the desire, that if with proper admonition he may be able to perform his duty, you should consent to his continuance in service. I do not apprehend any difficulty in supplying competent assistants; they will without doubt be obtained from the military service, as contemplated by the instructions you have already received. If it can be done, the agents shall consist of officers and non-commissioned officers selected under the direction of General Clinch from his command; of this you will be duly informed.

I have consulted the Secretary of War in regard to the Indian frocks, and have recommended the procuring them at the north. You will, agreeably to the intimation in your letters of the 3d June and 20th July, have specimens made, say three sizes for males and females each. And that there may be the least practicable delay, you can ship them to Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New York, according as the first opportunity may serve, addressed to the quartermaster of the United States army at either place. You will at the same time advise me of the shipment, and write by mail to the officer to whom the frocks are sent, stating to him that I will instruct him further in relation to them.

Lieutenant Harris's going to New York is approved. Instructions in relation to his duties will be forwarded to him there, of which you shall have copies.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Gen. WILEY THOMPSON, *Superintendent of Seminole Removal, Fort King, Florida.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, August 27, 1835.*

SIR: I have just received yours of the 3d instant. Your going to New York is entirely approved. But I have been unable until now to instruct you on the subject of the Seminole removal. The Secretary of War has only returned to the city within a few days; and the press of other matter has hitherto precluded action upon many of the propositions contained in the joint report of Generals Clinch, Thompson, and yourself. You will find enclosed a copy of a letter of yesterday's date to General Thompson; it will inform you upon some of the matters connected with your duties. As soon as you can do so, you will report to me the result of your inquiries in the port of New York for transportation. Shortly after that reaches me, you shall receive definite instructions in regard thereto. Whatever engagements it may be thought proper to make must, of course, be based upon the prospects of the removal; and it is hoped that you have an understanding with the superintendent by which you may be enabled, through the most accurate information to be conveyed to you, to run as little risk as possible of the expenditure of money unnecessarily. I am willing, however, even with no additional assurances beyond those you have received from your own observation and experience, that you should proceed with the business on hand.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Lieut. JOS. W. HARRIS, *Disbursing Agent, Seminoles, New York City.*

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *August 29, 1835.*

SIR: I herewith submit to you a general plan of operations for the removal of the Seminole Indians. You will perceive that I have, in the adoption of this plan, been compelled to predicate my estimates upon conjecture. The impossibility of obtaining a census of the nation, added to the continued obstinate

disaffection of some of the principal chiefs and their followers, forms a prolific source of perplexity and embarrassment.

I have resorted to all practicable means of information to ascertain, with a probable approach to precision, the actual number of the whole Seminole people; and I am induced to believe that it but very little exceeds three thousand. Upon the voluntary assent of all the chiefs a successful and correct valuation and sale of the Indian cattle mainly depends. Should a portion of the chiefs, or any one of them, persist in their refusal to surrender their cattle, loss to the Indians or to the United States will inevitably accrue, as the disaffected chiefs with their followers must be assembled at the point of the bayonet. In that case, it will, perhaps, be impossible to identify their cattle, as it will be necessary, after taking custody of them, to keep them closely guarded until they reach their new home. The importance of cutting off all intercourse, as far as practicable, between the whites and the Indians, forbids the selection of any point within the Indian limits for the exposition of the cattle for sale. I have therefore concluded to select two points on the Indian border, at which, on given days, cattle will be received from such Indians and Indian negroes as may voluntarily surrender them there, and cause them to be immediately appraised, branded, and sold, of which sale ample previous notice shall be given; and rely upon taking advantage of circumstances to accomplish the appraisement and sale of the cattle belonging to the disaffected. If some plan could be devised and executed, by which the Indian ponies could be disposed of here instead of sending them overland to Arkansas, it would relieve the government from considerable trouble and expense now, and much perplexity in future, as there can be but little doubt that during a transportation by land many of the ponies would die or be lost, and the balance reach the new country broken down, which would produce great dissatisfaction among the Indians, and would lay the foundation of numerous claims for indemnity. In my letter of the 20th ultimo, addressed to you, I suggested the expediency of a contract being made in New York for a supply of Indian frocks under the 3d article of the treaty of Payne's Landing, provided the disbursing agent should visit that post for the purpose of obtaining transports. As Lieutenant Harris will visit New York for the purpose of procuring six transports, I venture to recommend that he be instructed to contract, in that city, for the requisite number of frocks, and ship them on board the transports which he may obtain. The material and the labor of making it into frocks can be obtained in New York on terms more favorable to the government than in New Orleans. Besides, there is no homespun here of the requisite quality out of which to make specimen frocks, and it is a considerable distance from this post to where they can be obtained. On the 3d of June last I addressed to you an inquiry as to the propriety of furnishing to the Seminole females wrappers and petticoats, the form of dress usually worn by them, instead of the frock, (which is exclusively worn by the males,) as provided for by the treaty, to which I have not received an answer. These considerations have induced me to suggest the arrangement, as above described, and I have furnished Lieutenant Harris with an Indian frock to be exhibited as a sample of the form. Lieutenant Harris can select the requisite quality. Should you disapprove of this suggestion, do me the favor to apprise me immediately, and tell me whether any, and if any, what number of female frocks shall be made. I am decidedly of the opinion that individuals detailed from the army as conductors, assistant conductors, laborers, &c., would be most effective and economical, they having had more experience than citizens. Besides, judging from my knowledge of the white population in this section of country, I do not think a sufficient number of competent persons could be obtained here to fill those stations. The present temper of many of these Indians, added to the restless, irritable, and fiery temperament which characterize the Seminoles generally, suggests the propriety of a sufficient guard on board of each transport to enforce subordination and maintain a proper police. I shall soon greatly need the aid of some efficient man as assistant special agent; my recommendation of Mr. David M. Sheffield is already before you, whom I beg you will consider in nomination by me for that appointment. The names of the interpreters and all others to be employed shall in due time be reported to you.

I think Lieutenant Harris will need the aid of an assistant in the performance of the arduous duties devolving upon him. As the appraisement and sale of the Indian cattle is to be a forced business, I submit to you the importance of associating some intelligent active man with Colonel Yancey in the performance of that duty.

I submit herewith copies of my letters of the 28th instant—one addressed to General Clinch, one to the governor of the Territory, and one to Lieutenant Harris. You will perceive from my letter to Lieutenant Harris that I have confided much to his experience, judgment, and discretion—a confidence which, I am sure, you will not consider misplaced.

Lieutenant Harris will visit Washington on his way to the north, to whom I beg leave to refer you for such explanations as you may desire, and for general information relative to the existing state of affairs here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON, *Superintendent of Removal.*

General G. GIBSON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 29, 1835.

SIR: Since my return to the department your letter of the 18th of June has been laid before me.

It is not necessary for me to enter into much detail on the subject presented by you. I understand from Mr. Harris that he communicated to you the President's views on the subject of the chiefs whom you declined to recognise in all questions connected with the removal of the Seminoles. I understand that the President deemed this course an incorrect one; and it seems to me obviously liable to strong objections. We do not assume the right of determining who shall be the chiefs in the various Indian tribes; this is a matter of internal police which must necessarily be left to themselves. And if, when we have a grave matter for adjustment with one of the tribes, we undertake to say it shall be determined by a particular class of individuals, we certainly should render ourselves obnoxious to censure. It appears to me the proper course upon important questions is to treat directly with the tribe itself; and if they depute their chiefs, or any other individual to act for them, we must either recognize such authority or abandon the object in view.

I do not doubt the correctness of your motives; I have every confidence in your faithful and zealous

execution of your duties; and I have every reason to be satisfied with your general course, and with the results that are in prospect. I do not see that this difficult and delicate affair connected with the removal of the Seminole Indians, particularly in the state of mind evinced by them, could have been managed with more prudence and judgment than it has been done by General Clinch and yourself.

Respectfully, &c.,

LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Superintendent of Seminole Removal, Seminole Agency, Florida.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, September 2, 1835.*

SIR: In consequence of the important character of a letter addressed to you from this office, under date of the 26th ultimo, a copy thereof is herewith enclosed.

Address this office as heretofore.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. H. HOOK, *United States Army, Acting Commissary of Subsistence.*

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Sup. of Removal of Seminoles, Fort King, Florida.*

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *September 3, 1835.*

SIR: I herewith enclose for your information a copy of the "general plan of operations" which I have adopted for the removal of the Seminole Indians to Rock Row, on White river.

The disaffection of several of the principal chiefs of this tribe, with their immediate dependents, renders it utterly impossible to obtain a correct census of the tribe. I have assumed that the round number of three thousand embraces all of every description. This assumption is based upon the best attainable data, and yet the estimate is involved in much uncertainty, as indeed the successful progress of the whole enterprise is.

I will promptly apprise you of the progress of my operations, and of any changes that circumstances may render indispensable or unavoidable.

Respectfully, &c.,

WILEY THOMPSON, *Superintendent of Seminole Removal.*

Captain J. BROWN.

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, September 3, 1835.*

SIR: The Secretary of War has received a letter from Assistant Agent Yancey, who is desirous of going west with the emigration. If the original plan of removing one-third at a time had been acted upon, it might be very proper for him to remain behind; but his services will not be wanted in Florida after the emigration starts, and therefore the Secretary is willing that he shall accompany it to the west of the Mississippi.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. H. HOOK, *United States Army, Acting Commissary of Subsistence.*

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Sup. of Removal of Seminoles, Fort King, Florida.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, September 8, 1835.*

SIR: Agreeably to an intimation already given you, application has been made to the Secretary of War for a detail of officers and non-commissioned officers to act temporarily as agents in the Seminole removal. Instructions have issued from the office of the adjutant general to General Clinch to detail from his command "four officers and six non-commissioned officers or privates, provided this number can be detailed without injury to the service." They will act under the direction of General Thompson and yourself, according to circumstances.

You were addressed at New York from this office on the 27th ultimo. Enclosed is a copy of a letter of the 3d instant to General Thompson.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. H. HOOK, *United States Army, Acting Commissary of Subsistence.*

Lieutenant JOSEPH W. HARRIS, *Disbursing Agent, Seminoles, Fort King, Florida.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, September 8, 1835.*

SIR: There will be a detail at a suitable time, to be indicated by you, from the command of General Clinch, of four officers and six non-commissioned officers, "provided this number can be detailed without injury to the service." They will act as temporary assistants in the Seminole removal under the direction of yourself and Lieutenant Harris, according to circumstances.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. H. HOOK, *United States Army, Acting Commissary of Subsistence.*

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Sup. of Removal of Seminoles, Fort King, Florida.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, September 10, 1835.*

SIR: During the absence of the Secretary of War from this city your letter to the adjutant general in relation to the claim of Mr. Winslet for compensation as interpreter, with an enclosed letter to you from Major Zantinger on the same subject, was referred to this office. No decision could be made, as it had not been officially made known before his employment that Mr. Winslet's services were necessary until the Secretary's return; since which the first opportunity has been taken of calling his attention to it. The following is the decision which has been made known to the superintendent: That Mr. Winslet be allowed two dollars and a half a day for the period during which he has necessarily used a horse, and at the rate of forty dollars a month at other times. If his services should be demanded in future, the superintendent will employ him on the above-mentioned terms.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. H. HOOK, *United States Army, Acting Commissary of Subsistence.*

Brevet Brigadier General D. L. CLINCH, *United States Army, St. Augustine, Florida.*

N. B.—Since writing the foregoing, your letter to the commissary general of subsistence, dated 24th ultimo, has come to hand.

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, September 10, 1835.*

SIR: General Clinch has recommended that Mr. Winslet, employed by you as interpreter, be allowed compensation for his services. The Secretary of War has decided that whilst Mr. Winslet necessarily used a horse in performance of the duty, he be allowed two dollars and fifty cents a day, at other times at the rate of forty dollars a month.

If his services are needed, you are hereby authorized to continue him at the same rate of emolument. It will be proper, in your requisitions for his pay, to certify to the fact of his having used a horse whenever the higher pay is allowed.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. H. HOOK, *U. S. Army, Acting Commissary of Subsistence.*

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Superintendent Seminole Removal, Fort King, Florida.*

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *September 21, 1835.*

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of the 26th ultimo, relative to Indian ponies, I have the honor to report that the settlement on and about Tampa Bay, exclusive of the cantonment at what is called Tampa, does not consist of more than twenty or thirty families, as I am informed and believe, and a majority of them quite poor. This settlement is separated from the other settled parts of Florida by the Seminole country. The distance which intervenes between the Tampa settlement and the nearest civilized settlers is, perhaps, more than one hundred miles. I do not think that more than from twenty to thirty ponies could be sold at that point for anything like an equivalent.

I do not believe that the Indians could be induced to assent to the arrangement which you suggest. They might possibly be induced to consent to the experiment being made in a more thickly populated section of the Territory, especially if I could personally superintend such experiment to guard their interest. I have been laboring to induce the Indians to embrace every opportunity to sell their ponies, and during the past spring and summer somewhere about fifty were sold at very good prices.

I have had a thought of proposing to the Indians the plan of selling their ponies at the times and places when and where the cattle are to be sold. Public notice of the sale of the cattle could also embrace the ponies, and sales of the latter could be made privately or at auction, as the respective owners might prefer, and still a surplus will be on hand to be disposed of here or driven overland to Arkansas.

I do not know what disposition can be made of the hogs. The continued disaffection of many of the Indians presents, in the ponies, cattle, and hogs, a source of much anxiety and perplexity.

Respectfully, &c.,

WILEY THOMPSON.

General G. GIBSON.

P. S.—I herewith enclose a copy of my letter to Captain J. Brown.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *September 21, 1835.*

SIR: Your letter of the 26th ultimo has been received, and I advert separately to your reply to the postscript, to my letter of the 27th of April last. My recommendation, that an efficient man of *sober, steady habits* should be appointed to aid the special agent in the performance of the higher duties of his station, was made under the influence of my general impressions and deep conviction of the importance of those qualifications in public agents, especially when engaged in a service so arduous and delicate as this is. Candor, however, demands of me the admission that the reported and apparent habits of the assistant agent (now here) about that time were calculated, somewhat, to force that conviction more deeply into my mind. About the period referred to I admonished him in a respectful and friendly, but plain manner. He promptly corrected what was thought to be wrong, and his habits have ever since been, as far as I know, sober and steady. He is, I think, honest and faithful, and heartily disposed to afford me all possible aid in forwarding the views of the government. I have no intention or wish to suspend him; on the contrary, I should derive much satisfaction from being able to serve him, as I believe him to be an honest and needy man. He will be fully competent to the performance of the duty assigned to him, aided as he

will be in obedience to your instructions. I have hitherto considered Colonel Yancey an assistant agent, appointed in conformity to the 5th article of the treaty of 1832 with the Seminole Indians, for the purpose of valuing the cattle to be surrendered by them. The 4th paragraph under the head of "special agents," in the "regulations concerning the removal of the Indians," induced me; to suppose that the nomination of ordinary employees in removal of the Indians would be expected of me, hence my recommendation of Mr. D. M. Sheffield. If, however, it was intended that Colonel Yancey should fill the station for which I recommended Mr. Sheffield, I must frankly (with great reluctance) say that I do not think he will be of much service. I ought to have the aid of a ready writer, quick of apprehension, enterprising, and of business tact. The duty of thus expressing my opinion is the more unpleasant, because it is not natural to suppose that Colonel Yancey would be able duly to appreciate my motives.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON.

General G. GIBSON.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *September 21, 1835.*

SIR: Your letter of the 29th ultimo has been received, and I am gratified to learn that you approve of my general course in the performance of my official duties. In drawing up the joint report of General Clinch, Lieutenant Harris, and myself, addressed to the department, Mr. Harris used terms which, as I understand by the Acting Secretary's letter, induced the President to suppose that I had *deposed* five of the principal chiefs; the President disapproved of the deposition of the chiefs by a government agent. If I had *deposed* the chiefs, I should have been in error. Mr. Harris has since informed me that he did not intend to convey the idea which was entertained by the President. In the hurry of the moment the phraseology of the sentence was overlooked. My declaration on the occasion was simply that I should no longer consider the disaffected as chiefs forming a part of the national council for the adjustment of questions connected with emigration; but that I should in future consider those chiefs who acknowledge the validity of the treaties as representing the whole nation in the adjustment of such question; and I have done so because it appeared to me to be absurd to submit questions in contemplation of the emigration to those who had directly negated the main question. Not long since the route to be pursued in the removal became the subject of discussion between myself and the friendly chiefs, and I had considerable difficulty in obtaining their unconditional consent to the adoption of the water route. In this, however, I finally succeeded. If the question had been submitted to the chiefs generally, I have no idea that the same conclusion would have been arrived at. The question as to the route involves the main question which regards the removal; the main question has been negated by the disaffected; they would therefore have objected to the water route, especially as the friendly chiefs were disposed to do so, which would have confirmed the latter in their opposition. I was of opinion that such questions ought to be submitted alone to the friendly chiefs, as it is determined that the treaty shall be carried into effect *in disregard* of the objections of the disaffected chiefs. If I am wrong in this view of the subject, I desire to be put right. I have not attempted to depose any chief, nor have I interfered in the internal concerns of these people further than is expressed above. A large portion of these Indians are in a very destitute condition. If the stipulations of the treaty may, in your judgment, be so far departed from, I would recommend that the blankets and frocks, to be furnished in compliance with the treaty, be delivered to the Indians when safe on board the transports. This would afford them much relief, without which, I fear, many will suffer much. I was instructed by you during the last fall to inform these Indians that the next annuity would be paid them in their new country. The friendly chiefs say their people are in a suffering condition, and they ask as a favor that the next annuity be paid before the removal commences, to enable them to supply themselves with clothing. It has occurred to me that it may have a good effect to say to them (were I authorized to do so) that the annuity shall be paid to them at the general rendezvous on Tampa Bay. The traders can be induced to furnish goods there, and many Indians now disaffected or indifferent might thereby be lured to that point. I have always been entirely opposed to any and every thing having a semblance of bribery; but my observations upon the state of things here have brought me, through mature reflections, to the conclusion that a small sum of money, judiciously used here, would serve the cause of humanity and consult economy. Several of the principal chiefs obstinately persist in their disaffection; three of these are influential, each having a considerable number of adherents. If these could be induced to yield, I think our operations would then be harmonious. There is also a very influential negro in the nation, who loves money, I believe, as well as any person I ever saw; I allude to Abraham, whose name is known at the department. This man accompanied the Seminole delegation to the west as interpreter. He has (in my possession) Major Phagan's certificate that he is entitled for his service to two hundred and eighty some dollars, for which Major Phagan, on the presentation of Abraham's receipt at the department, received credit. Abraham says he never gave a receipt; that he has been imposed upon; and he is consequently more indifferent upon the subject of emigration than I think he would otherwise have been. I have little doubt that a few hundred dollars would make him zealous and active. Should the course suggested be considered admissible, I would advise that no money be paid but on the production of the effect desired. The production of the desired effect would, in my estimation, justify the means proposed to be used, as thereby loss to the Indians of ponies, cattle, and hogs, and perhaps bloodshed, would be prevented, and a consequent and corresponding saving of expense to the government.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON.

Gen. GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence, &c.*

SMITHVILLE, *North Carolina, September 29, 1835.*

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that I left the Seminole agency on the 4th instant. That on my journey to Charleston I was attacked with the common bilious fever of the country; that at Charleston I was detained with this ten days, when, considering myself well enough, I embarked in the steam-packet

for Norfolk, and left sick at this place four days since. My fever has abated, and if opportunity offers I hope to be in Washington in seven to ten days at furthest. Am too weak at present to proceed by land. I write this chiefly to advise the department that should it consider the delay too great they may appoint my successor.

Enclosed with this I have the honor to cover a plan of operations in detail for the removal and subsistence of Florida Indians, submitted by myself to the special agent, General Thompson; also estimate of subsistence based upon said plan, together with letters of advice. This document contains pretty much all my present ideas upon the subject, including my own duties, manner of getting up and closing contracts, &c.

In the hands of General Thompson, at the agency, are all vouchers of disbursements on file; file of official letters received; statement of moneys due United States, and where located; as also subsistence received, issued, and on hand. These will, together with such advices as General Thompson can readily give, place a beginner about as much at home in the business as I am.

I also forward by this mail an Indian hunting shirt, as a pattern for those called for by the treaty. I concur with General Thompson in thinking it would be economy to have them made up in New York; also, that *warriors' hunting shirts* are not adapted to *females*; they require the *petticoat and wrapper*. The former commencing at the waist and covering the feet; the latter of simple cloak fashion, without a cape, to extend halfway below the knees. The latter I would recommend should be estimated for in cloth, and given to the squaws to be made up by themselves. As these Indians are removing to a colder climate, and as a great many of them are almost, and many quite naked, it would be humanity to give them a home-spun of mixed cotton and woollen, the more flashy colors the more pleasing to the Indian. I consider the population, including negroes, not to exceed 3,000, of which, I should say, 1,600 are females.

The special agent has repeatedly applied for an assistant. I think the welfare of the service requires he should have one of his own selection.

Accept, sir, my best wishes, &c.,

JOSEPH W. HARRIS, *Lieutenant, Disbursing Agent of Florida Indians.*

Brigadier General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General, &c.*

St. AUGUSTINE, October 5, 1835.

SIR: Active operations connected with the removal of the Seminole Indians will soon commence, and I desire the aid of your services as an interpreter, in return for which I can only offer to you the highest rate of compensation that the regulations of the Department of War will allow. I have heretofore informed you what the prescribed allowance is; and satisfied as I am that your services in that station are requisite, and will be of importance in the accomplishment of the enterprise, I tender to you that appointment at the rate of allowance suggested. If you accept, you will report to me at the Seminole agency for duty on the first day of the ensuing month, or as soon thereafter as, possible, to accompany me through the Seminole nation for the purpose of exploring the route by which the Indians, who are to assemble at the agency, will pass to the general rendezvous on Tampa Bay, and to select points for encampment on the route. Your compensation will commence from the date of your report of yourself for duty. Should you decline, you are requested to inform me without delay.

Respectfully, your humble servant,

WILEY THOMPSON.

MR. STEPHEN RICHARDS.

St. MARY'S, Georgia, October 10, 1835.

SIR: In pursuance of instructions from the commissary general of subsistence, I have this day made arrangements to ship on board the schooner Maria, Captain Olmstead master, of and bound to New York from this port, a small box addressed to you, containing samples of Indian dresses, to be held by you, subject to the order of the commissary general of subsistence.

Very respectfully, your humble servant,

WILEY THOMPSON, *Superintendent Seminole Removal.*

The QUARTERMASTER of the United States Army, at New York.

St. MARY'S, October 10, 1835.

SIR: I furnished Lieutenant J. W. Harris (as I heretofore informed you) with a ready-made Indian frock, which he will take with him to Washington. In compliance with your instructions of the 26th of August last, I have this day deposited with Doctor Henry Holland, health officer of this post, a small box, directed to "the Quartermaster of the United States army," at New York, containing two Indian frocks and three Indian petticoats and wrappers, to be shipped on board the schooner Maria, Captain Olmstead master, of and for New York. She is expected to sail on the day after to-morrow. These frocks, petticoats, and wrappers, with the frock in the possession of Lieutenant Harris, give the three sizes, in accordance with your instructions. It was impossible to obtain good material, and the necessity of furnishing the samples "with the least practicable delay" put it out of my power to have the work executed in as good style as it would otherwise have been, and ought to be done. The frocks, petticoats, and wrappers, therefore, show the form of fashion, and order of trimming *only*. Permit me to suggest that the material to be used should be of a texture calculated to protect these Indians from the cold of a higher latitude than they have been accustomed to. I herewith enclose to you a copy of my letter to the quartermaster of the United States army at New York; also a copy of my letter to Mr. Stephen Richards, whose services as interpreter are indispensable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON, *Superintendent Seminole Removal.*

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General, &c.*

WASHINGTON CITY, October 12, 1835.

SIR: Permit me respectfully to call your attention to the following points connected with the removal of Florida Indians.

1st. The time fixed for assembling these Indians for removal is the 8th of January, 1836. It is necessary that prompt and efficient measures should be adopted to accomplish this object; among which are an increase of military force at Fort King, say from *two to four* companies; authority to the *special agent*, General Thompson, to draw at *discretion* upon General Clinch for officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, to serve as conductors, assistant conductors, and butchers; also, to require of the commanding officer at Fort Brooke (Tampa Bay) a party of soldiers to erect cattle pens, issuing house, &c., at general camp; to require troops to guard emigrants on board transports, at camp, and in assembling.

2d. The treaty of May 9, 1832, allows a hunting shirt to each warrior, woman, and child. The shirt will be of no service to the women; they require petticoats and wrappers.

3d. The special agent, General Thompson, indispensably requires the services of an assistant special agent. The appointment of David M. Sheffield would be agreeable to General Thompson; his address is Windham, Connecticut; presence at agency needed forthwith.

Also, as connected with the Indian bureau, arrearages are due to General Thompson for services as Indian agent proper for the last quarter of 1834, and for expenses, &c., whilst on duty with Apalachicola Indians. Wages and expenses due to Roberts, his interpreter with said Indians. Nearly one year's salary to Cudjoe, a negro and regular interpreter at the Seminole agency. Wages and expenses for Winslett a white man, interpreter, &c., by sanction of the department, at Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay. These moneys are much needed by those to whom they are due, and I was expressly requested by General Thompson, upon my departure from Florida, to lay the matter directly before you.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOSEPH W. HARRIS, *Lieutenant, Disbursing Agent Florida Indians.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, &c.

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, October 14, 1835.*

SIR: You will find, in one of the letters despatched from this office to New York, directions in regard to the procuring transportation, which contemplated your reporting to me before entering into arrangements. I have since read attentively your detailed plan, together with one of a very similar character received from General Thompson, and approve of them, as exhibiting nothing inconsistent with the spirit of the general instructions of the 28th of February ultimo. I do not then consider it to be requisite that you should make any report and await instructions regarding the transportation. I have submitted to the Secretary the projects of contracting in New York for vessels: first, for a sufficient number to transport three thousand Indians at once; and, second, to transport from fifteen hundred to two thousand, calculating upon a second trip. He is rather inclined, taking into view the great uncertainty of the numbers, that the second mode be adopted, but leaves the matter to you; and you will be guided by your own views of expediency, formed as they must be after the most mature reflection, and likely to be modified or confirmed by what you may learn in New York. You will therefore, without delay, advertise for proposals to furnish vessels of a proper burden, and forward to this office a copy of the advertisement. The time at which the transports should be at the proper point of embarkation may be from the 15th to the 20th of January.

You will, besides advertising for transport vessels, invite proposals for a supply of frocks and blankets for the Seminoles. In accordance with your recommendation, there may be procured one-half hunting shirts, made after the pattern exhibited in this office, and one-half petticoats and wrappers, or for the latter cloth alone. The material may be, if you think it may be acceptable, as it certainly will be more comfortable to the Indians, a mixture of wool and cotton. The price for each garment must not exceed two dollars, that being the amount appropriated.

Of blankets there will be seven hundred pairs wanted, of the sizes and weights following:

300 pairs of 2½ points, weighing about 6 to 6½ pounds.

250 pairs of 3 points, weighing about 7½ to 8 pounds.

150 pairs of 4 points, weighing about 8½ to 9 pounds.

All of the kind called Mackinaw, and of the very best quality. Packing, inspection, and delivery to be included in the bids.

The above-mentioned articles will be paid for upon the reception here of the bills, certificates of inspection, &c., with your receipts; or, should it be necessary for you to leave New York before they can be procured, upon the receipts of Colonel Stanton, who will be requested to give his attention to the business.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Lieut. JOSEPH W. HARRIS, *Disbursing Agent for Seminoles, New York City.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, October 14, 1835.*

SIR: You have been recommended by General Wiley Thompson and Lieutenant J. W. Harris for the appointment of assistant agent in the removal of the Seminole Indians from Florida. You will consider this your appointment; and if you accept it, you will proceed without delay to report personally to General Thompson, at the agency in Florida, who will designate your duties. Your compensation will be four dollars a day, to commence on the day of your departure for the south, which you will please announce to me. Should you go west with the Indians, you will be allowed your actual expenses, and, returning to Florida, ten cents a mile for transportation.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Mr. D. M. SHEFFIELD, *Windham, Connecticut.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, October 15, 1835.*

SIR: Yours of the 29th of August, with a plan of operations, has been at hand some days; and as I daily awaited the arrival of Lieutenant Harris, I did not reply to it. He at length reached this city, having been detained on the way by an attack of illness; remained one day, and took his departure for the north, whither I have despatched the instructions, a copy of which is enclosed. You will perceive that, with regard to the number of Indians for which to procure transports, Lieutenant Harris has been left to act according to his own discretion; if for fifteen hundred or two thousand, then there will be a second trip, and I am inclined to believe it would be safer to get but sufficient transportation for two-thirds of the whole estimated number, as there may be disappointment in assembling them, notwithstanding all your exertions; and should you assemble them all promptly, the delay will be in some measure compensated by the reduced price at which transports may be obtained in consideration of traversing the Gulf twice instead of once.

I conceive you understand fully my views respecting the cattle, as detailed to you in a letter of 3d of April, and I believe you will be prepared to meet any contingency. I do not feel safe in anticipating every possible case of difficulty.

The ponies will, I fear, be a source of vexation, and I wish something could be done that would prevent the necessity for sending them west by land. I leave the matter with you to act upon as well as you can, under the original instructions and the letter of the 26th of August. But, as far as you can do so, you will not fail to impress the Indians with the belief that the United States will not be bound for any accidents on the way.

I have already replied to that part of your letter of the 20th of July, recommending that Lieutenant Harris should procure frocks for the Seminoles in New York. When that reply was written I believed Lieutenant Harris to be on his way northward; but it appears he did not leave Florida till much later than I was led to expect. What was written to you, therefore, is, as you are now aware, superseded by the instructions more recently given. Lieutenant Harris recommended the cloth to be issued to the females, to be made by them into petticoats and wrappers; this, it is presumed, he mentioned to you, and that it will meet your approbation. I have left it discretionary with him, and also to procure cloth of a mixture of cotton and wool.

Lieutenant Harris has also been instructed to procure blankets in New York. Eight hundred and fifty pairs are now stored at Fort Gibson, and seven hundred and fifty pairs more will be forwarded as soon as the proper steps of advertising, &c., are gone through with. These last and the frocks can be distributed at Rock Row.

You have been apprised that a detail of officers and soldiers might be had upon your requisition on General Clinch. It is possible instructions may be obtained for a more extensive detail. And a guard will, I am under the impression, be allowed to accompany the transports. You shall speedily be informed.

In accordance with your recommendation, to which Lieutenant Harris, when here, added his, Mr. David M. Sheffield has been appointed your assistant agent, and directed to report to you. He has been addressed at Windham, Connecticut, and at Tallahassee. As you recommend the association of some active and intelligent man with Mr. Yancey in the valuation and sale of cattle, might not Mr. Sheffield be thus employed?

The details laid down by you and Lieutenant Harris agree substantially with each other, and accord with the views I have entertained, and mainly with the instructions heretofore given. He has, it appears, submitted his to you. The time of assemblage, &c., may be according to your notion of expediency. My letter to Lieutenant Harris fixes the time for the transports to be at Tampa Bay from the 15th to the 20th of January.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Supt. Removal of Seminoles, Seminole Agency, Florida.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, October 15, 1835.*

SIR: Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter just addressed to General Thompson.

It is proper to say to you that, if no further directions are given to you, you will have the blankets and frocks shipped to New Orleans, care of Lieutenant Drane, and marked, besides, "Captain Jacob Brown, mouth of White river."

The Secretary of War is willing you should engage a physician in New York, on the terms verbally stated by you to me when here, to wit: He will proceed in one of the transports, and be allowed only his actual expenses in travelling to the Seminole agency; his pay, according to previous instructions, to commence when he is put on duty in the active operations.

On reflection, I am of opinion it will be proper to purchase a portion of the provisions that may be wanted on the Gulf passage and up the Mississippi to Rock Row, at New York; and having again examined your estimate, approve the quantities therein stated, to wit: 200 barrels of pork, 100 barrels of flour, 2,000 bushels of corn, 60 bushels of salt.

This contemplates, you will perceive, by reference to your estimate, the use of the Seminole beef cattle, as suggested by you, and you are left to seek at New Orleans as much more as the emigration may require; whilst, should anything occur to disappoint the anticipations formed as to the number of emigrants, little or no loss will take place.

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Lieutenant J. W. HARRIS, *Disbursing Agent for Seminoles, New York City.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *October 16, 1835.*

SIR: Lieutenant Harris has addressed me a letter on certain subjects connected with the removal of the Seminole Indians. These are:

First. That certain assistance should be furnished to you by the military department. The adjutant general will write to General Clinch requesting him, as far as circumstances will permit, to comply with your requisitions on this point.

Second. That wrappers should be substituted for hunting shirts for the Seminole women. This Lieutenant Harris has been authorized to do, and to make the necessary arrangements.

Third. That David M. Sheffield be selected to aid you in your duties. The commissary general has written to Mr. Sheffield, who is stated to be at Windham, Connecticut, authorizing him to report to you, in person, for this duty.

Fourth. The arrangement of certain pecuniary matters connected with your accounts, and the payment of persons at your agency.

On inquiring at the Indian bureau, I find that you have already been written to on these matters, as some explanations were necessary; and it is presumed, on the receipt of your letter, that these will be furnished and the funds may be remitted.

Respectfully, &c.,

LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Supt. of Seminole Removal, Seminole Agency, Florida.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, October 16, 1835.*

SIR: I enclose to you a copy of a letter written yesterday to Lieutenant Harris. It contains matters which it is important you should be acquainted with.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Supt. of Seminole Removal, Seminole Agency, Florida.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, October 18, 1835.*

SIR: I have just received yours of the 10th instant apprising me of your having shipped sample frocks to New York, and have instructed Lieutenant Harris to receive them and pay the freight.

The calling upon Mr. Richards for services as interpreter is approved.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Supt. of Seminole Removal, Seminole Agency, Florida.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, October 18, 1835.*

SIR: General Thompson has complied with my directions to him of the 26th of August, and shipped from New York a box of Indian frocks, &c., as samples of the size and kind required. The box is consigned to the quartermaster United States army, New York. You will pay the freight. It is probable you will receive the frocks in time to be of service in the procuring of those you are authorized to contract for; if not, you need not wait their arrival. I send you a copy of General Thompson's letter.

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Lieutenant J. W. HARRIS, *Disbursing Agent, Seminole Indians, New York City.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, October 20, 1835.*

SIR: On the 5th of April last, in anticipation of a removal of the Seminoles from Florida, instructions were addressed to you from this office, that you might be prepared for their reception at Rock Row. It subsequently happened that, by agreeing to defer the removal until January, 1836, the prospect of a general, instead of a partial, removal was attained.

The arrangements are such that all or a greater part of those Indians must remove at the appointed time. No further delay will be granted, and therefore a great degree of promptitude may fairly be calculated upon. It is estimated by the superintendent and disbursing agent that at least three thousand persons will emigrate; and the intention is to start from Tampa Bay about the 20th of January, and to reach Rock Row by the 10th or 15th of February, and immediately proceed for the Seminole country west.

As soon as you receive this letter it will be proper to advertise for proposals for both subsistence and transportation; and, as stated in the letter before referred to, you will advertise for the complete ration whilst the Indians are on the route, and for a year afterwards, making one contract or two, as you may think expedient. I refer you to the form of wagon-roll, and the circular transmitted to you heretofore.

As there will not, for some time, be an emigration of Cherokees, Lieutenant Van Horne can be spared from the Cherokee nation to take charge of the Seminoles, and at least to commence the business of issuing subsistence. I shall therefore instruct him to report to you at Little Rock, at such time as you may appoint between the 1st of January and the 1st of February next, when you will communicate to him all that may be required for the performance of his new duty. He should be at Rock Row some days before the arrival of the emigrants, and all the arrangements for transportation and subsistence properly made. When the emigrants arrive, they should be arranged as nearly as possible in accordance with the original muster-rolls, and marched westward, and subsisted in distinct parties. Those conductors that may be required to go through to the new country will do so, the remainder will be discharged or sent back by Lieutenant Harris or his assistant.

The expenses of the movement should not commence before the day of starting from Rock Row. This arrangement will perhaps be attended with some difficulty, because of the disappointments suffered by contractors heretofore, in the failure to remove off the Choctaws, Creeks, &c. But you may make the assurance of a removal so strong as, without doubt, to get those concerned to agree. Indeed, I should not object to your making a moderate allowance to the persons employed, if there should be no removal.

The accounts of expenditures for the active operations between Rock Row and the new country will be rendered by you. I am desirous that the business of the removal should be so conducted as to make

the whole matter perfectly intelligible here. The division of the emigrants into parties, with separate conductor, teams, &c., and the subsistence of those parties by separate requisitions entered on separate abstracts, the agreement of the issues with the rolls, the entering upon the rolls, the changes on the route, &c. All these things are to be carefully attended to, with every other precaution calculated to promote the public interest.

Lieutenant Van Horne will be prepared to subsist them for one year from the date of their arrival in their new country. The contractors will deliver, at two or three points most convenient for the Indians, at which cribs may be erected at the public expense. The issues will be made after the manner laid down in the instructions to Lieutenant Van Horne of the 14th January last; and his relations to you as Seminole disbursing agent will be those laid down in the letter to you of the 17th December, 1832.

You will communicate, from time to time, before the period of departure from Florida arrives, with the superintendent and disbursing agent. The latter you can also address at New Orleans, and those agents will inform you in due time of the number of the emigrants, the time at which they may be expected to reach New Orleans and Rock Row, and of any other matters calculated to influence you in your preparations.

Economy in the disbursements must characterize the whole procedure; therefore, not only should the expenses be made to commence the day the active operations from Rock Row begin, but those expenses should be merely adequate to the actual wants of the service. No agents will be hired except the return of those who accompany the Indians should make it necessary.

All payments of what character soever for expenditures on the route will be made on Lieutenant Van Horne's certificate to the supply, or to the performance of the service. No exception will be made to this rule, even where other agents draw provision checks on the contractor; for that officer will see that the rolls support such issues, and will certify the abstracts.

I have directed the purchase of blankets and frocks for the Seminoles at New York. It is believed they will reach Rock Row in time to be distributed there. Of the frocks there will be a full supply, giving one to each individual; but of the blankets but a partial supply, the remainder being already stored at Fort Gibson. These latter will be distributed as soon after the arrival of the Indians as possible. As soon as the purchase is completed, the articles will be shipped, *via* New Orleans, to your address at Rock Row. You shall be supplied with a bill of lading and invoice, and instructions will be given by which you will be guided in the distribution.

I refer you to my letter of the 5th April for the mode of procuring cattle for the Seminoles. It is there said that the statement of the cattle would be handed to you by Lieutenant Harris, a copy having first been transmitted to this office, upon which a remittance of money would be made to you.

You will forward an estimate, in detail, for the removal of three thousand Indians from Rock Row to the new Seminole country, and the funds shall be supplied.

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Captain JACOB BROWN, *Prin. Dis. Agent, Rem. Ind. Little Rock, A. T.*

NEW YORK, October 21, 1835.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your several letters of the 27th August, 3d and 8th September, and of the 1st, 14th, 15th, and 18th instant, together with the respective documents accompanying the same. Also to forward the Courier and Enquirer and the Times, containing my advertisements for proposals to furnish transportation, subsistence, and Indian goods.

I have only been waiting the accomplishment of sundry preliminary arrangements, to secure the successful fulfilment of my duties here, to address the department. How far my labors will be crowned with so happy a result is more than I can now divine; but I shall not conceal from you my apprehensions and embarrassment in the closing of the contracts for which I have invited bids. A disposition to extortion and to combination; the withdrawal of the lower in favor of the higher bids; and the rejection of contracts on the eve of signature, I learn from excellent authority and my own present observation, are the obstacles most likely to oppose me in the commercial world of this busy city. I advise you of this in prudence only, and with the hope that all things may go on smoothly. But that I may be prepared, at the worst, with suitable instructions from yourself to meet such a contingency; armed with discretionary power to proceed either at once, without loss of time, into the open market here, and charter or purchase, wherever I shall find the vessels, provisions and goods desired, or to transfer my market to New Orleans, would, I think, secure the service from the evil results likely to grow out of the machinations of crafty and avaricious men.

You will perceive, by reference to the newspapers forwarded, that I advertise for *fourteen hundred hunting shirts*, and for thirteen thousand yards of plaided woolseys, (the former to be made of the like kind of woolsey;) and this material, for comfort and economy, I believe will be found to answer our purposes. The 13,000 yards of woolsey is a liberal estimate for petticoats and wrappers. The box of patterns, shipped by General Thompson, has not yet arrived. Should they in season, I shall be able to estimate more correctly, and shall contract for the amount only required, be it more or less than that advertised for, keeping constantly in view the price authorized by the act of appropriation.

I have assumed eighteen hundred Indians as the number most favorable to the interests of service to make arrangements for the transportation of at one time. I am satisfied that I can make ready provision for the removal of an excess of that number, should there be a general and prompt assemblage of emigrants, and we ought to collect at least that number.

I have advertised for provisions, agreeably to your instructions of the 15th instant, excepting for corn, which is now held at \$1 12 per bushel, and is likely to rise. This and the balance of subsistence required may be got at New Orleans, and such portion as shall be needed at Tampa Bay, shipped there by some one of the St. Mark's traders, at a saving of from \$600 to \$1,000, probably.

The blankets, as described in your letter of the 14th, I have in vain searched for throughout the market. Good Mackinaw blankets, of the following patterns, are the best for sale, viz:

- 4 points, none to be had.
- 3½ do. weighing from 8½ to 9½ pounds.
- 3 do. do. 7½ to 8½ do.
- 2½ do. do. 5½ to 6, large.

Shall I receive such as these should those of the pattern given by you not be bid for?

In your letter of the 15th instant you have directed me to forward the "blankets and frocks, through Lieutenant Drane, to Captain J. Brown, mouth of White river." It was the advice of the superintendent, General Thompson, that, in consequence of the naked and comfortless state of a large portion of the Seminoles, their frocks, shirts, wrappers, and petticoats, and I do not know but what the blankets also, should be shipped on board of the transports at New York, to be distributed to the Indians immediately after embarkation at Tampa Bay; and this advice I think should be followed.

I have also the honor to ask whether, upon the accomplishment of my duties in this city, I shall proceed direct to New Orleans, to make arrangements, as recommended in my communication to General Thompson of the 23d of August last, a copy of which is with you, for supplying river transportation, &c.

Communications from the department will find me in this city until the 7th proximo; and should I proceed direct from this to New Orleans, at the latter place until the 1st of December. I should be at the Seminole agency at furthest by the 20th of December, and I hope to be there by the 15th of that month.

I have the honor, &c.,

JOSEPH W. HARRIS, *Lieutenant, Disbursing Agent Florida Indians*
 Brigadier General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General, &c.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, October 22, 1835.

SIR: Your letter of the 8th instant to the adjutant general has been laid before me.

I am well aware of the disagreeable nature of the duties intrusted to you, but I rely with confidence upon a faithful and judicious execution of them. It is very desirable to accomplish the object of removing the Seminole Indians without the application of actual force, and I cannot but hope that such will be the result. You will, of course, proceed to embark and remove those first who are willing to go, postponing any decisive course with relation to the refractory ones till the others have set out. My impression is, that they will then all peaceably follow. Should they not, however, do so, agreeably to those treaty stipulations and arrangements they have entered into with you, you will proceed to carry into effect your instructions. All proper remonstrances and representations, however, should be previously made. It is out of the question, under any circumstances, to leave a lawless banditti, as they would then be, if not removed, to form the association which you apprehend with the negroes, and involve the frontier in blood.

I have submitted to the President your proposition for the employment of a mounted military force; but there is, under existing circumstances, no authority for this measure. There is no appropriation authorizing it; nor can the case yet be brought within the constitutional power of the President to call into service an additional force for the defence of the country. A few days since, on the representations of Lieutenant Harris, two additional companies were placed at your disposal; and I have this day directed the adjutant general to put two more companies under your orders. This will give you a force, as I understand from the adjutant general, of fourteen companies, making an aggregate of seven hundred. This force, it appears to me, must be sufficient for all the purposes required.

The President is disposed to direct a revenue cutter to aid your operations, if one can be spared for that purpose. He will consult with the Secretary of the Treasury, and the result, if favorable, will be communicated to you.

Respectfully, &c.,

LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

Brevet Brigadier General D. L. CLINCH, *United States Army, Fort King, Florida.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, October 28, 1835.

SIR: I have just received your letter of the 21st ultimo. On the most mature consideration, I cannot agree to the suggestion you make on the subject of the payments of influential Indians, in order to procure their co-operation in the removal of their people. Were the question an open one, there are still no funds at the disposition of this department which could properly be applied to this object. But the policy is a doubtful one—probably worse; and in a moral point of view it is liable to strong objections. So far as any of the Indians are competent to aid you in the performance of those duties for which assistance must be employed, it is certainly proper to give them the preference. This is the uniform practice, and is confirmed by the principles of the ninth section of the act of June 30, 1834. Such a proceeding operates as an encouragement to the Indians to improve themselves, and to become qualified to instruct their tribes. If, therefore, in the business of removal you find any of the Seminole Indians sufficiently faithful and intelligent to be useful to you, and if their services are required agreeably to the instructions you have received, you are at liberty to employ them instead of white persons. But further than this I deem it improper to go. I trust that by proper representations you will be able to convince the Seminoles of the necessity of their faithfully executing the treaty they have formed, and for this purpose I have to request that no exertions may be spared. Should they, however, utterly decline compliance, the course indicated in my letter of October 22 to General Clinch must be pursued.

I see no objection to your recommendation that the annuities may be paid when the Indians are collected for embarkation. The original instructions left to yourself and Lieutenant Harris the determination of the time and place of payment; and he will be again written to on the subject.

In looking at the treaty I do not see that there is any authority for issuing the blankets and frocks before the Indians arrive in their new country. The disbursing agent will, however, have them ready, and they can be shown to the Indians, in order that they may be satisfied they will receive them agreeably to the assurances which have been given.

Your explanation respecting the interview held by you with the chiefs, and the course taken in relation to submitting to them the question of removal, appears to me to be satisfactory.

I have directed that a draft for the sum of \$15,400, payable to the Seminoles by the second article of the treaty of 1832, should be remitted to Lieutenant Harris. The draft will be upon New Orleans, where he will be able to procure the specie and take it with him, in order to make the payments stipulated by the treaty.

Respectfully, &c.,

LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

Gen. WILEY THOMPSON, *Sup. of Seminole Removal, Seminole Agency, Florida.*

P. S.—Major Phagan having filed here the proper receipt of Abraham for his pay as interpreter, and received credit for the amount, it would be unsafe and inconsistent with the rules of the department to set aside the receipt and pay the claim now presented.

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, October 31, 1835.*

SIR: Enclosed you will find a copy of a letter of instructions in relation to the Seminole removal, addressed from this office to Captain Brown on the 20th instant; and also a copy of a letter of this day addressed to Lieutenant Harris, at New York. You will find enclosed a copy of a letter this day addressed to Captain Brown.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Gen. WILEY THOMPSON, *Sup. of Seminole Removal, Seminole Agency, Florida.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, October 31, 1835.*

SIR: In the letter of instructions, dated the 20th instant, for the removal of the Seminoles after they reach Rock Row, you were informed that the distribution of blankets, &c., would be made at that place. This will not be so; it has been deemed expedient to order their distribution at Tampa Bay.

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Capt. JACOB BROWN, *Principal Distributing Agent, Little Rock, Arkansas Territory.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, October 31, 1835.*

SIR: Your letter of the 21st instant was not received until yesterday. The postmark of the envelope was not observed, but it is probable the delay took place from your keeping the communication on hand several days, on account of the importance of its topics and the necessity of carefully digesting them. The newspapers which you say you have forwarded have not come to hand. Please to forward other copies.

It is apprehended, on your part, that the attempt to make contracts for transportation, provisions, and goods, will lead to extortion and imposition; and you therefore wish to be empowered to go into the open market for the procuring of these articles. So far as regards the first two, there is no objection to your doing so; but the last must, in compliance with the conditions of the 13th section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs," approved 30th June, 1834, be purchased "upon proposals to be received, to be based on notices previously to be given."

The steps you propose to take with regard to the corn are approved. You state that you can find no such blankets as those described in mine of the 4th instant, but that the blankets you can procure are of $3\frac{1}{2}$, 3, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ points, there being no 4 points. On comparing the weights of these blankets, I find the difference to be considerable only in the $2\frac{1}{2}$ points, and those of $5\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 pounds weight, would, I suspect, be sufficiently heavy. You are therefore authorized to procure them of the sizes above named, and of the weights mentioned by you, to wit: $3\frac{1}{2}$ points, from $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds; 3 points, from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ pounds; $2\frac{1}{2}$ points, from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 pounds.

The letter of the 15th instant directed, in case no further instructions were given to you, to have the blankets and frocks transported to New Orleans for the purpose of being sent to the mouth of White river, as it was contemplated to have them distributed at Rock Row. But on reconsidering the matter, it would appear to be preferable that the distribution during the inclement season at which the removal will take place should be made in Florida. You will ship them on board one of the transports for Tampa Bay. Full instructions for the distribution shall be transmitted to General Thompson.

You will consider yourself fully authorized to procure what part of the transportation and provisions you may, upon a full view of the circumstances in which you are placed, and taking carefully into consideration the prospects of success at New Orleans, deem proper; and on leaving New York you will proceed direct to New Orleans, with the purpose there to complete the requisite preparations.

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Lieut. S. W. HARRIS, *Distributing Agent for Seminoles, New York City.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *October 31, 1835.*

SIR: Enclosed I transmit a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, by which you will perceive that the necessary instructions have been given to the commanding officer of Pensacola to direct one of the vessels under his command to co-operate with you, agreeably to your views and wishes. You will communicate with the officer who may command her.

It was found, on conversing with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Navy, that a vessel of a proper class could be furnished by the latter more conveniently than a revenue cutter could by the former.

Respectfully, &c.,

Brevet Brig. Gen. D. L. CLINCH, *U. S. A., Fort King, Florida.*

LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, November 2, 1835.*

SIR: Your letters of 21st September have been received two or three days. In respect to the ponies and hogs, you must act as well as you can under the powers already conferred upon you. I regret to think that a sale of them would result in a serious loss to the Indians; but you are already apprised that the United States cannot guarantee their appraised value, or, in fact, do more than facilitate the disposing of them, unless, as regards the ponies, the Indians choose to have them sent by land.

You are, I suppose, fully satisfied ere this on the score of an assistant agent. Mr. Sheffield has been appointed, and is, most probably, on his way south. It is gratifying to hear that the course of the other agent is such as now to meet your approbation.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Superintendent of Seminole Removal, Seminole Agency, Florida.*

TALLAHASSEE, *November 2, 1835.*

SIR: Your favor of the 14th October has come to hand, appointing me assistant agent in the removal of the Seminole Indians from Florida. I accept the appointment cheerfully, and am making arrangements to leave here for the agency as early as possible, which will be in the course of a few days. I will advise you of the time of my departure.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. SHEFFIELD.

GEORGE GIBSON, Esq.

NEW YORK, *November 2, 1835.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 31st ultimo by this morning's mail. I write in haste to urge that, if practicable, I may be advised by the return mail whether the *United States soldiers* are to accompany the Florida emigration as guards?

This is an *important consideration* with those who propose to *contract* for transportation, as well as at the *insurance offices*, and should be *definitely answered* before the contract is closed.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOSEPH W. HARRIS, *Lieutenant, Disbursing Agent Florida Indians.*

COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, *United States Army.*

CITY OF NEW YORK, *November 4, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your two letters of the 2d instant, and to return to you, enclosed with this, the accounts of Colonel Yancey and the letter from Mr. Rogers covered with one of them.

Colonel Yancey was last paid to include the 16th July. Wishing to bring his accounts within the regular quarter, I directed the next bills to be made out for services rendered for the balance of the third quarter. This entitled him to pay for seventy-six days, the one-half of which is thirty-eight days. Hereafter his accounts will be made out quarterly.

As for vouchers for drayage of corn, by referring to bill of purchase of that article you will see it was regularly charged as an *item* therein and paid for, which I considered the proper way of rendering the account, as it forms a portion of the disbursement actually made on account of subsistence. Should, upon further consideration, a separate voucher for drayage be required by you, it can be obtained by addressing a line to the merchant who furnished the corn at Baltimore.

I would respectfully suggest the propriety of my proceeding at once into the open market, on my arrival at New Orleans, and contracting for transportation and provisions there without the preliminaries of advertisement, &c. I shall be unable to leave this city, at best, until Saturday afternoon, the 7th instant.

Most respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH W. HARRIS, *Lieutenant, Disbursing Agent Florida Indians.*

COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, *United States Army.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, November 4, 1835.*

SIR: Your letter of the 2d instant is received, and, in reply, I have to state that the adjutant general has been instructed to order a detail—a non-commissioned officer and six or eight men—to accompany each transport, independent of conductors, &c.

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Lieutenant J. W. HARRIS, *Disbursing Agent Seminoles, New York.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, November 9, 1835.*

SIR: YOURS of the 4th and 6th instants are at hand. The latter covering estimate and accompanied by three patterns of cloth for Seminole frocks, &c.

With regard to procuring transportation and provisions at New York or New Orleans, it seems to me that my letter of the 31st October, the receipt of which you have not acknowledged, is quite satisfactory. You are, in fact, authorized to do as may seem most conducive to the public interest.

There is no objection to your taking from Messrs. Suydam and Jackson one hundred and twenty-five pairs of three points to make up the deficiency of two and a half point blankets.

Your estimate proposes two quantities of cloth for the wrappers and petticoats; the larger will overrun the stipulated price of two dollars if the cloth be of the best quality. But inasmuch as there will not be so many emigrants as the estimate for the frocks, &c., contemplated, there will be a sufficiency of money to meet the extra cost. You will, therefore, procure the cloth in accordance with the larger proposition.

The samples of domestics marked No. 2 and 3 will not answer.

The answer you have given to the inquiries whether compensation would be made for losses by the stranding of transports is agreeable to regulations.

The blankets and other goods will, as at first provided for, be shipped, *via* New Orleans, to Captain Brown at the mouth of White river. They cannot be distributed in Florida. Independently of other objections they will arrive too late.

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Lieutenant J. W. HARRIS, *Disbursing Agent Seminoles, New York City.*

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *November 10, 1835.*

SIR: Your letter of the 10th of September relative to the compensation of Mr. Winslet as interpreter, has been received, from which I perceive that he is considered as having been employed by me to aid in the emigration of these Indians. If such had been my understanding of the subject, I should certainly have reported the fact to the office of commissary general of subsistence promptly, as it would have been my duty to have done. I have, heretofore, considered him as interpreter to the military post at Tampa, employed for the express purpose of accompanying commands sent from that post to scour an extensive tract of wild country, for the purpose of preventing the Indians wandering beyond their boundary in that direction. The Secretary has, in his decision, perhaps very properly, connected his service with the emigration, as the service rendered by him necessarily tended directly to aid the emigration. Your instructions relative to the subject shall, as far as practicable, be strictly pursued; but I must apprise you that the post of Tampa, where Mr. Winslet is employed, is more than one hundred miles from my point of location, and that it will, therefore, be out of my power to certify to the fact of his having rendered services; the requisite certificate can, no doubt, be given by Major Zantlinger, to whose command Mr. Winslet has been and is subject. Permit me to suggest that to make Mr. Winslet's services as interpreter efficient, it was indispensable for him to keep a horse ready at a moment's warning to attend commands in their excursions, to restrain the Indians within their limits, which I am informed he has constantly done. What then shall be the rule by which to determine the portion of time for which he shall be allowed the highest rate of compensation?

Please afford me the aid of your instructions upon the subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON, *Superintendent of Seminole Removal.*

Major J. H. Hook, *Acting Commissary General of Subsistence.*

LITTLE ROCK, *November 12, 1835.*

SIR: The contractor for supplying the Seminole Indians in their new country, John G. Jouett, having left the country, and no probability of his returning, charged as he is with the crime of murder, his securities, Lorenzo N. Clark and L. C. Sadler, are willing to fulfil the contract, provided the receipts for the delivery of the rations can be given in their names, or that the fulfilment of the contract can be so secured to them as will enable them to get the pay from government without delay, for the deliveries made under the terms and stipulations of the contract.

I have informed them that a course satisfactory in that respect would be adopted, and have directed them to be prepared to fulfil the contract. I have, therefore, to request to be informed what course will be the most acceptable to the department, in relation to the delivery under this contract, by the sureties, so that no difficulties or disappointments may arise in their obtaining pay for furnishing subsistence.

From the circumstances above stated, it will be impossible for them to obtain a transfer of the contract.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

J. BROWN, *Capt. U. S. A., Principal Agent Indian Removal.*

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington, D. C.*

FORT KING, *November 13, 1835.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d ultimo. I consider it unnecessary to repeat what I have so fully expressed relative to the removal of the Indians. Your last communication will, however, cause me to change a part of my plan. It was my intention to let things remain quiet until the friendly Indians had assembled here, then to demand the murderers of Dalton, and if they were not promptly given up, to strike at a large body of the Miccasukey tribe, now assembled for the protection of the murderers, and headed by two or three of the *old red sticks*, and if possible take the

murderers and headmen; turn the first over to the civil authority, and keep the latter as hostages until we reach Tampa, and put them on board the transport. If we permit this body of unfriendly Indians, assembled with the avowed purpose of protecting a party of murderers, to remain where they are, it will, I fear, have a very bad effect on the minds of the timid and wavering. The first duty of a soldier, however, is to obey, and your orders and instructions shall be carried out as far as my humble abilities and the means placed at my disposal will enable me to do so.

I am, with very high respect, your most obedient,

D. L. CLINCH, *Brevet Brigadier General, U. S. A.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

CAMDEN, *Pennsylvania, November 13, 1835.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your letters of the 31st ultimo and of the 9th instant; also to enclose with this contracts and bonds for furnishing transports, and provisions and goods for Indians, together with the original bids and articles of agreement, with a physician to accompany the emigrants.

Your instructions relating to blankets have been complied with. In my estimate for woolseys I labored under an error but recently discovered. The wrapper is *not* the garment of cloak fashion described in one of my late letters to you, but the loose spencer spoken of in my last; and as this will enable the department both to answer the expectation of the Indians and to fall within the original appropriation of two dollars per garment, I have adopted the aggregate of the second paragraph of the estimate accompanying that letter for the amount to be contracted for. The patterns said to have been forwarded by General Thompson have not been heard from. I consequently caused patterns of three sizes of shirts to be made, of the quality both of the material, borders and trimmings, and of the fashion required; have sealed them, as also the pattern blankets and woolseys; and have left them, except the former, which are necessarily at present in the hands of the tailor, with Colonel Staunton, as the standards of inspection hereafter. I had much trouble in finding a suitable style of goods for the Indian garments, and that which I have chosen I think will be acceptable to them. It is infinitely better in quality than anything they ever had before, is bright and showy in its colors, is durable and comfortable. Their taste, too, has been consulted in the borders and trimmings. Having no patterns for the petticoats and wrappers, I have left the article in piece, to be made up by the females. It is to be regretted, I think, that their fine garments cannot be worn when they seem to be most needed—I mean in the cold season, whilst upon their journey. Many of these people, I have said before, are quite naked, and if the obstacles which are opposed to the distribution of the frocks and woolseys are *not* insurmountable, I would still urge the sending of them to Tampa Bay. It will not only contribute greatly to their comfort, but will produce, I think, a desirable effect upon the *conduct* of the *Indians*. I do not think the probable lateness of their arrival an objection. The goods should not be distributed until the emigrants are embarked, and after that time the issues may be speedily and correctly made upon the muster-roll. I do not even see objections to the distribution of the blankets. There will be quite enough of them for those who come in voluntarily; the others may wait for them. Should you still, however, determine to forward the goods direct, *via* New Orleans, to Rock Row, for distribution, I would urge that the contractors be advised thereof, and be allowed a more distant day for delivery. It is exceedingly difficult just now to find workmen in New York to make up the shirts in time. Should they be shipped for New Orleans by the 25th December they will be at Rock Row in time, I think; and the frank, friendly, and business-like manner in which this house has met all my calls upon them entitles them to every honest indulgence. The contract for provisions, seeing that they are to be delivered at Tampa Bay, at present rates of the provision market, is a very good one. I shall buy such as I may want hereafter in the open market at New Orleans.

The transports I have not obtained on such good terms as I had anticipated; yet, on mature consideration, I think them reasonable enough. Vessels of the class required are of much less length of hold and breadth of beam than I believed them to be. They are in considerable requisition; are obliged to be at large outlays; and the compensation agreed upon is not more than a fair equivalent for the service, even should all things go smoothly with the contractor. I have, since my last, further investigated the merits of the New Orleans and Mobile markets, and have found them rather unpromising. Two or three persons whose vessels are now in those ports, whose intention it is to winter them in the Gulf, and who, consequently, can afford to perform the service required upon as low terms as anybody, have made offers at the rate of \$10 and \$12 per head, generally proposing to carry double the number in one of these small craft than I have thought prudent to allow. One of them offered to carry 300 individuals in his little schooner, a craft capable, perhaps, of carrying 120, and thought he might possibly afford it at \$10 per head for that number. Upon the whole, considering the superior advantages accruing to service from the employment of one person or company over the divided interest of vessels chartered indiscriminately; having discouraging advices of the prospect of success at the south on better terms; and anticipating, if anything, a change for the worse, in consequence of the recent rise of the western rivers rendering the freight market more brisk; and finding a person who had associated with himself several responsible ship-owners, both desirous and capable of taking the contracts for subsistence as well as that for transportation, the latter on conditions partially of the terms concluded in the former; and thinking the opportunity of having the business performed in a business-like and satisfactory manner better than I would be likely to find elsewhere in the limited time at my disposal, I gave him the contract.

I have also secured the services of an intelligent and highly-recommended young gentleman to accompany the Indians as attendant physician. I closed my business at New York at three, and left in the mail at four p. m. We have been detained here a short time; in a few hours I shall be on my road again for New Orleans. I hope to be able to leave that city for Fort King by the 5th or 6th of December, at furthest. I have also the honor to acknowledge the warrant of the Secretary of the Treasury for \$15,400, payable at New Orleans, and to request that all further remittances be made upon New York.

I am, sir, with very great respect, &c.,

JOS. W. HARRIS, *Lieut., Sub-Agent Florida Indians.*

COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, *United States Army.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, November 13, 1835.*

SIR: Enclosed you will find a voucher of Joel Yancey for thirty-eight days' service. Your requisition is not written on the back of this voucher, nor did it accompany Mr. Rogers's letter in which the duplicates were forwarded. You will please immediately to forward a requisition according to form.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Gen. WILEY THOMPSON, *Supt of Seminole Removal, Seminole Agency, Florida.*

TALLAHASSEE, *November 17, 1835.*

SIR: I shall leave here to-morrow morning for the Seminole agency, to report myself to General Wiley Thompson, as you have advised, and apprise you of it, according to my promise in my letter of the 2d instant. I should have left here before, but I had some business in the superior court (which is now in session) which I was obliged to attend to previous to my departure.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. SHEFFIELD.

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

LITTLE ROCK, *November 18, 1835.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications dated the 20th and 24th ultimo; the former covering copy of an order for Lieutenant Van Horn to report to me at this place, &c.

The letter addressed to me under date of the 6th of September last was received on the 30th following, and I cannot find that its receipt has been acknowledged. In reference thereto, however, I would here remark that the investigation required by those instructions in relation to the sinking of the Creek and Quapaw presents cannot be gone into for some months to come, as the master of the boat in which they were sunk, P. Penniguit, and who is one of the owners, is absent from this section of the country, and will not return for some months, as above stated. I have furnished him with a copy statement of what is required, and have urged him to be prepared with the necessary evidence at as early a period as possible.

I have received from the superintendent of the removal of the Seminole Indians a copy of his general plan of operations adopted and to be observed in their removal, and I shall most cheerfully co-operate and do everything in my power to carry the same into effect; and it shall also be my aim to carry into effect most fully your instructions in relation to the emigration of that tribe of Indians. You probably have forgotten that there is already a contract for subsisting the Seminoles after they reach their new country, to December 31, 1836; and I have notified the sureties for that contract (the principal, J. G. Jouett, having left the country) to be prepared to make issues whenever called upon, and in quantities as shall be required under the stipulations of said contract. I therefore deem it proper to delay making proposals for a contract to furnish the emigrants in their new country until I hear further from you on that subject. It is my wish that the present contract may stand, as I think it reasonably low. The persons also who are to fill it are responsible and persevering men, and, from the notice they have received from me, are making arrangements to carry the same into execution. I shall immediately issue proposals for contracts to supply the stands on the route, from Rock Row to the new Seminole country, with subsistence and forage, and also for wagons and teams to carry through their baggage.

You refer me to the form of a wagon roll, to be observed in the employment of teams, as having been forwarded; none has ever been received at this office. In the letter of the 5th of April last (with which the circular of the 28th December was received) I am referred to the form of wagon roll. The last clause of the paragraph in relation to wagons and teams, in the above circular, says that forms will be supplied; none, however, as above stated, have been received. Among other information in the letter of the 20th ultimo, and in relation to the purchase of blankets and frocks for the Seminoles, it is observed that "as soon as the purchase is completed, &c., the articles will be shipped, *via* New Orleans, to your (my) address at Rock Row." If it is not too late on the receipt of this, allow me to suggest that the destination of that property be changed to this place, Little Rock, unless it is intended that the property shall be at New Orleans on or before the time the Seminoles reach there, so that it may be sent in the steamboats that convey them to Rock Row; but should the property arrive at New Orleans after the Indians have passed there, it ought to come to this place instead of Rock Row. There are no settlements at Rock Row, nor in its vicinity, where public property ought to be left; hence, should it reach there before the arrival of the Indians, or after they have left, there would be no one to receive it, and it might be left, as it probably would be, at some point difficult not only to find but to get at, by which much delay in getting the property to destination might be incurred.

It is to be regretted that the movement of the Seminoles had not been fixed at a more genial season of the year; to be marching through this section of the country at midwinter is very severe upon half-clad Indians, and February is the most severe of our winter months. In March all the streams are high and roads almost impassable; a few loaded wagons and teams break them up, and render them, in places, a complete bog.

Besides, at that season of the year team oxen and horses are generally poor; the season for preparing for crops is at hand, and people are loth to engage their teams in any employment that takes them far from their homes, and where they must necessarily be greatly exposed to wet and cold. Under these circumstances, inducements, with strong assurances, must be held out; otherwise but few teams will be likely to engage for the trip. Another difficulty is, that there are but few teams in the section of country where the emigrants will land. Within the circle of fifty miles from Rock Row I am confident that twenty teams suitable for the service cannot be found. There is no immediate competition, and hence owners of teams will have their own price, or they will not take employment. I have ample

time, however, and shall, in the execution of this duty, as hitherto, observe the greatest possible economy. I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 9th October; it came to hand on the 2d instant. I have been under the impression that the monthly statements of letters received and written, as called for by the addition to circular of July 28, made on the 1st ultimo, was intended to supersede the current acknowledgment of letters as hitherto observed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BROWN, *Captain U. S. A., Pr. Dis. Ag't Indian Removal.*

General GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington, D. C.*

LITTLE ROCK, November 25, 1835.

SIR: I enclose herewith special estimate of funds to defray the expenses of removal and subsistence of the Seminole tribe of Indians from Rock Row to their new country west.

I have also forwarded to your address by this mail a paper containing my advertisement for subsistence and teams that will be wanted to subsist and remove those Indians on the route of emigration as therein designated.

The stands placed at K. Potts's and at Scott's Six Mile creek, are not noted on the map I forwarded some time since; and that their location may be known, have to state that the stand at Potts's is about half a mile from Logan's, on the road leading to Old Dwight. The road by this stand intersects the military road about three miles from "Logan's." The distance is not increased by passing that place, and contiguous thereto is good water and ground for encamping, "Scott's," at Six Mile creek. This creek is not laid down on the map; its position on the route is distant from Short mountain, westward, seven miles.

There is also an error of distances which I wish corrected. From Choctaw agency to Sans Boinee, Coffee's crossing is, from the best information I can get, not less than forty miles; and from thence to the crossing of the Canadian, near the north fork, thirty miles. These distances are put down on the map twenty miles each; less thirty miles on that section of the route than it should be.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BROWN, *Capt. U. S. A., Pr. Dis. Ag't, Indian Removal.*

General GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington.*

JUNE 22, 1835.

SIR: There were several of my neighbors out in the woods the other day, and were fired on by the Indians, and three of them badly wounded, for which they demand satisfaction of you, you being the proper person; and if they can get no other satisfaction they are determined to take it on them, if they do not keep on their own side of the boundary line. We are going to start on a scout on the 25th instant, to cruise on the line, and if we find any that refuse to be taken, we shall deal with them as they deserve. My company consists of one hundred men, and there are about the same number from the upper county and elsewhere that volunteer their services for to take the route.

Please to send me an answer and some advice on the subject.

Yours, in haste,

S. V. WALKER.

(Letter from Wiley Thompson, Indian agent, to Captain S. V. Walker, dated Seminole Agency, June 23, 1835, see antecedent No. 638.)

(Letter from Wiley Thompson, Indian agent, to F. R. Sanchez, judge of Alachua county court, dated Seminole Agency, July 5, 1835, see antecedent No. 638.)

(Letter from Wiley Thompson, Indian agent, to Lieutenant C. Smith, dated Seminole Agency, July 7, 1835, see antecedent No. 638.)

CAMP KING, July 26, 1835.

SIR: On the 9th of July I delivered your letter to Francis R. Sanchez, esq., judge of the county court of Alachua; also a communication addressed to myself, in which you express a desire to co-operate with the civil authority in a full investigation of all the circumstances which lately occurred between a party of the Seminole Indians and several citizens of Alachua. After reading the communications referred to, Judge Sanchez stated to me that he should be obliged to postpone writing to you upon the subject in question, until he could see the parties interested in the affair, and have their statement and views as to the disposition of the Indian prisoners.

At your request I read your letter to many respectable citizens. The original I herewith enclose.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

CONSTANTINE SMITH, *Lieutenant 2d Regiment Artillery.*

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Seminole Agency, East Florida.*

(Letter from Wiley Thompson to Colonel A. C. Fanning, dated Seminole Agency, July 27, 1835, see antecedent No. 638.)

(Letter from Wiley Thompson, superintendent of Seminole removal, to General George Gibson, dated Seminole Agency, November 30, 1835, see antecedent No. 638.)

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, December 3, 1835.*

SIR: Your letter of the 10th ultimo is just received. There will be no difficulty in regard to the paying of Mr. Winslet for his services as interpreter. It was thought best that the certificate of his having served should proceed from the superintendent; because it was believed, notwithstanding his being actively employed a considerable distance from your point of location, that you were cognizant of the appointment and could certify to the duties having been performed. But Major Zantzinger's certificate will be perfectly satisfactory, and that gentleman can state the facts respecting the keeping of a horse. If Mr. Winslet did so of necessity constantly, let him be paid accordingly.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Superintendent of Seminole Removal, Seminole Agency, Florida.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, December 4, 1835.*

SIR: Yours of the 13th of November, written at Camden, Pennsylvania, and enclosing contracts for furnishing transport, provisions, and goods for the Seminole Indians, and with a physician for his attend ance during the emigration, came duly to hand.

The course you have pursued in regard to the contracts, and the manner in which you have thus far carried out the instructions of this office, are approved.

This office would most cheerfully allow the distribution of the blankets, frocks, &c., before emigration, but the treaty provides it should take place after. The best that can be done by way of mitigation of the influence of the season upon the Seminoles, will be to make the distribution at Rock Row. This can, I doubt not, be effected, with the exception, of course, of that portion of the blankets sent west.

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Lieutenant J. W. HARRIS, *Disbursing Agent for Seminoles, New Orleans.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *December 4, 1835.*

SIR: I have just received your letter of the 13th ultimo. When I requested, in my letter to you of the 20th of October, that force should not be applied in the removal of the refractory Seminoles, until those of the tribe who were disposed peaceably to go had proceeded to their embarkation, I did not intend to prevent all proper measures for the apprehension of the Indians who had been concerned with the murder of Dalton. On the contrary, I concur fully in your suggestions, that these persons should be arrested without delay. And you are authorized to proceed in such manner, and at such time, as you may judge expedient to arrest them, and to deliver them over to the civil authority.

Respectfully, &c.,

LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

Brevet Brig. Gen. D. L. CLINCH, *U. S. Army, Fort King, Florida.*

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, *Louisiana, December 7, 1835.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 18th ultimo, and the enclosure, with this statement of services received and written in November.

I arrived at this city on the evening of the 1st instant only; this, in consequence of unavoidable delays on the road. I have been engaged since my arrival in collecting the necessary information to complete my arrangements for the removal and subsistence of the Florida Indians. But in consequence of the uncertainty of the arrival at the Balize of the emigrants to be first embarked, the terms offered are too disadvantageous to the economy of service to admit of my closing a contract. I have satisfied myself, by inquiry through the best houses here, that there will be no risk in deferring my engagements until the arrival of the party at the Balize. I have interested a suitable agent to be upon the lookout, and to warn masters of a certain class of steamboats that they will probably find a cash employment by being in port between the 25th and 31st of January next. I shall take passage on board the fleetest sailer of our sea transports, and shall part company in season to be at the Balize a few hours before the rest. I shall immediately repair to the city, and conclude my arrangements. My agent is furnished with a copy of the stipulations I shall require, and is also authorized to have an eye upon the provision market. Provisions are now unusually high; the produce of the year has not yet come in; and I shall consequently buy at present only such as is indispensably needed to subsist the emigrants at Tampa Bay.

I shall leave to-morrow morning for Fort King. Please address to this city. Captain Brown has recent advices from me, relating, however, to my arrangements and individual opinions as to the success of the emigration. I have had no advices from the Seminole agency since I left there, viz: the 4th September last.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JOSEPH W. HARRIS, *Lieutenant, Disbursing Agent Florida Indians.*

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

N. B.—Please advise me if the deposit banks are not bound to give drafts on the north or south, as the interests of service may, in the opinion of disbursing agents, require.

J. W. H.

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *December 7, 1835.*

Sir: Your letter of the 13th ultimo, with Colonel Yancey's account enclosed, was received by last mail. I regret that the hurry of the moment when it was enclosed to you, caused me to overlook the necessity of making my requisition for the payment of it. You have it herewith returned; the omission supplied. The Indians in this section of the nation, immediately succeeding the murder of the chief, Charley Emartla, assembled at the towns called Big Swamp and Long Swamp. On yesterday morning I received information that they have all disappeared; their destination is the subject of various conjectures here. There are only thirteen Indians who have come in to this post. We can obtain no runners, as the Indians here are afraid to venture out of sight of the post; we have, therefore, not yet ascertained what direction they have taken. I have no doubt that the object of the whole body of the disaffected is to retreat to the wild region on the peninsula of Florida, in the neighborhood of what is called the Everglades. Holate Emartla, and his four co-chiefs, with their people, are still in the vicinity of Fort Brooke, on Tampa Bay. Captain Fraser has informed me that they suffer much for provisions, and I have requested him to make such economical issues to them as the extra supplies which he has in store will admit, and to afford them all possible protection, as I very much fear it is a prime object with the hostile Indians to destroy the whole party. The maintenance of Holate Emartla and his party in their present position I consider of great importance, as their dispersion would serve to encourage the disaffected, and correspondingly depress those friendly to emigration. Besides, by maintaining him and his party there we present a rallying point for such as may be disposed to come in after their panic subsides. For these reasons I have requested Captain Fraser to issue provisions to them. Marauding parties of Indians have recently burned a few houses beyond the Indian boundary, and stole some horses. These, with other circumstances, induce me to consider the Indians as decidedly in a state of hostility.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILEY THOMPSON, *Superintendent of Seminole Removal.*

General GEORGE GIBSON.

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, December 9, 1835.*

Sir: I acknowledge the reception to-day of your letter of the 18th ult. It had not been forgotten that a contract had been made for the subsistence of the Seminoles, but it was believed the contractor might not fulfil it in consequence of the procrastination of the removal, and compulsion in such a case, or purchasing for the outset, must not be resorted to. Still it is by no means intended to say that the withdrawal of contractors under any pretence should be countenanced. A letter received from you on the 3d instant, dated the 12th November, states the difficulty in which this Seminole contractor has involved himself, and asks whether the securities may fulfil the contract in such manner as that they can get pay for the rations delivered by them. There is no doubt of this; the bond recognizes their right to do so, and the receipt may be given to them as securities of Jonett. Should any question in regard to the profits arise hereafter between them and Jonett, or his heirs, that would be another matter, and would, perhaps, have to be decided judicially.

The wagon roll was transmitted to you; you will find another copy herewith.

You remark that it would be preferable the blankets and frocks intended for the Seminoles should be sent to Little Rock, rather than to Rock Row. The intention was, that they should be *distributed* at the latter place, but they will be landed at the mouth of White river, and can assuredly as well be distributed there as at Rock Row. Should the property arrive at New Orleans, or mouth of White river, after the Indians have passed, you will have it transported to Fort Gibson; but you will make immediate arrangements to pay the freight at the mouth of White river, where it may arrive before the Indians reach that place.

The time at which the Seminoles are to be removed is of their own selection. I regret as well as you do that they could not be got to emigrate at a more genial season. I trust, however, to the known ability of those employed to direct the movements throughout for overcoming the obstacles which may present themselves.

The monthly acknowledgment of letters will do, except especial action is immediately required.

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Captain JACOB BROWN, *Pr. Dis. Agt Removal of Indians, Little Rock, A. T.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, December 11, 1835.*

Sir: Immediately after the arrival of the Seminole emigrants at the mouth of White river you will (should the blankets, frocks, &c., intended for them have reached that place) distribute among them those articles according to the following rules. The treaty guarantees to every man, woman, and child a blanket and a frock, and it is estimated that there are about three thousand Indians. Eight hundred and fifty pairs of blankets have already been sent to Fort Gibson for them, and seven hundred pairs of blankets, with fourteen hundred frocks for males, and materials for sixteen hundred wrappers for females, will be sent from New York in a few days. There will then be at the mouth of White river blankets for fourteen hundred, and frocks, &c., for three thousand persons. Both blankets and frocks are of three sizes, to wit:

Blankets, largest size	300	Frocks, largest size	600
Blankets, second size	750	Frocks, second size	500
Blankets, third size	350	Frocks, third size	300
	<u>1,400</u>		<u>1,400</u>

The material to be distributed to the females will be in about the following proportion, according to Lieutenant Harris's calculation:

	Yards.
To the largest size, say 700 persons, $7\frac{1}{2}$ yards each.....	4, 550
To the second size, say 600 persons, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards each.....	3, 300
To the third size, say 300 persons, 4 yards each.....	1, 200
	<hr/> 9, 050 <hr/>

The 1,700 blankets at Fort Gibson will be distributed immediately after the Indians reach the new country.

The articles will be delivered to the Indians in such manner that every one may get his due; but the receipts or acknowledgments of the chiefs and headmen will suffice. The delivery will be made in presence of the agents for removal, and certified to by them. A form of "abstract" is herewith, and also a "quarterly statement of treaty articles." On the latter you will charge yourself with the full quantity of each article received, and credit yourself with the delivery on the former. The statement will be rendered quarterly as long as any article remains in your hands.

Yours, &c.,

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Captain JACOB BROWN, *Principal Disbursing Agent, Little Rock.*

Fort KING, Florida, December 30, 1835.

Sir: I have the honor to report to you my arrival at this post, which I reached on the evening of the 28th instant, having been delayed by unavoidable detentions upon the road several days beyond the time I fixed upon for the accomplishment of my journey.

I regret that it becomes my first duty after my arrival here to be the narrator of a story which it will be, I am sure, as painful for you to hear as it is for me, who was almost an eye-witness to the bloody deed, to relate to you. Our excellent superintendent, *General Wiley Thompson*, has been most cruelly murdered by a party of the hostile Indians, and with him Lieutenant Constantine Smith, of the 2d regiment of artillery, Erastus Rogers, the sutler of the post, together with his two clerks—a Mr. Hitzler, and a boy called Robert.

This occurred on the afternoon of the 28th instant, between three and four o'clock. The troops, with the exception of Captain Lendrum's company of the 3d artillery, had been withdrawn on the 26th to reinforce General Clinch, at Lang Syne plantation, preparatory to his striking a blow at the families of the Indians supposed to be concealed in the swamps and hammocks of the Withlacoochee river, with the hope of bringing on a general engagement. The departure of the detachment had rendered precaution more necessary, and all those attached to the fort or agency had been required to move within the picketing. General Thompson slept within the defences, and passed the greater part of the day at the agency office, about one hundred yards beyond the works. The sutler had moved his goods into the fort, but was in the habit of eating his meals at his house, some six or eight yards off, skirting a thick hammock to the northwest of us. His clerks ate with him.

On the day of the massacre Lieutenant Smith had dined with the general, and after dinner invited him to take a short stroll with him. They had not proceeded more than three hundred yards beyond the agency office when they were fired upon by a party of Indians who rose from ambush in the hammock, within sight of the fort, and on which the sutler's house borders. The reports of the first rifles fired, the war-whoop twice repeated, and after a brief space several other volleys more remote and in the quarter of Mr. Rogers's house were heard, and the smoke of the firing seen at the fort.

Upon the first alarm Captain Lendrum drew in his men, who were for the most part busily engaged without the pickets securing and strengthening the defences, expecting an assault from the hammock immediately fronting and flanking the fort, and not then knowing of the absence of General Thompson and the others, thinking the firing was but a feint to draw him out to be cut off. Shortly, however, the fact was made known to him, and about the same time several whites and colored people, who had escaped from the sutler's house, came running in and apprised Captain Lendrum that Mr. Rogers, his clerks, and themselves had been surprised at dinner, and that the three former had, in all probability, fallen into the hands of the Indians.

It was at this moment that Lieutenant Colonel Crane, of the army, and myself, with an escort of six mounted militia upon jaded horses, arrived at the fort by the rear of the hammock from which the ambush arose. A command was instantly despatched to succor and pursue, if not too late. But the butchery had been as brief as it was complete, and the last whoop that had been heard was the signal for a precipitate retreat, and the savage perpetrators were already beyond the reach of our small force.

The bodies of General Thompson, Lieutenant Smith, and Mr. Kitzler were soon found and brought in; those of the others were only discovered this morning. That of General Thompson was perforated with fourteen bullets, and a deep knife wound in the right breast. Those of Lieutenant Smith and Mr. Kitzler had each received two bullets, and the head of the latter was so broken that the brains had come out. The bodies of the two found to-day were most shockingly mangled; the heads of each very much broken; the body of Mr. Rogers was penetrated by seventeen bullets, and that of the boy by two. All, saving the boy, were scalped. The remains of these unfortunates were decently and properly interred to-day.

The cowardly murderers are supposed to be a party of the Mickasooke tribe of forty or sixty strong, under the traitor Powell, whose shrill peculiar war-whoop was recognized by our interpreters and the one or two friendly Indians we have at the fort, who know it well.

Two expresses, soldiers, were despatched upon fresh horses on the evening of this horrid tragedy with tidings of it to General Clinch; but, from our not hearing from him or them, we are apprehensive that they were cut off. We are also exceedingly anxious for the fate of the two companies which had

been ordered up from Fort Brooke, and which should have been so a week ago, of whom we can learn nothing. Our communication with Tampa is cut off.

I am apprehensive that the hostile disposition is a very general one. All the upper Indians, with but a few exceptions, who were friendly since the council of April last, have gone over to the war party. We are told that Micanopy, the head chief, is opposed to hostile measures, though still objecting to emigrate, and has ordered all his people to remain neutral. Upon this statement I place no reliance. There may be in all from five hundred to six hundred people in the nation who will consent to remove peaceably. I hear that there are from three hundred to five hundred already assembled at Tampa Bay. The rest will *fight* and must be *whipped* first.

I regret exceedingly, sir, to be the bearer of such unwelcome and melancholy tidings to you, and wish in my heart that the interests of your department could wear a more promising aspect in this quarter. From my *conversation with yourself* and the honorable Secretary of War, when at Washington in October, which led to the appointment of "David M. Sheffield as an assistant agent," I conceive him to be the proper temporary successor of the late superintendent, and I have advised him to assume the duties of the office. He is a gentleman without experience, to be sure, in the official station to which he is so suddenly called; but he possesses a fund of plain, unpretending, practical common sense, which, in my opinion, will render him every way competent to fill with efficiency the vacancy occasioned by this melancholy casualty. Whatever assistance my own experience may be to him has been most cheerfully tendered, and will always be at his command.

My present advice will be that the agents of the removal shall repair to Tampa Bay as soon as our communication shall be opened; that such Indians as we shall find assembled, with the exception of the warriors and boys whose services may be required by General Clinch, shall be embarked on board the transports as they arrive, both for their better security and to insure the fidelity of the males who shall be employed as above. At the expiration of the "lay days" required by the contract it will be best to discharge such of the transports assembled at Tampa Bay whose services will not be required to sail with such of the emigrants as shall be then collected, whom I will accompany as far as New Orleans; there forward to Rock Row, and remain myself to furnish transportation and subsistence to such as shall come after, and to make the necessary settlements with contractors, &c. To leave at Tampa Bay such vessels as, in likelihood, will be required before those of the first party can return from the Balize, and to let the Indians be closely confined on board of these as they are brought in, until it be deemed expedient to despatch a second party; and so of a third, until all are removed. Should there be no promise of removing in all a greater number than that for which sea transportation has been contracted, viz: 1,800, it will probably be more economical to retain upon demurrage a reasonable time than to discharge the transports whose services will eventually be required. Of the expediency of choice in these adoptions I can only judge hereafter.

As soon as practicable I shall aid Mr. Sheffield in examining the papers of General Thompson, in taking an inventory of the property, and in adopting such measures as, in our judgments, shall best secure the service and his heirs from further suffering from his bloody taking off. The returns due from me as disbursing agent will be speedily made out and forwarded.

I would respectfully suggest that you recommend to the honorable Secretary of War that the annuity due to the hostile Indians shall be retained to defray in part the expenses of this war, and that the slaves who shall be captured, whom I believe to have been generally active instigators to our present troubles, be sold at public sale, and the proceeds appropriated to the same object.

Without prejudice to my duties in your department, I have considered that the present posture of affairs called for my temporary services in the field, and upon my arrival at Lang Syne plantation, the headquarters of General Clinch, I placed my military capacities at the disposal of that officer. Two companies have been daily expected at this post from Fort Brooke for some time past, and four in all are now hourly looked for. It is strange they have not arrived before. I was ordered by General Clinch to accompany Lieutenant Colonel Crane to this post with the hope of finding this reinforcement already here, and to aid in bringing it up to form a junction with the combined forces of himself and General Call upon the Withlacoochee. The present strength of these generals amounts to something upwards of 200 United States troops and 500 mounted militia. In consequence of the non-arrival of the companies from below, and the weak condition of Fort King, Colonel Crane and myself are to remain here until further orders.

Accept, sir, &c.,

JOSEPH W. HARRIS, *Lieut., Dis. Agent, Florida Indians.*

The COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, *United States Army.*

Since writing the foregoing, which I had hoped to have forwarded ere this to the nearest post town, we have had news of the safe arrival of our expresses at General Clinch's headquarters. One of them returned here to-day at about 1 o'clock p. m. He brings us for news that the forces of Generals Clinch and Call were brought into action on the left bank of the Withlacoochee river, about forty miles from here, on the afternoon of Thursday, the 31st ultimo. In consequence of the depth of the stream and want of boats the troops were crossed slowly, some by a single canoe, some by swimming. About two hundred regulars and a few militia had been crossed, and General Clinch and a number of the officers were engaged at the river in constructing a temporary bridge to cross the militia, whose horses would not swim, when they were suddenly set upon by the Indians. Our troops had been formed in the pine barren upon which the hammock borders, about one quarter of a mile from the river. Arms had been piled, and according to accounts they were somewhat scattered and taken by surprise. The order of battle was promptly taken I believe, and for *fifty minutes* a sharp skirmishing ensued. The Indians were much concealed by the hammock; our men were much exposed in the open pine barren. From the accounts I suppose the enemy to have been driven back, and, from some good cause doubtlessly, our troops were re-crossed the river before night set in, and the next morning retreated to Lang Syne. But few of the militia, says the report, were in the battle, and their determination to return immediately to their homes is the conjecture we hazard as to this precipitate retreat. It is calculated the enemy were from *two hundred to three hundred strong*. Our force was rising of two hundred regulars, and more than five hundred mounted militia. Our loss, four killed and forty or fifty wounded; amongst the latter, Captain William Graham, fourth infantry, and Lieutenants Graham and Maitland, of the third, and Ridgely, of

the second artillery. It is thought the enemy's loss was from thirty to forty killed (probably exaggerated) and many wounded.

The above has been corroborated by the arrival of Lieutenant Talcott, third artillery, who was in the action. All agree that the Indians fought well.

Respectfully, &c.,

JOSEPH W. HARRIS, *Lieutenant, Disbursing Agent.*

SUNDAY NIGHT, January 3, 1836.

The troops from Tampa have not yet arrived, and we feel exceedingly anxious about them. It is said a *soldier's knapsack* was found on the battle ground of the 31st, dropped by one of the enemy.

J. W. H.

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, December 31, 1835.*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of the 30th ultimo and 7th instant.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Gen. WILEY THOMPSON, *Superintendent of Seminole Removal, Fort King, Florida.*

LITTLE ROCK, January 2, 1836.

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to transmit three contracts, with bonds, to supply the Seminole Indians with subsistence and forage, and for wagons and teams to transport their baggage on the route of emigration from Rock Row to their new country west; and I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BROWN,

Captain United States Army, Principal Disbursing Agent, Indian Removal.

Gen. GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington, D. C.*

LITTLE ROCK, A. T., January 6, 1836.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letters dated 7th, 9th, 10th, and 11th ultimo, covering form of wagon-roll, abstract, and quarterly statements of property received and issued to Indians.

The instructions in relation to the delivery of the blankets and frocks to the Seminoles at the mouth of White river shall be attended to.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. BROWN,

Captain United States Army, Principal Disbursing Agent, Indian Removal.

Gen. GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington, D. C.*

FORT BROOKE, Tampa, January 9, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor to forward this by express to Saint Mark's, and by the same opportunity have communicated with Governor Eaton and General Clinch, and have referred the former to Mr. Steel, of the custom-house department, who will wait upon him at Tallahassee, and afford him many useful details.

No attack has yet been made on this post, though we have constantly expected it, as the enemy is around us, and, as we suppose, in force, and very audaciously stealing horses and cattle close to our picket. Six horses were carried off yesterday, and a negro, from whom they will doubtless get what information they want.

Nearly the complete number (four wanting) of transports for the emigration service have arrived, and the agent for the contractors is very anxious to know what they have to do on the 15th, the day on which their performance of the agreement is to commence, Lieutenant Harris, the agent for the United States, being yet absent.

Looking to the contingencies of the campaign already, I trust, gallantly commenced by the Floridians and Georgians, as auxiliaries to General Clinch, I have advised the chief Holate Emartla of the probable want of the best qualified and active young men and warriors of his force to serve as guides, scouts, &c. To this he promptly and cheerfully acceded, should he be advised to that effect by the agent. His whole force is on duty every night around the work, and perhaps a mile or two in advance. They have their pirogues ready for retreat if pressed, as I could by no means receive them in the work. I have issued them seventy-five blankets, of which fifty-five were purchased. We are without any information from headquarters. One great reason for this express to Saint Mark's is to communicate either with General Clinch or Governor Eaton. The vessel is a store schooner on demurrage, and at no more expense than demurrage she performs this useful duty.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

F. S. BELTON, *Captain Artillery, Commanding.*

General JONES, *Adjutant General.*

FORT KING, *Florida Territory*, January 10, 1836.

SIR: I have herewith the honor to cover to you my account current, property return, and statement of agents, and return of provisions, for the fourth quarter of the year 1835. I send no estimate for the current quarter. It is impossible for me to draw up other than a *form*, in the present position of affairs. Just now I would not hazard a conjecture, even of *twenty-four hours*, into the future.

Our communications with Tampa Bay remain closed, and not a word has been heard from there since the breaking out of hostilities.

As soon as the road is open I shall repair thither.

I have the honor to be, sir, with very great esteem, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH W. HARRIS, *Lieutenant, Disbursing Agent, Florida Indians.*

The COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, *United States Army.*

SEMINOLE AGENCY, *Fort King*, January 10, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to enclose to you the quarterly statement of agents and others employed in the removal and subsistence of the Florida Indians for the quarter ending on the 31st December, 1835. This duty has devolved upon me from the distressing occurrence of the death of the late superintendent, General Wiley Thompson, of which, I presume, you have been advised by the disbursing agent, Lieutenant J. W. Harris, by whose advice, in conjunction with that of Colonel Crane, I am (for the time being) acting as superintendent of the Seminole removal.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. SHEFFIELD.

GEORGE GIBSON, Esq., *Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington City.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 11, 1836.*

SIR: General Clinch has this day been informed that as soon as the Indians have been reduced to submission, they must be properly secured and embarked, as soon as possible, on board the vessels provided for them, and proceed to their destination west of the Mississippi. You will cause to be provided the proper transportation, agreeably to the instructions heretofore given, and exert yourself to remove them as promptly as possible.

Respectfully, &c.,

LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

General WILEY THOMPSON, *Sup. of Seminole Removal, Fort King, Florida.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 11, 1836.*

SIR: I am instructed by the President to say to you that you will continue your operations against the Indians until they are reduced to submission. You will grant them no pacification but upon their unconditional surrender, and with a distinct understanding that they embark immediately on board the vessels that have been provided, and proceed without delay to the country that has been set apart for them west of the Mississippi river. All the necessary arrangements for that purpose will be made in conformity with the previous instructions by General Thompson, in conjunction with yourself. From the state of the feeling manifested by the Indians, it will be proper that the necessary guards should accompany them, and for this you will provide as in your opinion circumstances will require. When a pacification is granted to the Indians, they must place themselves immediately under your control, and must be properly secured until they can be embarked. Such of them as you can ascertain have been guilty of private murders previous to the commencement of hostilities, or any other infractions of the laws, you will apprehend and deliver over to the civil authorities for examination.

Respectfully, &c.,

LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

Brevet Brigadier General D. L. CLINCH, *United States Army, Fort King, Florida.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 16, 1836.*

SIR: I have just learned, with much regret, that General Thompson has been killed by the Indians. I have to request that you will assign some officer to perform the duties intrusted to him, so that there may be no delay in the removal of the Indians. Let him be guided by the instructions which have been given on this subject. It is proper, however, to remark that no compensation for this duty can be allowed under the law except his actual travelling expenses.

Respectfully, &c.,

LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

Brevet Brigadier General D. L. CLINCH, *U. S. Army, Fort King, Florida.*

FORT KING, *January 17, 1836.*

SIR: I have herewith the honor to forward the last half quarterly accounts of Joel Yancey for \$184, agreeably to former instructions.

I make this payment upon the requisition of the acting superintendent, Mr. Sheffield, in consequence

of the determination of this officer and myself to proceed forthwith to Tampa Bay, by the way of St. Mark's, chartering a small vessel at the latter place for this purpose, and of the wants of the said Yancey requiring that he should have money.

When I last wrote to you I had hoped to have been at Tampa Bay before this. The route, however, remains closed, and General Clinch is not at present, he informs me, in force to spare an escort, and will not be, he thinks, short of fourteen or fifteen days. This will not enable me to reach Fort Brooke under twenty or twenty-one days with the best of fortune. If I am lucky upon the route I have adopted, I may get there in *nine days*; my only regrets are not having adopted it before.

Not a word as yet from the troops at Fort Brooke, or those who were to have come from thence; we are more than ever anxious about them.

It is the general opinion now, I believe, that there are from four to five hundred warriors in the field of the hostile party, and they give daily and, to us, mortifying proofs of how much they have been under-rated. Nearly *one-half*, indeed I believe more than one-half, of General Clinch's available regular force is employed in the *transportation of provisions*; the balance is hardly strong enough to defend itself within its picketings.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH W. HARRIS, *Lieutenant, Disbursing Agent of Florida Indians.*

The COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, *United States Army.*

TALLAHASSEE, *Florida, January 27, 1836.*

Finding, after writing the above, that I should out-travel the mail, I have been its bearer thus far upon its journey. I am just in from St. Mark's, where I have been disappointed in not being able to get immediate passage for Tampa Bay. I shall be able to do so on Saturday. I heard the first tidings of the melancholy fate of Major Dade's command when within fifty miles of this place only. The account is necessarily vague; the main points of it, however, are sufficiently corroborated.

There is no doubt that eight gallant officers and upwards of one hundred brave soldiers, the *élite* of the five companies then at Fort Brooke, have been overwhelmed by numbers, and most inhumanly butchered by our savage foe. From all we can learn, both officers and men fought desperately, and to the latest breath nobly acquitted themselves of their duties to their country.

It is currently believed that Micanopy, the head chief of the Seminoles proper, was present and directed or sanctioned the attack; also, that all the Indians and negroes not with the troops are under arms, and that they have been strongly reinforced of late by runaway and stolen negroes. The enemy is evidently in greater strength than I had imagined, probably not to exceed *one thousand warriors*, although the more popular opinion is that the number nearer approaches *two thousand*.

I learn that there is rather more than five hundred friendly Indians at Tampa.

I shall be unable to decide definitely upon the discharge of transports until I reach Fort Brooke, as soon after which time as opportunity offers I shall write you. Please address me in duplicate to New Orleans and Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, Florida.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH W. HARRIS, *Lieutenant, Disbursing Agent of Florida Indians.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, January 21, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to send you copies and extracts from communications addressed to this office on the subject of Seminole Indians, and of several communications addressed to General Clinch and General Thompson. When you have leisure to peruse these papers, you will find in them useful and interesting information, particularly in Lieutenant Harris's letter of the 31st ultimo and the postscript of the 3d instant. I take the liberty to say of Lieutenant J. W. Harris, 3d artillery, our disbursing emigrating officer in Florida, that he has not his superior of his grade in the army. His business habits are unsurpassed, and he is in every way a highly accomplished and efficient officer.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. H. HOOK, *Major United States Army.*

Major General SCOTT, *United States Army.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, January 21, 1836.*

SIR: Your communication, dated Fort King, December 30, together with your letter of the 31st instant, your account current, monthly return of provisions received and issued, and your account of letters written and received, are received.

In the present uncertain and unsettled state of Indian affairs in Florida, I can give no further definite instructions; but having entire confidence in the zeal and intelligence of yourself and Mr. Sheffield, commit to your good judgment and sound discretion, under the approbation of the commanding officer of the troops in Florida, the proper and necessary measures to be pursued in the immediate removal of the Seminole Indians to the west of the Mississippi.

The future rendition of the statement of letters written and received, agreeably to circular of the 1st October, 1835, is no longer required.

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Lieut. J. W. HARRIS, *Disbursing Agent, Seminoles, Fort King, Florida.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, January 25, 1836.*

SIR: Your communication of the 30th December, 1835, is received, and I regret to learn that your anticipations, as therein expressed, are more than realized.

Please keep this office constantly informed of the state of affairs around you.

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Lieut. J. W. HARRIS, *Disbursing Agent, Seminoles, Fort King, Florida.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, January 25, 1836.*

CAPTAIN: Yours of the 1st and 2d instant, together with your monthly return of letters, abstracts of bids and contracts, are this day received.

Lieutenant Harris has been instructed to keep you constantly apprised of the movements of the emigrating Seminole Indians. The most disastrous accounts have been received from Florida. The *Globe* of this morning gives Captain Belton's official account, which furnishes the last intelligence this office is in possession of.

I must commit to your sound discretion the propriety of discharging or otherwise the teams engaged. You are quite as capable as myself of judging of the present prospects of the Seminole emigration. I can give no definite instructions at this time.

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Captain J. BROWN, *Principal Disbursing Agent.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, January 25, 1836.*

SIR: You will keep Captain Jacob Brown, at Little Rock, constantly informed of the prospect of Seminole emigration, in order to enable him to judge of the necessity of making contracts for transportation, and you will please make him duplicate communications on the subject.

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Lieut. J. W. HARRIS, *Disbursing Agent, Seminoles, Fort King, Florida.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, February 1, 1836.*

SIR: As Lieutenant Harris, the disbursing agent for the removal of the Florida Indians, is prevented from being at Tampa Bay by insurmountable obstacles, I must look to you for the temporary performance of the duties which would devolve upon him, and desire you to exercise your discretion touching the propriety of detaining or discharging the transports which may have arrived, and may arrive, at Tampa Bay. They allow ten lay days, after which a demurrage is provided for by the twelfth article of the contract of twenty cents per diem per ton, as registered on each and every vessel employed under this contract, that shall be detained by the said Harris, his agent, or successor in office. Should you think proper to discharge them, please have the Indian goods which are on board them forwarded to the quartermaster at New Orleans, with instructions to have the goods stored from this office. The transports were to be at Tampa Bay on the 15th of January, 1836.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Captain F. S. BELTON, *Fort Brooke, Florida.*

LITTLE ROCK, *Arkansas Territory, February 2, 1836.*

SIR: I leave this day for the mouths of White and Arkansas rivers for the purpose of meeting the Seminole emigrants, in order to make the issue of blankets, &c., to them, as directed in your communications of the 9th and 11th of December last. I shall be absent for the purpose of accomplishing this duty from fifteen to twenty days. Of this, however, much depends upon the early arrival of the emigrants. The 10th instant is the period fixed for their arrival at Rock Row; hence they ought to be at the mouth of White river by the 6th or 7th. The recent news of their determination not to remove, and the reports of a most horrid massacre, (which God grant may not prove true,) induces a belief that there will be little or no emigration of that tribe at present. Be this as it may, every arrangement is made to receive them at Rock Row on the route of emigration, and in their own country.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BROWN, *Captain U. S. Army, Principal Disbursing Agent, Indian Removal.*

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington, D. C.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, February 6, 1836.*

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me to say that, owing to the present situation of the Seminole Indians, there being no prospect of any but a forced emigration by the military, he conceives there is no

further necessity for your services, and directs that your present employment in the Seminole emigration (and of course your pay as agent) will cease on the receipt of this letter.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

JOEL YANCEY, Esq., *Assistant Agent of Seminole Removal, Fort King, Florida.*

ON BOARD BRIG HALCYON, near Fort Brooke, Florida, February 7, 1836.

SIR: I have herewith the honor to cover my statement of letters for the month of January; also to report to you that I arrived here, *via* St. Mark's, on the evening of the 3d instant. The acting agent, Mr. Sheffield, did not accompany me further than Tallahassee. He was to have joined me again at St. Mark's on the evening of the day preceding that of the departure of our vessel for Tampa, at which time I received on board a letter from him apprising me "that his excellency Governor Eaton had so strongly urged the propriety of his proceeding to the towns of the Apalachicola bands, to endeavor to persuade those Indians to join the forces then raising under General Call in their campaign against the Seminole Indians, that he had yielded to the governor's request, and would speedily join me at Tampa Bay." In the meantime Mr. S. desired me, in his absence, to discharge the duties of his office.

Immediately upon my arrival I reported to Major Belton, the officer commanding the fort, and received from him such intelligence as he was in possession of with regard to our Indian relations. It appears that a body of friendly Indians, composed of the bands of Holate Omartla, Cotchee Micco or Fuckeelustee Hajo, Hotulkee Ohola, and Eeochatteem Micco, amounting to from 450 to 460 strong, assembled at this place early in December in consequence of the murder of Charley Omartla and the advice of General Thompson, the late agent, and have been subsisted here since that time. In consequence of the naked and destitute circumstances of these people, partly arising from the natural poverty of their condition, partly from the necessary precipitancy of their retreat, some issues have been made, unauthorized by the letter of the laws which govern the two departments which just now I have the honor to represent in Florida, and which *every-day events* would not have justified; yet which, under the then existing circumstances, to have denied would have been *inhuman*.

They were starving, and were *fed*; naked and pinched by the inclemency of winter, and *blankets* have been given to them; defenceless, (for the garrison was at one time too weak to afford protection without its pickets, and the defences too contracted to admit of so large a number within,) and a few rifles have been issued to them. An abstract of these will be furnished to me at an early day, and a proper statement explanatory of the exigencies under which the issues were made will be forwarded by me for the sanction of the proper authority.

I also found at anchor in the bay a fleet of thirteen transports which had been ordered out by my contractor in compliance with my requisition and the terms of his contract. These had for the most part been in waiting for several weeks.

After fully deliberating upon the prospects of a removal, I decided upon discharging *eight* of these vessels and retaining the *five largest and best*. I would have discharged *two* others had I not been apprehensive of the discouraging effect it would have produced upon the friendly Indians, as the three would have been quite and more than sufficient for the transportation of them, and, in emergency, of a couple of hundred more. My hopes of obtaining a reinforcement to our corps of emigrants are very faint.

Those who are here of the friendly chiefs express a wish to be at once removed; and yet a willingness, I think reluctantly expressed, to aid our forces in bringing their "mad countrymen" to reason. It is the wish of General Clinch to organize the friendly warriors as a body of scouts and spies, and he considers the services they might render invaluable. It was also the decided opinion of his excellency Governor Eaton, when I had the honor to pay my respects to him at Tallahassee, that these Indians should be retained for the present. For themselves, they will admit of no separation; their families must be where they are.

On this account I defer further action until the arrival of Mr. Sheffield, or of contrary advices from General Clinch.

There are some vague rumors amongst us that the hostile Indians have been whipped above and are retreating southward. These, I think, relate to some hostile demonstrations that were made on and in the neighborhood of Fort King previous to my departure from that post, and which resulted in nothing worth talking about. I observed, however, as I came down the coast, numerous smokes to the south of the Withlacoochee river, as if the enemy was in force in that quarter. Smokes are also daily seen in this neighborhood in several directions.

I discharged the superfluous transports on the evening of the 5th instant. In consequence of the "sixteen lay days" stipulated for under contract, those vessels were entitled to but *five days' charges* for demurrage.

In haste, I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your most obedient servant.

JOSEPH W. HARRIS, *Disbursing Agent and Sct. Superintendent Florida Indians.*

THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, *United States Army.*

P. S.—The schooner *Motto*, bringing Major Zantzing, of the army, and intelligence that Lieutenant Colonel Twiggs, with seven hundred troops, mostly militia, were to have sailed from New Orleans on the 4th instant, arrived here yesterday. Colonel Twiggs is looked for hourly.

TALLAHASSEE, *Florida, February 9, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to state to you that some few days after the lamentable death of General Wiley Thompson, which took place on the 28th ultimo, I, by the advice of General D. L. Clinch and Lieut. J. W. Harris, the disbursing agent, took upon myself the responsible duty of acting as superin-

tendent of the Seminole removal, and agent for the Florida Indians; and knowing that you had been advised of the fact by Lieut. Harris, I have deemed it not important until the present time to write to you upon the subject myself. My duty as superintendent of removal now calls me to Tampa Bay, for which place I expect to leave on the day after to-morrow. Lieut. Harris and myself left Fort King on the 28th ultimo, with a view of going to Tampa, for the purpose of embarking the friendly Indians assembled at that place, and discharging such of those transports which are there waiting and not immediately wanted. We were obliged to come by way of Tallahassee and St. Mark's, as the hostilities of the Indians was such as made it extremely dangerous to go through the nation. On the 27th ultimo Lieut. Harris left this place for Tampa, and I should have accompanied him, but for being advised by his excellency Jno. H. Eaton to proceed to the Apalachicola river, for the purpose of endeavoring to organize those Indians to join some companies of militia who are about to proceed to the Seminole nation. I succeeded in obtaining eleven, who expressed their willingness to do so, and arrived here with them on Sunday morning last, which will make my arrival at Tampa some ten days later than I had anticipated it would have been; but I still hope to be in time to attend to every business it may become necessary for me to attend to as superintendent of the removal. Should it become necessary to forward any communications to me, they had probably as well be directed to Fort King, as they will be forwarded to me from that place to Tampa, should the way be opened between the two places at the time of their arrival.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

DAVID M. SHEFFIELD, *Acting Superintendent Seminole Indians.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, February 10, 1836.*

SIR: You will, as soon as it is practicable to do so after the termination of hostilities, take as accurate a census as can be made of the whole number of Seminole Indians and negroes of the nation, distinguishing their sexes, and showing also the number of males above and under the age of sixteen.

You will also, by every means in your power, ascertain, with as much precision as you can, the number of Seminole warriors, and effective negroes, slaves, or allies, arrayed against the United States at any time during the existence of hostilities, and forward the required information to this office for the Secretary of War.

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Lieut. J. W. HARRIS, *Disbursing Agent, Seminoles, Fort King, Florida.*

FRAZIER'S REDOUBT, *Fort Brooke, Florida, February 15, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to enclose through you, to the President of the United States, a talk of the Seminole chiefs and warriors now on terms of amity with our government to their "great father." It was delivered to me by Fa-lot-e-o-math-la, the principal chief of the friendly party, in the presence of the warriors then assembled at this post, with the exception of the chiefs Tus-tee-mug-gee-Hajo and Fis-hat-ke-mee-co, who were absent, but whom I am authorized to say concur in what the old chief has said. This talk I forward by the earliest opportunity which has presented itself, viz: by a vessel which will sail to-day for Pensacola or New Orleans.

The untimely taking off of our late superintendent, General Thompson, and the absence of all other agents connected with the Florida removal, have made me think it incumbent upon myself, with the approbation of my seniors, temporarily to assume the duties of that office. David M. Sheffield, who was appointed by you assistant agent to the removal in October last, and who will relieve me in these duties, is daily expected here.

In submitting through you the enclosed sentiments to the venerable authority to whom they are addressed, I respectfully beg leave to call your individual attention to each of them respectively, and to say with what pleasure I can recommend them to your personal notice for their truth, their justice, and their propriety.

It is true that these unfortunate Seminoles have thus far proved themselves to be our fast and very valuable friends; true that they have been faithful to their contract; true that they have been severely sufferers by it. It is just that whatever has been duly promised should be given to them; just that they should not be the losers by their friendship and their faith; and but liberal and (with a forecast to the effect to be produced on other tribes by the *example* of these devoted friends and its *reward*) but prudent that they should be greatly the gainers by it; and it is proper that in times like these our government should hear the sentiments which, it seems to me, are offered in humility and reason, of their allies, and should be seasonably reminded of its obligations and of its pledges.

The murder of the chief Charley O-math-la by Powell and his confederates, in November last, was followed up by the immediate abandonment of the friendly towns, and the precipitate retreat of their inhabitants to this post for protection, more than one month before the time fixed upon for their assemblage for removal; and here they have quietly remained ever since our steadfast friends, honestly foiling the intrigues of their countrymen in arms, and alike defying their counsels, their entreaties, their promises, and their threats. In furtherance, they have efficiently aided our cause by sending out their young men as scouts and spies, and have thereby imparted to the commanding officer of your troops here much valuable information; and latterly they have done more. On the evening of the 8th instant, the day after the talk was made, which is here enclosed, and from which, and from their previous conversations, I had understood that they did not wish to fight against their countrymen, and which disposition I approved, upon their learning that our foe was *in force* in the neighborhood, and that a party was committing depredations within a few miles of their camp, of their own accord sallied out with a few citizen settlers who found themselves here, and maintained an obstinate combat with the enemy for several hours, retreating only before vastly superior numbers, and gaining the fort not until night was setting in. In this skirmish their loss was small, but it was sufficient to test their sincerity; its amount was *one missing*, supposed to

have been killed, and two wounded, who are provided for and are doing well. It is believed that their opponents suffered much more severely. Furthermore, when Major General Gaines, with a light brigade of United States troops and Louisiana volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Twigg, fourth infantry, took the field on the 4th instant, they again urged that they might be permitted to go out also, and were permitted to do so after having been repeatedly told that that proof of their friendship was not required of them.

Circumstances over which your agents had no control prevented their reaching this place before the 2d instant, upon which day I succeeded in arriving here by adopting the circuitous route, *via* St. Mark's. Here upon my arrival I found those people embodied, and both ready and desirous to be carried to their new country; and here also I learned from the commanding officer of the post, Captain Belton, of the army, the history of their fidelity and of their troubles, and of the feeling and principle which prompted that officer, and which must ever redound to his honor, to cast aside every selfish consideration, and cheerfully assuming the responsibilities which humanity and, to his belief, the true interests of his country called for, to relieve the wants their sufferings so pressingly solicited, and to prove himself, as they expected, the representative of their great father, to be their kind protector and friend. They came to him hungry, and he gave to them meat and bread; cruelly pinched by the inclemencies of winter, naked and destitute, and he gave to them blankets; without the means of defending their wives and children, (whom he could not in prudence, either with regard to the safety of his little garrison or to its health, admit within his narrow defences,) and he bought for them a few rifles. I need not, I am sure, say more to exonerate this officer from any liability to which this generous procedure may have exposed him; and I hope I have said enough to entitle him to a grateful notice.

Previous to my arrival there was no officer or agent of our government present who felt himself authorized to direct the embarkation of the Indians assembled here. Upon my landing, my first opinions were in favor of an immediate removal of the families already collected. Further consideration, however, upon consulting with General Gaines, in which the wishes, as verbally expressed to me, of his excellency Governor Eaton and of General Clinch, that the friendly warriors should be organized into a corps of scouts and spies, my belief in the valuable service these warriors might render in that capacity, and their own wishes to serve as such, together with the hope that a brief campaign might result in a considerable reinforcement to the emigrating party, being duly considered, I determined to await the result of at least the first action.

General Gaines contemplates moving a few miles to the southward in the direction of smokes which have been seen for some days past, and from thence on to the hammocks of the Withlacoochee, which are thought to be the strongholds of the foe, and where it is believed he is in force and will venture an engagement; and where, should a combined attack be made by the forces from above and below, simultaneously, we may hope for the most decisive results.

Again and respectfully urging upon your earliest consideration and action the several petitions and sentiments contained in the talk of the chiefs enclosed and of this letter, I have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, your very obedient servant,

JOSEPH W. HARRIS, *Lieut., Dis. Agent, Acting Sup't Florida Indians.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

Talk of the friendly Seminole chiefs Ho-lat-e-o-marth-la, Cot-chee-mi-co or Fuc-kee-lustee-hajo, Hotul-kee-o-ho-la, and E-con-hat-kee-mi-co, to their great father the President of the United States.

OUR FATHER: We wish to say something to you. It is because we wish to follow the advice which your agent, who has been so cruelly murdered by some of our crazy red men, always gave to us. General Thompson was our good friend and always gave us good talk. He told us, and told Charley O-marth-la, Hotul-kee-o-marth-la, and the other chiefs, who last spring declared themselves willing to obey our great father and to remove to another country, when we were all together, that whilst our people were true friends and kept their words, that our great father would protect them and make them comfortable; and that they should never lose anything by being good friends. We said then that this talk was good and that we would remember it. We have done so. Our brother Charley O-marth-la has been killed for this by those of our countrymen who wished him to forget his word and to become your enemy; and these bad men have frightened some of the others who were then with us to forget their words and to join them. But as we were not frightened into doing what we knew was wrong, we have come into your fort, and have placed ourselves beside your people like true friends.

Could our father now see us, he would see us with all our people around us, at the place where we were told to come; and from whence the big canoes were to carry us to our new country; we are here, and are ready to go. If we did not mean to go we would not have been here, but with our mad brothers in the red path. We believe that our great father is our very best friend. General Thompson has always told us so, and he always told us the truth. We have sent several talks to you, through our friend who is dead, and we now send you this, to shake hands with you, and to say that though the chief of the Seminoles, Micanopy, has shed blood, yet we will not; that we have joined the white men, and wish to remain beside them shedding no blood, but waiting patiently to be carried to our new homes.

When some of us [this talk is given by Ho-lat-e-o-marth-la, in behalf of the chiefs, and he was one of the delegation who was sent west] went out with our former agent, Major Phagan, to look at the country that was to be given to us, we met there the chiefs whom our great father had sent to meet us to show us the country, (the board of Indian commissioners.) These chiefs told us, before we agreed to go to live in that country, many things that we were glad to hear; and that we should have our own trader, and our own blacksmith, and that they would try and get for us an agent separate from the Creeks. We hope all this will be so. At that time we asked that our two traders in this country (Mr. Erastus Rogers, the late sutler at Fort King, and Captain Saunders, the present sutler at Fort Brooke) might be our traders there; but as one of them is now dead, we ask only for the other, Captain Saunders, and this because we have traded long with him, and we know him. We believe that our father will give us a better blacksmith than we can recommend. We want one who can work well; who is good natured, and who will help us cheerfully.

Our father, it is now more than nine moons (Ho-lat-e-o-martha-la, and his people, owing to the threats of his enemies, and the advice of the late agent, were obliged to flee from their towns last spring to the neighborhood of the Tallahassee country, and had hardly settled down again when they were obliged to retreat to this place,) since we were driven from our homes owing to our taking the talk of our great father; our homes have been burnt; our ponies (twenty-eight in number) have been stolen from us, our provisions destroyed, and probably some of our cattle driven away. But we believe that our father is just, and that our losses will be made good to us.

Our father, we have seen much trouble since this division came amongst our people; our lives have been constantly threatened, and we have lived unquiet and unsafe in our towns; and we have felt as if we had, and indeed, for some moons past, have had no home; and this because we have been your fast and true friends. We are now poor and destitute. When we get to our new country, and our money is paid to us, many people will come with complaints and with claims, and will want it, and much of it will perhaps be given to them.

Our father, we shall in this way suffer from the faults of our countrymen, who have spilled the blood of so many of your people, and who are now fighting against you, and who will be glad to see such suffering come upon us; we think that those who have been spilling like water the blood of white men ought to be thankful if they come off with their lives; and we then ——— to us who have remained true to you should be given all that has been promised by the treaty.

Our father has promised us that we shall never be moved from our new country; that we may there live under our own laws and customs, and that it shall be our own country forever. When we are settled there, we want a paper from our father giving us a right to our country.

Our father, we have said our talk; we wished to say it whilst we lived, for in these times we know not how soon we may be amongst the dead. We hope that our father will find our talk good

HO-LA-TE-O-MARTH-LA, his x mark.

FUC-KEE-LUSTEE-HAJO, his x mark.

HO-TUL-KEE-O-HA-LA, his x mark.

E-CON-HAT-KEE-MIC-CO, his x mark.

In presence of—

JOSEPH W. HARRIS, *Lieut., Dis. Agent and Acting Sup't Florida Indians.*

S. W. HULSE, *M. D.*

JOHN X MUSLETT, *Interpreter.*
mark.

FORT BROOKE, *Florida, February 7, 1836.*

FRASER'S REDOUBT, *Fort Brooke, Florida, February 15, 1836.*

Sir: I have the honor herewith to enclose to you copies of a letter addressed by me to the honorable Secretary of War, of this date, and of a talk sent by the friendly Seminole chiefs to the President of the United States, accompanying the same. I beg leave, respectfully, to call your particular attention to the sentiments and petitions contained therein, and to solicit your friendly interests in the furtherance of them.

These papers, together with my letters addressed to your office of the 30th December, 1835, January 10, January 17, and February 7, 1836, place you in possession of all official information that I am at present prepared to give.

I am alone here, that is, unaided in your department. My duties bind me more closely to the transports and the pickets than, as a soldier who may never enjoy another opportunity of seeing service, I could wish; but if I succeed in securing your approbation, by proving myself useful to you in any capacity, I shall be satisfied.

Wishing you every happiness, I remain, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOSEPH W. HARRIS, *Lieut., Dis. Agent and Acting Sup't Florida Indians.*

The COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, *United States army.*

ROCK ROW, ON WHITE RIVER, *Arkansas Territory, February 21, 1836.*

Sir: No emigrant Seminoles have yet arrived; and, in this isolated place, I can get no positive information as to whether any part of the tribe will reach here or not. Twenty-three teams have been in readiness, waiting here most of the time, since 10th instant. There are now sixteen waiting. Some passengers, in a steamboat from the mouth of White river, reported here that they saw Captain Brown at that place about the 15th instant, on his return from New Orleans to Little Rock. I have been unable to get any late information from Florida, and regret that Captain Brown did not write by the steamboat referred to, either directing the discharge of the teams here, or giving information as to whether any Indians are expected to arrive. I have heard nothing from him since 10th January, when he directed me to repair to this place. As he did not avail himself of the opportunity to direct the discharge of the teams, although just from the neighborhood of the Seminoles, I am led to think it possible that a party may still arrive, and shall, therefore, not take the responsibility of discharging the teams for a few days, hoping that I may receive certain information.

The contractor informs me that, besides the teams waiting here at expense to the government, there are fifteen or twenty others near by that he has at command on the arrival of the party. I proposed to give a final discharge to the sixteen teams, now under pay, and who are very impatient to get away, provided he would make use of the fifteen or twenty teams referred to, to transport the party in case of its arrival, and such others, excepting the sixteen, as might be needed.

I made this proposition to save all expense to government, but he declines acceding to it. I have written to Captain Brown desiring him to give me the earliest advice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. VAN HORN, *Lieutenant Infantry.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington.*

LITTLE ROCK, *Arkansas Territory, February 24, 1836.*

SIR: I returned to this place last evening, and have this morning despatched an express to Rock Row, with orders to discharge all the teams that may be assembled at that place for the purpose of removing the Seminole Indians. The express will reach Rock Row to-morrow, in the course of the day, to which date payments for the teams that may have assembled for the purpose of removing the Seminoles will be made.

There is little probability of any of the Seminoles reaching Rock Row before the middle of next month, and then, if any, the number must be small—say 500 or so—in fact, no calculation of numbers or of the period of arrival can at this time be made. I shall, nevertheless, be prepared to send any party or parties of the Seminoles that may reach this Territory, without delay, to their new country.

I have apprised the contractors connected with this removal of the delays and the small number, in all probability, that will emigrate, so that they may shape their arrangements in accordance thereto.

The Seminole goods, consisting of blankets, plaid, linsey, &c., ordered to the mouth of White river, reached that place early this month; but as the object for landing them at that place, that of distribution, having in a measure ceased, and as my duties elsewhere required my presence, I deemed it best to order those goods to this place, where they now are and will remain, until further instructions in relation to the disposition of them are received.

I reported, some time ago, the arrival at this place of several boxes, containing rifles and blankets, shipped from Columbus, Alabama, for the Creeks. No instructions have yet been received for further disposition of this property.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of several communications, with enclosures, &c., dated as follows: one of the 6th, two of the 12th, one of the 22d, two of the 25th, and one of the 30th of January last.

The references and instructions therein contained shall be attended to.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BROWN, *Captain U. S. Army, Pr. Disbursing Agent, Indian Removal.*

Gen. GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington, D. C.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, March 4, 1836.*

SIR: Yours of the 7th ultimo, dated at Fort Brooke, is received. Your disposition of the transports is entirely approved.

Keep me constantly apprised of everything of interest appertaining to the Seminole Indians.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE GIBSON.

Lieutenant J. W. HARRIS, *Dis. Agent, &c., Fort King, Florida.*

FORT DRANE, *March 8, 1836.*

SIR: Yours of the 6th ultimo was received by me at Fort King on the 1st instant, and I perfectly agree in opinion with the Secretary of War, that the removal of the Seminole Indians will have to be by coercion, and consequently a military operation, and that my services as an assistant agent are not necessary; and although misfortune makes me need the pay, yet, sir, I had rather be out of the service than to be drawing the money of the government without the rendition of any equivalent services.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOEL YANCEY.

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, March 11, 1836.*

SIR: Enclosed for your information is copy of a letter from Mr. Jackson, and my reply. Five thousand dollars were remitted to meet the draft, and I will immediately direct another deposit to your credit, in the Manhattan Bank, of ten thousand dollars.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE GIBSON.

Lieutenant J. W. HARRIS, *Acting Superintendent Seminole Removal, Fort King, Florida.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March 12, 1836.*

SIR: I enclose a message to the friendly Seminole chiefs, in answer to their talk to the President, transmitted in your letter of the 15th ultimo.

You will deliver it to them, and enforce the views presented in it by such considerations as may occur to you. I will also thank you to transmit such a report on the subject of their losses as will enable the department to judge whether anything can be done for them under the existing laws. They have suffered greatly, and behaved with unexampled fidelity, during the perilous crisis. So far as the power of this department extends, I am prepared to show them every reasonable indulgence. I cannot, however, go beyond the provisions of the laws.

I see no difficulty upon your statement on the subject of the provisions issued to them. The other issues that have been made shall be judged of as soon as the papers reach here. Your general views meet my entire concurrence, and I have only to add that I am exceedingly desirous that these people

should be removed as speedily as possible, and established comfortably in the country provided for them west of the Mississippi.

Respectfully, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

Lieutenant J. W. HARRIS, *Acting Superintendent of Seminole Removal, Fort Brooke, Florida.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March 12, 1836.*

MY FRIENDS: Your letter to your great father, the President of the United States, has been laid before him, and I am directed by him to say to you that he highly appreciates your faithful conduct during the difficulties in which you have been placed. Many of your people have behaved badly, and have brought destruction upon themselves. You have, however, kept your promises, and have not shed the blood of a white man. This shall long be remembered.

Your great father hopes you will speedily remove to the country provided for you west of the Mississippi, and establish yourselves there, where you can live comfortably and provide for your women and children.

As to your request on the subject of a trader, I see no difficulty in its being granted. On your arrival in the west you will be under the superintendence of an agent of the government, who, by law, possesses the power of licensing traders among you. He will, no doubt, be disposed to yield to your wishes by the selection of your friend, Captain Saunders. In like manner he will provide for you also a good blacksmith.

Lieutenant Harris will be written to on the subject of the losses you have experienced. Until detailed information is received from him I cannot tell you what course will be taken.

Nor can I, at present, say anything on the subject of the claims which will be presented against you for the misconduct of some of your people. That matter must await such an examination as may be given to it at the proper time.

I again renew the assurances before made to you, that the country assigned for your residence west of the Mississippi will be guaranteed to you as long as you choose to occupy it.

Your friend,

LEWIS CASS.

The CHIEFS of the friendly Seminoles at Tampa Bay.

NEW ORLEANS, *March 19, 1836.*

SIR: A few days after I wrote to you from Rock Row the teams were discharged by direction of Captain Brown. I remained there until the end of February, expecting to hear from Captain Brown. Receiving no instructions from him, and having been informed by the receiver of public moneys at Fayetteville, Arkansas, that he had not sufficient funds to cash the two drafts which you forwarded me, I repaired to this city, where it will likewise be more convenient for me to take charge of any party of Seminoles that may emigrate.

Captain Brown is now with me, and by his direction I shall proceed to-day to Mobile for the purpose of obtaining the *railway corn mills* for the Cherokees and Creeks.

Captain Brown informs me that Lieutenant Harris has informed him that a party of four hundred and forty-six Seminoles might be expected here about the 10th of the present month. They have not yet arrived.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. VAN HORN, *Lieut. 3d Infantry, Dis. Agent Sem. Removal.*

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

FORT BROOKE, *Florida, March 23, 1836.*

SIR: I have this moment received your letter of the 4th January, enclosing the Secretary of the Treasury's decision in relation to deposits, dated 2d of January, 1836.

This is the only communication I have received from the department of later date than the 18th November last, and my correspondent at New Orleans, who is authorized to receive my letters from the city post office, writes that no official communications had come to hand as late as the 5th instant. Should any other than the above acknowledged letters have been addressed to me at any place since the 18th November, 1836, I should request that copies of them should be forthwith sent to New Orleans; also, please forward a copy of the treaty of the 9th May, 1832, to the same office.

I hope my estimate, dated December 10, 1835, has ere this been acted upon, and the funds located as required, viz: \$10,000 at New Orleans, and \$26,056 14 at New York. Circumstances, which I am satisfied you fully appreciate, have prevented me complying with your circular, October 1, 1835, in relation to the estimates. I am well satisfied we shall require every cent estimated for by me on December 10, and I am afraid much more. In a day or two I will endeavor to forward an estimate based upon the most reasonable materials I can command.

Colonel Lindsay's brigade, consisting of the Alabama and Florida volunteers, a corps of Louisiana infantry, and a detachment of United States marines, left here yesterday to assume the position assigned to it in a co-operative movement to be made upon the hammocks of the Withlacoochee by the forces of General Scott, on the 25th instant. The columns of Generals Clinch and Eustis are advancing, the former from Fort Drane, and the latter from the St. John's river, *via* Volusia. The movement is considered a judicious one.

Upon the departure of General Gaines's brigade from this post on the 14th ultimo, that officer carried with him most of the friendly warriors, promising that they should return in a few days. A part of those

have recently come back, the remainder still continue with the brigade lately commanded by General Gaines, and which itself has never returned. In consequence of the lateness of the season and the rapid approach of warm weather, I recently advised with Mr. Sheffield that, as we received no intelligence from General Clinch, we should urge the Indians already assembled here to embark. We did so, promising that the warriors who were absent should be speedily sent after them. But the idea of a division is exceedingly repugnant to them; they will not consent to leave any of their friends behind them; and from what I could gather from the chiefs who have recently seen General Clinch, it must be the wish of that officer that they should not be embarked for the present.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH W. HARRIS, *Lieutenant, Disbursing Agent, Florida Indians.*

The COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, *United States Army.*

FORT BROOKE, *March 31, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to enclose to you a statement of agents and others employed in the removal and subsistence of the Seminole Indians for the quarter ending March 31, 1836, and a statement of cattle belonging to the Seminole Indians, delivered at Fort Brooke in the quarter ending December 31, 1835, and March 31, 1836; also a receipt for 22,500 pounds of fresh beef, the proceeds from the slaughter of ninety-three beeves, calves, and yearlings, the property of Seminole Indians assembled at Fort Brooke for emigration. Since which time I have received seventy hides, weighing 696 pounds, which I sold at 7 cents per pound, and received the money, (\$66 92,) which I shall pay on sight to Lieutenant Harris, the disbursing agent.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
D. M. SHEFFIELD, *Assist. Agent and Acting Sup't of Seminole Removal.*

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

FORT BROOKE, *Florida, April 4, 1836.*

SIR: I have herewith the honor to cover to you my account current, returns of property and of provisions, and statement of agents for the first quarter of 1836.

I forward no statement of letters, for I have received but one during the quarter, viz: of January 4, from your office.

We hear, by Indian runners this evening, that the columns of General Scott's army are in movement upon this post, having effected nothing upon the Withlacoochee.

I have but little hope that anything decisive will be effected this campaign.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH W. HARRIS, *Lieutenant, Disbursing Agent, Seminole Indians.*

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General, &c.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, April 11, 1836.*

SIR: Yours of the 23d is this day received. Enclosed are copies of sundry communications heretofore addressed to you, and also a copy of the treaty you ask for. In addressing you at Tampa Bay I forwarded a duplicate of each letter to Fort King.

You will perceive that \$15,000 were deposited to your credit in the Manhattan Bank, at New York, on the 11th and 12th of March. To-day I have required the additional sum of \$11,000 to be deposited to your credit in the above-named bank; and \$10,000 to your credit in the Union Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans. Write frequently. Every description of information is interesting, and of course desirable.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Lieutenant J. W. HARRIS, *Disbursing Agent, Seminole Removal, New Orleans.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, April 14, 1836.*

SIR: Until further advised, you will consider yourself as superintendent of the emigration of the Seminole Indians, and will be governed by the orders and instructions of the general commanding in Florida.

The department has every confidence in your zeal and intelligence, and relies on your best exertions to effect the removal of the Indians.

Keep me constantly apprised of everything of interest.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Lieut. J. W. HARRIS, *Disbursing Agent, Seminoles, Fort King, Florida.*

TALLAHASSEE, *May 7, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to enclose to you herewith a muster-roll of the Seminole Indians which were at Fort King, and which were to be removed, in compliance with an order from Major General Scott, which is also herewith enclosed. I left Fort Drane on the 28th ultimo, and arrived in this place on yesterday; the distance is one hundred and ninety miles. I shall leave for St. Mark's on to-morrow, and from what I can learn, shall be enabled to embark for New Orleans in the course of two or three days. There was an Indian, by the name of Billy, left at Fort Drane (with General Clinch) with three children, his wife, with another Indian woman, having been taken from near Fort King by the hostile Indians. It was thought best by General Clinch that those four should not be removed at this time.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. M. SHEFFIELD, *Assist. Agent and Acting Sup't Seminole Removal.*

HON. GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence, U. S. Army.*

ORDERS No. 34.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF FLORIDA, *Tampa Bay, April 9, 1836.*

The embarkation of the friendly Indians for their new country west of the Mississippi will commence the morning of the 11th instant, at the latest; it is expected that all who are now here will be on board the transports by the 13th. The acting superintendent, Mr. Sheffield, will repair to Fort King as soon as practicable, to obtain the papers of the agency, and to put the friendly Indians at that place in movement for the same general destination west of the Mississippi, by any route that may be found most practicable, at the joint request of Lieutenant Harris, the disbursing agent, and of the acting superintendent. Lieutenants Jones and Mead, (both of whom are invalids, and unfitted for the arduous duties of the field,) are assigned for duty with the emigrating Indians. Those officers will accordingly embark with the Indians at this place. Acting Assistant Surgeon Hulse is relieved from army duty, and will report himself to Lieutenant Jones, as the surgeon and physician of the emigrating Indians, now about to embark.

By command of Major General Scott.

JAMES GADSDEN, *Quartermaster General.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 691.

[1ST SESSION.]

CAUSES OF HOSTILITIES OF THE CREEK AND SEMINOLE INDIANS IN FLORIDA; INSTRUCTIONS TO BREVET MAJOR GENERAL T. S. JESUP AND OTHER OFFICERS OF THE ARMY FOR THEIR REMOVAL TO THE WEST, AND CORRESPONDENCE WITH GOVERNORS OF STATES AND AGENTS UPON THESE SUBJECTS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JUNE 6, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 6, 1836.*

SIR: In obedience to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 3d instant, I have the honor to transmit reports of the Adjutant General, the Commissary General of Subsistence, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, transmitting copies of the papers in their respective offices, selected in accordance with the views indicated by the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

HON. JAMES K. POLK, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, June 6, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of, and extracts from, the correspondence and documents in this office, in compliance with the requisition of the Committee on Indian Affairs, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 3d of June instant, so far as appertains to the emigrating Indians' bureau to answer said requisition.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs, June 6, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit copies of papers on file and on record in this office relating to the execution of the treaty with the Creeks, of March 24, 1832, prepared in conformity with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 3d instant.

In accordance with the suggestion of the Committee on Indian Affairs, I have substituted, for new copies of the same papers, tabular statements, referring to letters printed in Senate documents 512, session of 1833-'34, volumes 8 and 9. These embrace the correspondence from April 5, 1832, to December, 1833.

From the records since that time I have selected the leading papers connected with the execution of the several provisions of the treaty. The instructions for the certifying of contracts for the sale of the Creek lands, and the investigation of alleged fraud in these conveyances, form the greater part of this selection. The instructions for the removal of intruders, taking the census, locating the reservations, investigation and payment of claims, are in the documents above referred to.

A condensed statement of the measures taken in the progress of the execution of this treaty may not be without its use, and is submitted, in consequence of an intimation from the committee.

The treaty with the Creeks was ratified on April 4, 1832. The 1st article ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi river. The 2d provided for the survey of these lands, which was completed at the close of the year 1832. It also provided reservations of one section each for ninety of the principal chiefs, of a half section for each head of a family, and of twenty sections for orphans. It further provided for a census of the whole tribe. The 3d article indicated the mode in which these reservations might be conveyed. The 4th directed patents to be issued to those who should remain five years. The 5th required all intruders to be removed, excepting, however, from this provision "those white persons who have made their own improvements, and not expelled the Creeks from theirs." The 6th placed twenty-nine sections at the disposal of "those persons, being Creeks, to whom the same may be assigned by the tribe," and assigned a section and a half to two individuals. The 7th prescribed that the location should conform with the sectional lines of the survey. The 8th gave an additional annuity. The 9th provided for the payment of debts to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, which sum was to "be in full consideration of all improvements." The 10th secured the payment of the expenses of the delegation with whom the treaty was negotiated. The 11th allowed certain sums for ferries and bridges, for losses, for judgments against the chiefs, for improvements relinquished under the treaty of 1826, for expenses of persons removing themselves, and for annuities to the blind Uchee king and two principal chiefs. The 12th article provided that the United States should remove the Creeks when they were willing to go, and subsist them for twelve months after their arrival at their new residence. The 13th authorized donations of rifles and blankets, and assigned a certain sum for the education of the young. The 14th guaranteed the possession of the country set apart for the Creeks west of the Mississippi.

The orders for the removal of intruders, which were given to the marshal of the southern district of Alabama on the 5th of April, 1832, gave rise to a correspondence with the executive of the State of Alabama, in which the duty of the President under the treaty, and the extent of his authority under the act of March 3, 1807, were fully discussed, and occasioned an excitement of feeling, during which a citizen was unfortunately killed by a soldier. Prosecutions were instituted against the officer in command and the soldier, which were some time afterwards dismissed by the State authorities. Upon the representations made to the department by Messrs King, Clay, and Mardis, on December 6, 1832, the removals were suspended, and settlers who had obtained peaceable possession of the land on which they lived, and did not retain it to the exclusion of any Indian, were permitted to occupy those tracts till the several locations were made.

The instructions for taking the census were given to Messrs. Parsons and Pickett on the 14th May, 1832. The census of the upper towns was completed on the 1st May, 1833, and showed the population to be 14,142; exclusive of slaves, 13,697. That of the lower towns was completed on the 13th of May, and showed the population to be 8,522; exclusive of slaves, 8,065. Total number of the Creek Indians, 21,762. Soon after these reports were received, it was alleged that at least two thousand persons had been improperly enrolled, and that some had not been registered who should have been. The locating agents, Colonel Abert and Colonel Bright, were directed, when they were appointed in October, 1833, to verify the census rolls and to strike from them all persons not entitled. The other class, which is supposed to have embraced about one hundred, were reserved for the action of Congress, and the subject was submitted to a committee of that body at the last session. In regard to the first class, Colonel Abert reported, on the 24th November, 1834, that the census was much more correct than had been supposed, and it was doubtful if it could be done better if it were done over again.

For a detailed account of the proceedings upon the subject of the locations generally, I beg leave to refer to the letter of Colonel Abert of January 14, 1836.

It will be perceived the agents were instructed that it was the object of the government to do full justice to the Indians, and to assign to them neither all the choice tracts in the country, which gave to it its principal value, nor such land as they would be unable to cultivate. They were accordingly directed to preserve a just medium, and when the selections were not governed by improvements, to assume the average quality of the land in the country as the standard of that which should be assigned to the Indians. The entire amount of the Creek lands was stated by Colonel Abert, on the 11th of November, to be about 4,500,000 acres, and the amount of the reservations to be about 2,150,000 acres. The whole number of reservations is 6,696. Allegations of error in these locations have been made in a few cases, but it is believed they have been substantiated in no one instance.

The investigation of claims or debts was committed to General Parsons, Major Parsons, and Colonel Crowell, on the 24th of June, 1832. These, and the several sums provided for in the tenth article of the treaty, with the annuities, were paid by Colonel Abert, under the instructions given to him on the 2d of May, 1832. It gives me pleasure to add that no dissatisfaction was manifested either at the investigation or the payment.

The greater part of the reservations for orphans have been recently sold upon favorable terms at public sale, and the balance will be offered again as soon as circumstances will permit. The average price per acre was eight dollars and twenty-two cents. Colonel Abert, Colonel Bright, Mr. Tarrant, Doctor McHenry, and General Sanford have been selected at different times to certify contracts for the sale of the reservations under this treaty. It would be difficult to say whether the execution of this branch of the business had given most dissatisfaction to the Indians or to the purchasers. At different periods petitions have been addressed by the former to the President, alleging that great frauds had been practiced upon them. Investigating agents have been immediately appointed, but the result of their examinations has not, to this day, been presented in such a form that the President could finally act upon the subject. On the other hand, many of the purchasers have charged the government with undue partiality to the Indians and a disregard of their rights and interests.

It may be briefly observed that the alleged frauds were stated to consist in the personation of one Indian by another, the non-payment of an adequate consideration, or the exaction of its return by the Indians after it had been paid. The investigations were directed to be made in each town, in the presence of the chiefs, by whom the Indian who had sold a particular tract was to be identified as its owner, the fact of the payment and reception of the purchase money established, and ample opportunity afforded the Indian to secure his rights, but no inducements held out to him to complain.

The regulations for certifying contracts adopted at various times, and the instructions to the certifying agents of April 28, 1835, and those to Colonel Hogan, of which the substance is incorporated in the letter to him of January 15, 1836, will show whether any proper precaution has been omitted for insuring to Indians and purchasers their respective rights. And the letter of March 11, 1836, to Messrs. Hogan, Burney, and Anderson, will further show in which manner the principles laid down in those papers have been applied by the department in the only instance in which its action has been called for in relation to this subject.

It will be perceived from the letter to Colonel Abert and Colonel Bright of May 2, 1833, and the instructions to Judge Benson and Mr. Fitzpatrick, that two unsuccessful efforts have been made since the conclusion of the treaty of 1832 to purchase the reservations of the Creeks.

It is proper for me to add that it is possible the papers now transmitted will not present a continuous correspondence. Understanding it to be the wish of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and the expectation of the House of Representatives, when the resolution of the 3d instant was passed, that the answer should be transmitted to-day, it has not been my aim to present a connected series of papers, but, in accordance with the views expressed by the committee, to select those which would best illustrate the nature of the difficulties and complaints which have attended the execution of that section of the treaty under which reservations are claimed. I cannot, without longer time being afforded, state exactly the number of half sections which have been located, or the number that have been sold.

Since the commencement of hostilities, the certifying and investigating of contracts have been discontinued. But upon receiving the proposition made by the chiefs in Captain Page's letter of May 9, 1836, General Jesup was authorized to detail an officer to superintend the payments for the remaining reservations, and to appoint an agent to certify the contracts.

Many of these reservations were sold before allegations of fraud were presented and investigations instituted, and the owners of them have received and probably expended the proceeds. In this state of destitution they have seized the property and attacked the persons of citizens of the States.

This correspondence, herewith communicated, furnishes all the material information in the possession of this office concerning the origin of the present hostilities of the Creek Indians. How far these may be traced to the difficulties attending the transfer of their lands, and how far to other causes, I have not the means of ascertaining. It is worthy of remark that Captain Page, the present superintendent of the Creek removal, reports in his letter of the 9th ultimo that the lower Creeks, who have commenced hostilities, are those who have the least to complain of respecting the sales of these lands, as the sales took place "soon after the locations were made, and before frauds were practiced among them." It is probable that a variety of motives may have operated upon them. An indisposition to emigrate, a scarcity of the means of subsistence, inducing dissatisfaction and leading to depredations, and those sudden impulses to which the Indians are liable, conjoined with the causes of complaint before alluded to about their lands, may have driven them to hostilities. These views, however, are in a great degree conjectural, as no exposition of the causes of the present state of things has been received at this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELBERT HERRING.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

COLUMBUS, Georgia, May 7, 1836.

DEAR SIR: When I saw you the evening before your departure for Milledgeville, I promised you, as soon as I returned from my plantation, to inform you what the Indians were doing or likely to do. While I was there they had a dance and ball play, but I did not attend it. I saw Jno. Sims on my return home, who told me that he was there, and that they *professed* the greatest friendship for the white settlers. His own opinion, however, was, that it was an empty profession. He further informed me that they had latterly had an *unusual* number of dances and ball plays; he *thought* for the purpose of collecting them together. The *rumor* that they had sent a deputation to the upper Creeks is gaining ground among the citizens of this place. The chiefs of the upper and lower Creeks are to have a meeting in a few days, the object of which I do not pretend to divine, but I think it augurs us no good. I think we would feel safer to know that we had you at the head of your battalion when that meeting takes place. News has just been brought here by one of Billy Flournoy's negroes that he has been murdered by the Indians. There can be no doubt of the fact. A carriage is about to be started to bring in the body. He was shot about seven miles from his plantation, on his way to Columbus. From the same source we learn that one of Mr. Glenn's nephews was murdered on Tuesday morning. No one here doubts for a moment that they are both murdered. The settlers on Hatchachabee and Cowagee have entirely abandoned their crops. Negroes and all are now on the road to this place. My overseer has left me, and I shall have to pursue the same plan. Isaac Mitchell told me this morning that he should bring his negroes out. Everybody and everything is in confusion. We have not yet heard from General Shearer, of Selma, but my own impression is that he will write to the governor, and the governor to the Secretary of War, to know what is to be done. We look for nothing from that quarter. The Indians are taking what they please, and we are told to protect ourselves. An increase of your force will not be amiss. There are not provisions enough in the nation to feed the Indians two months, if they were all given out and distributed among them. The settlers have lived all the year in anticipation of this event, and consequently have kept provisions to last only from hand to mouth; and so soon as they have exhausted what they have they will be compelled to cross the river. If I am compelled to move my hands across the river, I shall move, if *possible*, my corn and fodder. *If I find I cannot do it, I shall burn it.*

I am yours, truly, in great haste,

WM. H. MITCHELL.

Major JNO. HOWARD.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 24, 1836.

SIR: From letters received from gentlemen of high standing, and in whose statements I place the most implicit confidence, my attention has been called to the wretched condition of a very large proportion of the inhabitants that have fled from the savage barbarities that are now going on in Alabama. The most of them have abandoned their homes in such haste that they were unable to remove either furniture or provisions; and the consequence is, that hundreds who were but yesterday happy, secure, and provided with every comfort of life, are now thrown upon the charity of strangers, their property mostly, and in very many instances entirely, destroyed, and themselves without the means of commanding the ordinary comforts. This state of things should be provided for. I have been requested to present this brief statement of facts, which are well known to exist, to the immediate consideration of the President and the Secretary of War, with the full confidence that whatever can be done should at once be recommended to Congress. I have in this matter, as in all others connected with the unhappy state of things on the frontiers of Georgia, brought the subject before the department for consideration before I would attempt any movement in Congress. I shall now wait your answer to this before I do so. At the same time, I pray you, let it receive your immediate attention, as the distressed should know on whom they are to rely to meet their pressing wants. I would suggest that prompt measures be taken to separate the friendly from the hostile Indians; and to that end, if an agency was at once established within the limits of Georgia, with means to furnish rations to all such friendly Indians as would come in and take protection within a limited time, the effect would be at once to separate the friendly from the hostile. If some such measure is not adopted, those that are now neutral will be compelled to take part against the whites. The advantage of a camp or post within the limits of Georgia would be to inspire those that are friendly with confidence in the security of their retreat. This has been suggested to me by an intelligent correspondent, and meets my entire concurrence.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

G. W. B. TOWNS.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 25, 1836.

SIR: I have this morning received your letter of the 24th, and, in answer, beg leave to observe that there can be no doubt of the justice of the claims of the suffering population of Alabama and Georgia, driven from their homes by Indian depredations, to relief in the same manner that relief was extended to the inhabitants of Florida under similar circumstances.

I observed yesterday, among the proceedings of the Senate, that a resolution for this purpose has passed that body, and as I presume it will be taken up in the House to-day, it seems unnecessary for this department to take any further measures on the subject.

I have anticipated your suggestions with respect to the issuing of provisions to friendly Indians. General Jesup has been directed to adopt this measure. The letter of Judge Shorter is herewith returned.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

HON. GEORGE W. B. TOWNS, *House of Representatives.*

MILLEDGEVILLE, May 9, 1836.

DEAR SIR: I am at this place on a visit to my family, and for the additional purpose of procuring a supply of money to subsist the troops under my command. The governor informs me that the funds of the United States in his hands are nearly exhausted, and that he is unable to advance me more than two thousand dollars. This sum will answer our present exigencies, as our credit is good, but it is to be regretted that funds have not been provided for all the accounts already contracted, as those who were so kind as to credit us are now demanding payment. It is very desirable that the department should make the earliest provision which its convenience will permit, not only for the payment of remaining balances but for our future supplies. Our term of service expires on the 10th of June, and if convenient to the department it would be very acceptable to the troops to receive their pay on the day of their discharge. Should it not be deemed officious, allow me call your attention to the peculiar delicate and exposed situation of the people of Alabama who reside within the influence and power of the Creek tribe of Indians; not only their property but their lives are in a precarious condition, being wholly dependent upon the savage impulses which surround them. If the government was fully informed of the true state of feeling existing, at least with many of the Creeks, I should not take the liberty of urging upon it more energetic action in securing its citizens from violence, plunder, and massacre. But I am persuaded that the various and diversified interests of the white population have produced representations which may induce the department to underrate the dangers reasonably to be apprehended. I will not say we are in danger of a general war with the tribe, but will take upon myself the responsibility of stating the facts, leaving it to the department to judge whether it be not necessary to adopt, forthwith, energetic measures for their immediate emigration. The nation has, I believe, generally sold their land, and it is undeniable that the towns now exhibiting so many symptoms of hostility have almost all, and perhaps without an exception, sold, and that, too, with but few cases of alleged fraud. They are consequently without food, having disposed of the fields upon which they were accustomed to raise their annual supplies.

These towns consist of the Uchees, Hitchitees, and Chichaws, which are located upon the Chattahoochee and its tributaries, from ten to thirty miles below Columbus. They were in the habit during the last year of plundering and sometimes murdering the people of Georgia, which was continued until Governor Schley assumed the responsibility of establishing the force which I have the honor to command, to repel their incursions. Since our arrival upon our border they have turned the direction of their depredations almost exclusively upon the citizens of Alabama; until latterly they plundered secretly and at night, but are now rapidly increasing in the number of their parties and the boldness of their action, appearing

daily in armed parties, and in open day taking from the citizens whatever they want, (principally articles of provisions,) and driving off the cattle before the faces of their owners. In addition to these robberies, they frequently shoot at the citizens and destroy their property, which they cannot or do not wish to appropriate to themselves, thereby anxiously inviting a conflict, which, once commenced and fairly begun by the citizens presenting opposition, will lead to results so sanguinary that there is no reasonable measure to its termination. In other quarters of the nation like demonstrations of hostilities have been made, but not so frequent or to such extent. Notwithstanding the daily recurrence of such acts of violence, the major part of the nation profess to be friendly, and really appear so, at least I know of no act which would contradict the sincerity of their professions. But at the same time that the large portion of the nation may be friendly and disposed to court peace, there is no doubt but that a portion of them are panting for war, which calamity, until now, has been prevented by the prudence of the people submitting to have their property taken from them without offering, in many cases, any resistance, and never in any case undertaking to punish the plunderers. But even that prudence, so judiciously exerted, will not prevent an increase of these outrages, and, I fear, cannot much longer postpone acts of open hostility; most of the Indians are, without doubt, greatly dissatisfied, some very restless and indeed reckless; and if none of them should be killed to afford a pretext for savage retaliation, they will throw off their impatience by commencing hostilities. I come to this conclusion from their open insults, their threats, their declarations that the land is still their own, the wanton destruction of property which they neither convert to the gratification of their appetites, nor use in any way to advance their comfort or convenience. Instances are common where they shoot down hogs without using the meat, they kill the dogs, and in some cases the mules upon the plantations, and sometimes destroy the ploughs and other implements of husbandry used upon the farms. It is believed to be the purpose of the Indians to alarm and drive off the people from that portion of Alabama. Many have already fled, and if all would follow their example it would, in all probability, appease their violence; but some are determined to stand their ground. The Indians having more physical powers and no food, will continue these outrages, and shortly a conflict must ensue, the consequences of which you are much more competent to anticipate than myself. What influence the fall of some half dozen Indians fighting for bread may have upon the nation; whether it will influence the balance to such a degree as to endanger the general peace, your experience and knowledge of the Indian character enables you better to determine; but should some of our citizens unfortunately be murdered in defence of their firesides, nothing will or ought to satisfy Alabama and Georgia short of immediate emigration, even if it has to be forced at the point of the bayonet. The government has made a treaty with them by which they have been empowered to sell their lands; the government, too, has sold the unlocated lands, the citizens have paid their money to the Indians, and to the government; and shall they now be prevented from settling on their own lands, or driven from their homes, as many of them are, because a portion of the Indians, generally instigated by interested white men, suggest the existence of frauds in the contracts? Doubtless many frauds have been committed upon the Indians, but it is equally true that many alleged fraud where none exist. The treaty, in protecting the seller, did not disregard the rights of the purchaser; and it is unfortunate and much to be regretted that the officers charged with the investigation of these contracts should have considered themselves the advocates of only one side of the question. The honor and justice of the government demanded these investigations; but conducted *ex parte*, as they have been, they have resulted in no good, but on the contrary produced much harm, as the Indians have been much tantalized by the hope that their lands would be restored to them, and consequently under such illusory expectations are still averse to emigration. I venture nothing in asserting that the investigations, let the result be what it may, rarely redound to the interest of the Indian, as there is no difference between the liberality and integrity of the original and secondary purchasers. It is, in truth, a contest, in most cases, between the citizens for the Indian land, which has been the same from the beginning, and could be no other from the treaty authorizing an intellectual agricultural people, who know the value of land, to contract with the savage, whose standard of value of any article is his immediate wants. I have no interest in these investigations, as I understand the contracts which I have made have been examined and pronounced fair and just; but the sooner they can be closed the better for all parties, as the Indians will be relieved of their delusions, and fair and *bona fide* purchasers admitted to the enjoyment of their rights. The delay in the execution of this business is justly complained of. It no doubt has prevented many settlements, retarded emigration, and I believe entirely defeated the views of the company engaged to emigrate. It is now incumbent on the government, to avoid further difficulties, to provide for these people. It is as easy to feed an Indian as to feed a soldier, either to watch him or to fight him; and independent of the economy in saving the soldier's pay, it would be probably more congenial with the hospitable and parental views of the government. Many of them are most certainly destitute of the means of subsistence, save the physical power of plundering from others. As the season advances provisions will be exhausted, and the numbers of beings made reckless and desperate by the cravings of hunger must necessarily increase; our population must abandon the country, or at least parts of it, unless they are provided for.

If the department would at once send out some energetic officers of high character, with ample means to open a camp with abundance of provisions, at the same time establishing a force in the neighborhood competent to punish promptly any acts of violence which might occur, he could not fail in carrying the views of the government into successful execution. The Indians, generally, no longer have any interest in the country; but, upon the contrary, each one of them is now a nuisance, obstructing the settlement of lands; and though they may be averse to emigration, I cannot conceive a more favorable moment for the government to make an effort than the present crisis presents. I shall return to my post (Fort Twiggs, 18 miles below Columbus) to-morrow.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. HOWARD, *Major commanding volunteers for the
defence of the southwestern frontier of Alabama.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

P. S.—I have just received a letter, a copy of which I herewith enclose. It is from a man of character, and I fear the facts disclosed are true.

J. H. H.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, June 6, 1836.*

SIR: Herewith, agreeably to your instructions, I respectfully submit copies of the communications received at this office from the commanding officer at Fort Mitchell on the subject of the hostilities of the Creek Indians; and also copies of the communications on the same subject, placed on the files of the office, and such as have been designated, as I understand, by the examining committee, as pertinent to the subject of the inquiry.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

FORT MITCHELL, *May 9, 1836.*

SIR: Hostilities have commenced in serious earnestness. Within a few days four individuals have been murdered, and it is feared many others have fallen victims. Yesterday I sent an interpreter to a few of the principal chiefs, requesting they would meet me in council at this place. They have failed to come. Nehamathla sent word that he had said all he could to his people to restrain them, without effect. They were determined on war, and that they had divided powder and lead, and had embodied in a swamp near the Federal road, about five miles from this post, evidently with the intention of cutting off all communication between us and the governor of Alabama.

The interpreter says Neamathla had everything in readiness for a move; that he (Neamathla) inquired particularly about the strength of my command, and if any additional troops were expected. I am convinced it is his intention to head the hostile party.

The war-whoop is now sounding throughout the nation.

Respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. S. McINTOSH, *Major Brevet 4th Infantry, Commanding.*

General R. JONES, *Adjutant General United States Army, Washington.*

P. S.—I have this minute learned that seven other white people were murdered last night.

FORT MITCHELL, *Alabama, April 4, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have this minute received an *express*, which states that the Cowiga and several adjoining tribes of Indians have assembled under arms, some fifteen or twenty miles below here, and are committing depredations upon the property of the whites of a most serious nature. It also states that the lives of several families were threatened, and but for the advice of some of the more friendly disposed Indians, who warned them of their danger, they would have been massacred. The universal impression here is, that we have nothing short of a repetition of the scenes of Florida to hope for, and that the time is nigh at hand for their open hostilities to commence. That it is the settled determination of several of the tribes to make a desperate struggle to regain their land before they relinquish their possessions to emigrate to the west, is the belief of *all* who have watched their course, or been at all familiar with their proceedings for the last three or four months. Had we a force here sufficient to march to the scene of their depredations and severely punish the leaders, much mischief might thereby be prevented, and doubtless the lives of many citizens be preserved. But our numbers are too few to hazard such an expedition.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. W. McCRABB, *Lieutenant, Commanding Post.*

General R. JONES, *Adjutant General United States Army, Washington City.*

FORT MITCHELL, *Alabama, May 2, 1836.*

SIR: The lower Creek Indians have of late evinced a very restless disposition; they are in a state of starvation, and are daily depredating on the property of the inhabitants, oftentimes in the most open and daring manner, and bidding defiance to the owners. The settlers are getting tired of this course of conduct on the part of the Indians, and have determined to defend their property at the risk of their lives; many have already moved their wives and children beyond danger, and are organizing in bands to resist aggressions, and it is not doubted but that serious difficulties will occur.

A short time since three hundred warriors, painted and ready for the work of murder, assembled in a swamp two miles hence, and applied to Ne-ah-me-co, their principal chief, for permission to commence the work of death; he refused assent, saying it is not yet time, wait a little longer. This chief and Neamathla have great influence among their people, and are more hostile in feeling towards the whites than any others, and are decidedly opposed to emigration. Fears are entertained that skirmishes will take place in consequence of depredations. Notwithstanding these demonstrations, I cannot believe it is the intention of the Indians generally to wage war. They must well know it would be a war of extermination.

To be prepared for the worst of events, I have built a block-house and a strong stockade.

Respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. S. McINTOSH, *Major Brevet 4th Infantry.*

General R. JONES, *Adjutant General United States Army, Washington.*

Fort Mitchell, Alabama, January 27, 1836.

Sir: I have the honor to state to you, for the information of the department, that on Friday, the 22d instant, two Indians were killed a few miles below here, on the Georgia side of the river, by the whites; and also on Sunday, the 25th, I understand two other Indians were killed near the same place. On Sunday evening (says an express to me from Columbus) from three to five hundred Indians (though I do not believe that there were more than fifty) crossed over the river, swearing hostilities to the whites on the Georgia side. On yesterday, about 2 o'clock, these Indians, about fifty in number, were met by an equal number of Georgia militia, and although the Indians made signs of peace by hoisting a white flag, the whites rushed on them, and were then fired upon by the Indians. This was the commencement of an engagement which lasted some fifteen or twenty minutes, when the militia took to flight, leaving three or four of their number dead upon the field. The loss of the Indians is not known. New reinforcements passed here late last night for the scene of action. The Georgians have thus set fire to the match which the Indians have been some time preparing, and the sequel can only show the horrors it may effect. There is no doubt but that they will have a general engagement to-day, and should it result in the triumph of the whites, it will probably fire the whole nation with feelings of hostility. Although I apprehend but little danger here at present, I shall lose no time in putting the block-houses in a state of defence, to the end that we may not be taken by surprise.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN W. McCRABB, *Second Lieutenant United States 4th Infantry.*

General R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Fort Mitchell, Alabama, May 7, 1836.

Sir: It has just been reported to me that Colonel Flournoy was shot dead by Indians the day before yesterday, about fifteen miles below this post. I am also informed that a report is currently circulating among the Creeks that the Seminole Indians have defeated the whites in their operations in Florida. This report will no doubt embolden them to many acts of hostility that they would not otherwise dare commit.

A constant communication must be kept up between them, as the Creeks are conversant with every transaction that occurs in Florida. Marshall, the half-breed, says he is apprehensive mischief will be done by the Indians before long; other friendly Indians are of this opinion. Opothleyoholo, principal of the upper Creeks, says he cannot keep his people together or restrain them.

A rumor has this instant arrived and informed me that another white man was shot in his bed last night by Indians; that many guns were heard in the neighborhood during the night, and other whites are supposed to have fallen victims.

Respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. S. McINTOSH, *Major Brevet 4th Infantry.*

The ADJUTANT GENERAL.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, June 6, 1836.

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R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

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nature. It also states that the lives of several families were threatened, and but for the advice of some of the more friendly disposed Indians, who warned them of their danger, they would have been massacred. The universal impression here is, that we have nothing short of a repetition of the scenes of Florida to hope for, and that the time is nigh at hand for their open hostilities to commence. That it is the settled determination of several of the tribes to make a desperate struggle to regain their land before they relinquish their possessions to emigrate to the west, is the belief of *all* who have watched their course, or been at all familiar with their proceedings for the last three or four months. Had we a force here sufficient to march to the scene of their depredations and severely punish the leaders, much mischief might thereby be prevented, and doubtless the lives of many citizens be preserved. But our numbers are too few to hazard such an expedition.

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General R. JONES, *Adjutant General United States Army, Washington City.*

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J. S. McINTOSH, *Major Brevet 4th Infantry.*

General R. JONES, *Adjutant General United States Army, Washington.*

FORT MITCHELL, *Alabama, January 27, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to state to you, for the information of the department, that on Friday, the 22d instant, two Indians were killed a few miles below here, on the Georgia side of the river, by the whites; and also on Sunday, the 25th, I understand two other Indians were killed near the same place. On Sunday evening, (says an express to me from Columbus,) from three to five hundred Indians (though I do not believe that there were more than fifty,) crossed over the river, swearing hostilities to the whites on the Georgia side. On yesterday, about two o'clock, these Indians, about fifty in number, were met by an equal number of Georgia militia, and although the Indians made signs of peace by hoisting a white flag, the whites rushed on them, and were then fired upon by the Indians. This was the commencement of an engagement which lasted some fifteen or twenty minutes, when the militia took to flight, leaving three or four of their number dead on the field. The loss of the Indians is not known. New reinforcements passed here late last night for the scene of action. The Georgians have thus set fire to the match which the Indians have been some time preparing, and the sequel can only show the horrors it may effect. There is no doubt but that they will have a general engagement to-day, and should it result in the triumph of the whites, it will probably fire the whole nation with feelings of hostility. Although I apprehend but little danger here at present, I shall lose no time in putting the block-houses in a state of defence, to the end that we may not be taken by surprise.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN W. McCRABB, *Second Lieutenant United States 4th Infantry.*

General R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

FORT MITCHELL, *Alabama, May 7, 1836.*

SIR: It has just been reported to me that Colonel Flournoy was shot dead by Indians the day before yesterday, about fifteen miles below this post. I am also informed that a report is currently circulating among the Creeks that the Seminole Indians have defeated the whites in their operations in Florida. This report will, no doubt, embolden them to many acts of hostility that they would not otherwise dare commit.

A constant communication must be kept up between them, as the Creeks are conversant with every transaction that occurs in Florida. Marshall, the half-breed, says he is apprehensive mischief will be done by the Indians before long; other friendly Indians are of this opinion. Opathelehoholo, principal of the upper Creeks, says he cannot keep his people together or restrain them.

A rumor has this instant arrived and informed me that another white man was shot in his bed last night by Indians; that many guns were heard in the neighborhood during the night, and other whites are supposed to have fallen victims.

Respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

J. S. McINTOSH, *Major Brevet 4th Infantry.*

The ADJUTANT GENERAL.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs*, June 6, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor to submit copies of papers on file and on record in this office relating to the execution of the treaty with the Creeks of March 24, 1832, prepared in conformity with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 3d instant.

In accordance with the suggestions of the Committee on Indian Affairs, I have substituted, for new copies of the same papers, tabular statements referring to letters printed in Senate documents 512, session of 1833-'34, volumes eight and nine. These embrace the correspondence from April 5, 1832, to December, 1833.

From the records since that time I have selected the leading papers connected with the execution of the several provisions of the treaty. The instructions for the certifying of contracts for the sale of the Creek lands, and the investigation of alleged fraud in these conveyances, form the greater part of this selection. The instructions for the removal of intruders, taking the census, locating the reservations, investigation and payment of claims, are in the documents above referred to.

A condensed statement of the measures taken in the progress of the execution of this treaty may not be without its use, and is submitted in consequence of an intimation from the committee.

The treaty with the Creeks was ratified on the 4th of April, 1832. The first article ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi river. The second provided for the survey of these lands, which was completed at the close of the year 1832. It also provided reservations of one section each for ninety of the principal chiefs, of a half section for each head of a family, and of twenty sections for orphans. It further provided for a census of the whole tribe. The third article indicated the mode in which these reservations might be conveyed. The fourth directed patents to be issued to those who should remain five years. The fifth required all intruders to be removed, excepting, however, from this provision "those white persons who have made their own improvements, and not expelled the Creeks from theirs." The sixth article placed twenty-nine sections at the disposal of "those persons, being Creeks, to whom the same may be assigned by the tribe," and assigned a section and a half to two individuals. The seventh prescribed that the locations should conform with the sectional lines of the survey. The eighth gave an additional annuity. The ninth provided for the payment of debts to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, which sum was to "be in full consideration of all improvements." The tenth secured the payment of the expenses of the delegation with whom the treaty was negotiated. The eleventh allowed certain sums for ferries and bridges, for losses, for judgments against the chiefs, for improvements relinquished under the treaty of 1826, for expenses of persons removing themselves, and for annuities to the blind Uchee king and two principal chiefs. The twelfth article provided that the United States should remove the Creeks when they were willing to go, and subsist them for twelve months after their arrival at their new residence. The thirteenth authorized donations of rifles and blankets, and assigned a certain sum for the education of the young. The fourteenth guaranteed the possession of the country set apart for the Creeks west of the Mississippi.

The orders for the removal of intruders, which were given to the marshal of the southern district of Alabama on the 5th of April, 1832, gave rise to a correspondence with the executive of the State of Alabama, in which the duty of the President under the treaty, and the extent of his authority under the act of March 3, 1807, were fully discussed, and occasioned an excitement of feeling, during which a citizen was unfortunately killed by a soldier. Prosecutions were instituted against the officer in command and the soldier, which were some time afterwards dismissed by the State authorities. Upon the representations made to the department by Messrs. King, Clay, and Mardis, on the 6th of December, 1832, the removals were suspended, and settlers who had obtained peaceable possession of the land on which they lived, and did not retain it to the exclusion of any Indian, were permitted to occupy those tracts till the several locations were made.

The instructions for taking the census were given to Messrs. Parsons and Pickett on the 14th of May, 1832. The census of the upper towns was completed on the 1st of May, 1833, and showed the population to be 14,142; exclusive of slaves, 13,697. That of the lower towns was completed on the 13th of May, and showed the population to be 8,522; exclusive of slaves, 8,065. Total number of the Creek Indians, 21,762. Soon after these reports were received, it was alleged that at least two thousand persons had been improperly enrolled, and that some had not been registered who should have been. The locating agents, Colonel Abert and Colonel Bright, were directed, when they were appointed, in October, 1833, to verify the census rolls, and to strike from them all persons not entitled. The other class, which is supposed to have embraced about one hundred, were reserved for the action of Congress; and the subject was submitted to a committee of that body at the last session. In regard to the first class, Colonel Abert reported on the 24th of November, 1834, that the census was much more correct than had been supposed, and it was doubtful if it could be done better if it were done over again.

For a detailed account of the proceedings upon the subject of the locations generally, I beg leave to refer to the letter of Colonel Abert of January 14, 1836.

It will be perceived the agents were instructed that it was the object of the government to do full justice to the Indians, and to assign to them neither all the choice tracts in the country, which gave to it its principal value, nor such land as they would be unable to cultivate. They were accordingly directed to preserve a just medium, and when the selections were not governed by improvements, to assume the average quality of the land in the country as the standard of that which should be assigned to the Indians. The entire amount of the Creek lands was stated by Colonel Abert, on the 11th of November, to be about 4,800,000 acres, and the amount of the reservations to be about 2,150,000 acres. The whole number of reservations is 6,696. Allegations of error in these locations have been made in a few cases, but it is believed they have been substantiated in no one instance.

The investigation of claims or debts was committed to General Parsons, Major Parsons, and Colonel Crowell, on the 24th of June, 1832. These and the several sums provided for in the tenth article of the treaty, with the annuities, were paid by Colonel Abert under the instructions given to him on the 2d of May, 1832. It gives me pleasure to add that no dissatisfaction was manifested either at the investigation or the payment.

The greater part of the reservations for orphans has been recently sold upon favorable terms, at public sale, and the balance will be offered again as soon as circumstances will permit. The average price per acre was eight dollars and twenty-two cents. Colonel Abert, Colonel Bright, Mr. Tarrant, Doctor McHenry, and General Sanford, have been selected at different times to certify contracts for the sale of the reservations under this treaty. It would be difficult to say whether the execution of this branch of

the business had given most satisfaction to the Indians or to the purchasers. At different periods petitions have been addressed by the former to the President alleging that great frauds had been practiced upon them. Investigating agents have been immediately appointed, but the result of their examinations has not to this day been presented in such a form that the President could finally act upon the subject. On the other hand, many of the purchasers have charged the government with undue partiality to the Indians, and a disregard of their rights and interests.

It may be briefly observed that the alleged frauds were stated to consist in the personation of one Indian by another, the non-payment of an adequate consideration, or the exaction of its return by the Indians after it had been paid. The investigations were directed to be made in each town, in the presence of the chiefs, by whom the Indian who had sold a particular tract was to be identified as its owner, the fact of the payment and reception of the purchase money established, and ample opportunity afforded the Indian to secure his rights, but no inducements held out to him to complain.

The regulations for certifying contracts adopted at various times, and the instructions to the certifying agents of April 28, 1835, and those to Colonel Hogan, of which the substance is incorporated in the letter to him of January 15, 1836, will show whether any proper precaution has been omitted for insuring to Indians and purchasers their respective rights. And the letter of March 11, 1836, to Messrs. Hogan, Burney, and Anderson, will further show in which manner the principles laid down in those papers have been applied by the department in the only instance in which its action has been called for in relation to this subject.

It will be perceived from the letter to Colonel Abert and Colonel Bright of May 2, 1833, and the instructions to Judge Benson and Mr. Fitzpatrick, that two unsuccessful efforts have been made since the conclusion of the treaty of 1832 to purchase the reservations of the Creeks.

It is proper for me to add that it is possible the papers now transmitted will not present a continuous correspondence. Understanding it to be the wish of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and the expectation of the House of Representatives when the resolution of the 3d instant was passed, that the answer should be transmitted to-day, it has not been my aim to present a connected series of papers, but, in accordance with the views expressed by the committee, to select those which would best illustrate the nature of the difficulties and complaints which have attended the execution of that section of the treaty under which reservations are claimed. I cannot, without longer time being afforded, state exactly the number of half sections which have been located or the number that have been sold.

Since the commencement of hostilities the certifying and investigating of contracts have been discontinued. But upon receiving the proposition made by the chiefs in Captain Page's letter of May 9,* 1836, General Jesup was authorized to detail an officer to superintend the payments for the remaining reservations, and to appoint an agent to certify the contracts.

Many of these reservations were sold before allegations of fraud were presented and investigations instituted, and the owners of them have received and probably expended the proceeds. In this state of destitution they have seized the property and attacked the persons of citizens of the States.

This correspondence, herewith communicated, furnishes all the material information in the possession of this office concerning the origin of the present hostilities of the Creek Indians. How far these may be traced to the difficulties attending the transfer of their lands, and how far to other causes, I have not the means of ascertaining. It is worthy of remark that Captain Page, the present superintendent of the Creek removal, reports, in his letter of the 9th ultimo, that the lower Creeks, who have commenced hostilities, are those who have the least to complain of respecting the sales of these lands, as the sales took place "soon after the locations were made, and before frauds were practiced among them." It is probable that a variety of motives may have operated upon them. An indisposition to emigrate, a scarcity of the means of subsistence, inducing dissatisfaction and leading to depredations, and those sudden impulses to which the Indians are liable, conjoined with the causes of complaint before alluded to about their lands, may have driven them to hostilities. These views are, however, in a great degree, conjectural, as no exposition of the causes of the present state of things has been received at this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELBERT HERRING.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

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DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, January 12, 1833.*

SIR: "By the 13th article of the late treaty with the Creeks three thousand dollars are allowed for the term of twenty years for teaching their children. That sum was appropriated for the purpose at the last session of Congress, and the Secretary of War is desirous that the money should be expended conformably to the provision of the treaty.

"You will therefore have the kindness to procure thirteen Creek boys, and have them sent, soon as possible, to the Choctaw academy, in Kentucky. Let suitable clothing be provided for them, and draw on the department for that amount, together with the necessary expense of having them conveyed to the academy. You will be pleased to have them put under the charge of some discreet person, that they may be safely conducted there without delay."

The preceding letter was addressed to Colonel Crowell from the department on the 3d ultimo, but no reply has been received from him. Perhaps Colonel Crowell has progressed in the business; of this you will inform yourself, and then have the goodness to carry into effect the instructions given to him.

With great respect, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

LEONARD TARRANT, Esq.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, June 1, 1833.*

SIR: Your letter to the Secretary of War of the 25th ultimo has been received.

Upon the representation you have made the Secretary has decided to allow the sum of three thousand dollars for the purchase of provisions for the Indians who may assemble to meet you. Your drafts upon the department to that amount will be duly honored, but under no circumstances will it be exceeded.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

Lieutenant Colonel J. J. ABERT, *Columbus, Georgia.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January 4, 1834.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 20th ultimo, and have submitted it to the President.

The instructions heretofore communicated to you are deemed sufficiently plain to enable you to execute the duty enjoined upon you under the act of Congress of March 3, 1807. The President has, on full consideration, adopted the only course in his power consistently with the obligations imposed upon him by the laws and the Creek treaty. The removal of the intruders was directed, but the period of doing this was intrusted to you, in consequence of your better knowledge of the circumstances of the country and the situation of the Indians and the settlers. You have fixed on the 15th January for that purpose, and the President considers it altogether improper to change the time or the instructions under which you are acting. You will therefore proceed in your duty agreeably to the directions you have already received.

You have full power by law to remove intruders, but I can give you no instructions in relation to the disposal of their personal property. Of course, you will allow them to take it when they are disposed so to do; and if they leave it, I see no necessity or even propriety, in your taking possession of it, as your responsibility by such a proceeding will be greatly increased.

The President expects that you should remain with the military detachment until this business is completed, so as to give to the commanding officer, from time to time, such instructions as may be requi-

site. It is certainly proper, and it is evidently the intention of the law, that the general direction of this matter should be in the hands of a civil officer; but this object will be wholly defeated if the mode you propose were adopted, that of giving to the commanding officer a general requisition to remove intruders. Should circumstances prevent you from being present, or should you require the military to act in more places at the same time, it would be proper for you to appoint a deputy who can execute your duty. He ought to be a man of high character and discretion.

If the keepers of the mail horses alluded to by you are living upon such part of the land as is not included in the reservations, you will permit them to remain, as their services are necessary to the transportation of the mail. Should their residence fall within a reservation, and the owner desire their removal, they must of course remove; but they may be allowed to establish themselves in the nearest proper position belonging to the United States.

With respect to your liability in the performance of your duty, all I can say is, that I presume it is the same as it would be in the execution of any other official act. Should you unavoidably incur any responsibility, it would doubtless be met by the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

ROBERT L. CRAWFORD, *Marshal, Southern District of Alabama.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *January 31, 1834.*

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of the 30th ultimo, and have submitted it to the President.

Under all the circumstances of the case, the President does not consider it expedient to change the instructions heretofore given to you in relation to an arrangement with the Creek Indians for a sale of their reservations in the State of Alabama.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

MESSRS. N. E. BENSON, BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK, and JOHN MARTIN, *Tuckabatchy, Creek Nation, Alabama.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, February 18, 1834.*

SIR: Representations have been made to the department that the Creek Indians of Alabama are committing depredations in the State of Georgia, accompanied by a request that measures may be taken to prevent their recurrence.

You will make this known to the chiefs and principal men, and you will tell them to warn their people not to go into the State of Georgia; that their conduct has excited an angry feeling towards them; and that if such practice be continued, it will certainly bring down upon them distress and punishment. And you will exert your influence with all of them that you can see and talk with to, put a stop to conduct so disgraceful and unjust, and which, if persisted in, must inevitably involve them in suffering.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELBERT HERRING.

LEONARD TARRANT, Esq., *Mardisville, Alabama.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, March 18, 1834.*

SIR: I have been instructed to reply to your letter of the 3d instant, addressed to the Secretary of War.

The department is well aware of the wretched condition of the Creek Indians, and that it is daily becoming worse. The expediency of their emigration, as the only means of benefiting them, and indeed of their preservation, is so apparent that the earliest measures will be taken for their removal.

The instructions heretofore communicated to you, touching the contracts of the Creeks for the sale of their reservations, must be strictly observed. Payment must be made to the Indian owner in the presence of the certifying agent; and no transfer or assignment will be sanctioned by the government previously to the President's approval. After that shall have been obtained, the supervisory power of the government will cease, and the purchaser and subsequent parties may assign and dispose of them at pleasure.

The firm of which you speak has equal right with any other to purchase reservations. There is no preference of person. The only requisite is a strict compliance with the prescribed terms. The government has done its utmost to protect the Creeks from fraud and imposition in the sale of their lands. And if our citizens have, notwithstanding all its precautions, deceived and defrauded them, and you can by any measures consistent with the instructions that have been given to you prevent the success of their vile artifices, you are at liberty to adopt them.

In relation to the old Indian chief whose case you have mentioned, I would observe that in the execution of the late Creek treaty, full notice was given to all concerned of the proceedings that were necessary and that have taken place, and that if error or injustice has been done in his and similar cases, Congress alone can give relief.

In the enclosed contract between Cusetaw, Fixico, and Thomas Taylor, the date has been omitted. Be pleased to correct the error and return the paper to this office. It is to be regretted that there are no funds applicable to the payment of your draft. An estimate has been sent to Congress, and so soon as an appropriation is made you shall be advised.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELBERT HERRING.

DOCTOR ROBERT W. McHENRY, *West Point, Troup County, Georgia.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs*, March 18, 1834.

SIR: In reply to a letter from Mr TARRAUT, addressed to the Secretary of War, asking whether purchasers of Creek reservations will be permitted to transfer their certificates or contracts, he has been informed that he must be governed by the instructions heretofore given to him; that payment in all cases must be made to the Indian in the presence of the certifying agent, and that no transfer or assignment will be sanctioned by the government previously to the President's approval of the contract. After that shall have been given, the supervisory power of the government will cease, and the parties may then assign and dispose of them at pleasure.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELBERT HERRING.

JAMES BRIGHT, Esq., *Mardisville, Alabama*, and General J. W. A. SANDFORD, *Columbus, Georgia*.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs*, March 19, 1834.

SIR: Your letter of the 28th ultimo, to the Secretary of War, has been received, and I am instructed to reply to its contents.

The department approves of your proceedings in relation to the eighty-three contracts, to the fairness of which you have certified.

From the rapidity with which the locations were made, the ignorance of the Indians, and the utter carelessness of many of them in taking care of their rights and availing themselves of their privileges, mistakes were unavoidable. So far as the power of the department extends, those mistakes will be rectified.

The locating agents were perfectly justifiable in refusing reservations to those who were not entitled to them, although their names were contained in the census-roll. But in all these cases the names of the parties and all the facts concerning their claims, with the reasons for rejecting them, must be reported to the department for its final decision.

With respect to those who were entitled to reservations under the treaty, but whose names are not to be found in the census-roll, you will also forward a report to the department of their names, and all the facts connected with their claims, for its determination.

It is deemed inexpedient to dispose at present of locations set apart for the orphan children. If a different determination shall be shortly made on this subject, it will be made known to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELBERT HERRING.

JAMES BRIGHT, Esq., *Mardisville, Alabama*.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs*, April 3, 1834.

SIR: I have the honor, on behalf of the Secretary of War, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th ultimo, in relation to the contracts of the Creeks on the sale of their lands.

The department, apprehensive that attempts would be made by designing men to defraud the Indians, adopted all proper precautions to prevent impositions upon them, and to protect their rights. All that could be done for them by a faithful and vigilant guardian has been done by the department in the establishment of regulations touching this business, and its subsequent instructions to its agents.

The Secretary of War feels assured of your zealous and faithful co-operation in the detection and prevention of fraud, and reposing the fullest confidence in your integrity and discretion, he instructs me to say that you are at liberty to adopt any lawful measures not inconsistent with the instructions already given to you, and which you may think will shield the Indians from imposition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELBERT HERRING.

R. W. McHENRY, Esq., *Troup County, Georgia*.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs*, April 3, 1834.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 15th ultimo, in relation to Creek contracts, and to assure you, on behalf of the Secretary of War, that your proceedings in that business have been entirely satisfactory, and have received his cordial approbation.

It was readily foreseen that attempts might be made by unprincipled men to defraud the Indians, and it was the object of the department to provide a remedy. All proper, and I was going to say, all conceivable and possible precautions were adopted to protect them from fraud. The government has done its duty, and shielded them from wrong to the utmost of its power. It now devolves upon its executive officers to do the rest. It relies with confidence upon your fidelity and zeal to detect and prevent fraud; and in accomplishing this, you are at liberty to adopt any legal measures not inconsistent with the instructions that have been already communicated to you on this subject.

In relation to the twenty sections of land set apart for the orphans, I am instructed to say that at present they will not be disposed of; but when it shall be determined to dispose of them, due notice of the sale will be given in the most public manner.

Your views appear to be equitable and correct in making other locations for those Indians who have been provided with reservations of little or no value. You will, however, in those cases, furnish the department with a sketch of the original and substituted locations, and such a description of the premises as will enable it to act understandingly, and to render justice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELBERT HERRING.

JAMES BRIGHT, Esq., *Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama*.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, May 28, 1834.*

SIR: I have received the thirty-four Creek contracts with your letter of the 2d instant. None of the contracts forwarded by you have been approved by the President, and will not be until your original rolls of location are received. I have to request again that they may be forwarded without unnecessary delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELBERT HERRING.

LEONARD TARRANT, Esq., *Mardisville, Alabama.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, June 12, 1834.*

SIR: The department cannot sanction your taking office fees for extra services and paper furnished, &c. Whatever pertains to your official duty you will of course perform without any other compensation than is allowed to you by the government. If you should render services not contemplated or required under your appointment, render them gratuitously. You will otherwise subject yourself to harsh imputations, and the department, by countenancing the charge, would share the odium.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

Dr. R. W. McHENRY, *West Point, Georgia.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, June 16, 1834.*

SIR: It has been intimated to the department that you are in the habit of taking office fees for extra services in the performance of duties pertaining to your office as certifying agent. Permit me to say that such practice cannot be sanctioned by the department.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

LEONARD TARRANT, Esq., *Mardisville, Alabama.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *June 19, 1834.*

SIR: I have received and submitted to the President your letter of the 7th instant. I regret exceedingly to learn that there are any causes of complaint arising in consequence of the Creek Indians passing from Alabama into Georgia. Instructions have been given to the agent (Mr. Tarrant) having those Indians in charge to remonstrate with them against such a procedure, and to insist upon their immediate return. He has been directed to state to them the fatal consequences which must result from this course, and from the difficulties which must occur between them and the citizens of Georgia. And he has been instructed to use all the influence in his power to cause those who have removed to withdraw, and to prevent the practice hereafter. It is not seen that any other measure, under existing circumstances, can be adopted. I fully appreciate the difficulties stated by your excellency, and join you in opinion that the ultimate remedy is to be found in the entire and immediate removal of all the Indians in that part of the country.

Very respectfully, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency WILSON LUMPKIN, *Governor of Georgia, Milledgeville.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *June 19, 1834.*

SIR: Information has been received from the governor of Georgia that many of the Creek Indians have passed from Alabama into that State, and have committed injuries against the inhabitants which must necessarily lead to great difficulties.

You are desired to see the principal influential men of the Creeks, and state to them the absolute necessity of withdrawing their people from Georgia, and preventing any more from going into the limits of that State. Inform them that collisions with the white people will certainly be the consequence, and the punishment of the Creeks will necessarily follow. You will use all your exertions to effect this object, which is considered by the department as very important.

Very respectfully, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

LEONARD TARRANT, Esq., *Mardisville Alabama.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *June 28, 1834.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 11th instant, on the subject of the reported frauds in the Creek reservations. All confirmations will be postponed until your report is received. The President is very desirous that all the facts should be collected, which will enable him to form a correct judgment on this matter, and to check any impositions that may be attempted. I will thank you, therefore, to collect and communicate all the information within your reach. I shall be happy at all times to receive your suggestions, and I will let you know without delay my impressions respecting them. While it is very

desirable to interpose proper securities against every attempt at fraud, there are still certain rights guaranteed by treaty to the Creeks which cannot be violated. Under certain circumstances they are the owners of the reservations, and have a right to convey them, without any other restriction than those imposed in conformity with the treaty. You suggest that an agent be appointed by the government, with the assent of the reserves, to value their reservations.

The present system requires this duty to be performed in all cases by the approving agent. He is to ascertain, before he approves a contract, the value of a reservation, and is forbidden to certify any for which the value is not paid or secured.

You also propose that the government should take the subject into its own hands, and purchase and dispose of the reservations. This is a matter which can only be done by legislative authority. A *projet* embracing this object was submitted by the department to the Committee on Indian Affairs, but I believe it has not yet been acted upon.

There are likewise the same objections to an executive regulation which shall require the purchase money to be paid to the Indians after their removal. This, no doubt, would be best for them. But there is no authority in the treaty to carry such a plan into effect. The President may direct the manner of the conveyance, but the owner of the reservation has a right to receive the consideration money where the property is conveyed. And provident as he may be in the disposition of the money, I still see no remedy which the government can apply.

Very respectfully,

LEWIS CASS.

R. J. MEIGS, Esq., *Cherokee Agency.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, June 30, 1834.*

SIR: On behalf of the Secretary of War, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, stating your conviction that many impositions have been practiced on the government and its agents in the valuation of the Cherokee improvements, and recommending the suspension of payments to emigrants until you shall have taken all the evidence in relation to the valuation, and shall have made the proper corrections.

Agreeably to your recommendation, payments on the valuation of those improvements will be suspended until the reception of your report. And I will thank you to state in your report all the information that you have collected or may collect in the various cases tending to show that there has been any imposition or impropriety.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

R. J. MEIGS, Esq., *Calhoun, Tennessee.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, July 28, 1834.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 8th instant. So much of it as relates to the reservation from sale of the 13th township will be acted upon when the views of the Treasury Department are ascertained.

Contracts for sale of lands by one Indian with another not being prohibited by the treaty, and having been in several instances approved by the President, will continue to be transmitted for his consideration.

In regard to the assigning of reservations to persons whose names are not upon the census-roll, I beg leave to observe that this was never intended. The errors which Colonel Abert and yourself were instructed to correct were errors of excess, which it had been represented existed in great numbers. The "full authority" given to you must be considered as having reference to this class of errors only. This construction, which seems the natural one, is confirmed by Colonel Abert's recollection of his conversation with the Secretary of War, who is now absent. It is also in conformity with the decision of the President upon reservations granted by the Choctaw treaty of 27th September, 1830, that none shall be assigned to persons whose names are not upon the register returned by the agent. You will not locate tracts for any persons whose names are not upon the census-list.

As many applications may, however, be hereafter made to Congress for relief of this class of Indians, it is desirable that you should keep a separate roll, exhibiting the names of the townships, and of the claimants, the sex and number in family, and transmit this roll, with explanatory remarks, to this office. But you will do this only where it will not interrupt nor conflict with your other duties. I do not see with what propriety a report that has been handed in, and partially acted upon, can be withdrawn by an agent to be corrected. The proper course seems to be for the agent to designate the cases in which he thinks he has been led into errors, and to communicate the reasons upon which this opinion is founded. All the circumstances will then be before this department for its consideration and action. The parties who may have acted under the knowledge that their locations had been reported are obviously entitled to all the benefit of that report, and of the grounds upon which it was made.

I am, &c.,

W. WARD,
For ELBERT HERRING.

JAMES BRIGHT, Esq., *Mardisville, Alabama.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, June 24, 1834.*

SIR: A letter was received in March last, addressed to the Secretary of War, by Yohola Micoo and Tuckey Micoo, Creek chiefs of Ufala town, stating that certain individuals of their town entitled to reservations were not enrolled by Major Parsons when he took the census, and asking the department to make provision for them.

You will please to inform those chiefs that the Secretary of War would much regret that any of their people rightfully entitled to reservations should lose them by their own neglect; that the government took proper measures to secure the rights of all; that due notice was given to them that a census of those entitled would be taken, and appointed a faithful officer to take it; that it was not done carelessly, nor in a hurry, but with deliberation, and on ample notice; and that the census-roll has been sent to this office; that if the names of any of their people entitled to reservations are not to be found in the census-roll, the department has no authority to supply the omissions, but they must apply to Congress, who alone has that power; and that, in all probability, if they can prove their right, their application will be successful, and secure that which was endangered by their own negligence. And you will also aid them, so far as you can, in establishing the claims of such as are entitled.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

LEONARD TARRANT, Esq., *Mardisville, Alabama.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, August 7, 1834.*

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 18th ultimo, I would beg leave to refer you to mine of the 16th of June last. It is full upon the subject, and states the reason forbidding the charge said to have been made by you for office acts.

If you furnish to the parties what you are not officially bound to do, and what they are not obligated to take, a different case arises from that heretofore presented. It is not necessary, under what has been before said, to enlarge on this subject, nor to give any other rule than that already communicated.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

LEONARD TARRANT, Esq., *Mardisville, Alabama.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, August 9, 1834.*

FRIENDS: I have been instructed by the Secretary of War to answer your letter of the 19th ultimo, respecting locations of land made for some of the Creek Indians.

It was the intention of the government to have the late treaty executed, not only with good faith, but with a spirit of liberality towards your people. Corresponding instructions were accordingly given to the different officers intrusted with its execution, and it is believed that the orders of the government have been complied with. In carrying into effect a treaty of such magnitude, where so much was to be done and the interests of so many were concerned, it was easy to foresee that in some instances dissatisfaction would arise; it would spring from partial and erroneous judgment of the individuals interested, from undue zeal in their friends, and the mercenary views of speculators. It would take place from various causes, and was inevitable. The instructions which were from time to time given to the different agents were intended to obviate difficulties, and to leave, if possible, no good ground of complaint.

Since receiving your letter, I have conversed with Colonel Abert, one of the locating agents, and he assured me that in making the locations for the Tuckabatchee chiefs the utmost liberality was extended to them.

Under these circumstances, it could not have been expected that complaints would have proceeded from such a source. The department regrets that dissatisfaction exists among any of your people, but having done all in its power to prevent wrong, and confiding in the representation of Colonel Abert, that the locations were made so as to render justice to the claims of all, it is thought to be unadvisable to reverse the proceedings in the cases complained of.

It may be proper to observe that an order has been already given to the locating agents to show the Indians their lands, or, what is the same thing, to give them, on their application, a certificate containing such a description of their locations that they can in all cases be known. The same information will also be given by the certifying agents.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

TUSKENAHAW, OPOTHLE, YOHOL, and others, *Chiefs of the Upper Creeks, Polecat Springs, Alabama.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, August 11, 1834.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 24th ultimo, and beg leave to remark, in reply, that it is considered of importance that the boys should be sent to the Choctaw academy as early as possible. You will be pleased, therefore, to collect and send them on with as little delay as your other duties will permit.

Very respectfully,

ELBERT HERRING.

LEONARD TARRANT, Esq., *Mardisville, Alabama.*

Circular to agents for certifying contracts under Creek treaty, March, 1832.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, August 14, 1834.*

SIR: Colonel Meigs has transmitted to this department a copy of additional regulations, drafted by him for the government of yourself and other agents for certifying Creek contracts.

I am directed by the Acting Secretary of War to inform you that until you are advised that these regulations have been sanctioned by the Executive, you will continue to conform your proceedings to the regulations that have already been approved by the President.

I am, &c.,

W. WARD,
For ELBERT HERRING.

General J. W. A. SANFORD, *Columbus, Georgia.*

Doctor R. W. McHENRY, *West Point, Troup County, Georgia.*

LEONARD TARRANT, Esq., *Mardisville, Alabama.*

JAMES BRIGHT, Esq., *Mardisville, Alabama.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, August 14, 1834.*

SIR: Your communication of the 2d instant, with the enclosed copy of your letters to General Sanford, has been referred to this office.

I am instructed by the Acting Secretary of War to inform you that the regulations you have prescribed to the certifying agents will be respectfully considered here, as suggestions made by you in conformity with the letter of the Secretary of War of the 11th April last. But until the decision of the department is communicated to you and them, the agents will continue to act under the regulations that have been approved by the department.

I am also directed to remind you that your original instructions gave you no authority to prescribe new regulations provisionally, but directed you "to make such suggestions as may occur to you for the correction of future evils."

I am, &c.,

W. WARD,
For ELBERT HERRING.

Colonel R. J. MEIGS, *Columbus, Georgia.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *October 31, 1834.*

SIR: I have received and submitted to the President your letter of September 3. I have been prevented doing so at an earlier date in consequence of severe indisposition. Having referred your letter to Colonel Abert for his views of the subjects embraced in it, he has presented a report, which I herewith transmit. In order to carry into effect the provisions of the Creek treaty, certain regulations were adopted and officers appointed. The business of ascertaining the number of the Indians, of making the locations, and of examining and certifying the sales, have been performed by the officers thus selected in conformity with the regulations. It was originally apparent to this department, and experience has since confirmed the belief, that to prevent all frauds and impositions would be morally impossible. All that could be done would be, by a wise system of administration, to circumscribe such proceedings within the narrowest limits. Our citizens are disposed to buy, and the Indians to sell, and the latter have by the treaty the right to dispose of their reservations. The government can prescribe the amount of the consideration money, and in fact have done so by prohibiting the sale of lands for a less sum than, in the opinion of the certifying agents, they are worth. And they can also take care that the Indians in all cases receive this consideration. But the subsequent disposition which shall be made of these payments seems to be utterly beyond the reach of the government. And, if I recollect right, in a former communication this difficulty was felt by you. The improvident habits of the Indians cannot be controlled by regulations. After the money is paid to them and the conveyance approved, the contract is completed. However desirable it is that they should use the money discreetly, still that is an affair for themselves to determine. If they employ it profitably, it is fortunate for them, and certainly will be agreeable to the government. If they waste it, as waste it they too often will, it is deeply to be regretted, yet still it is only exercising a right conferred upon them by the treaty. If any instances of individual fraud, permitting the interference of the government, can be pointed out, they shall be investigated, and if requiring and admitting correction, they shall be corrected. The proposition to institute a general supervision, and to revise all the proceedings that have taken place, appears to me to be beyond the authority of the Executive, and in fact dangerous in its application. The officers appointed have acted, and the regulations have been complied with, and under the faith of these proceedings a vast mass of property has changed hands. Certainly before any step is taken to impugn these contracts, specific allegations should be brought forward, and the right of the Executive to interfere established. Apart from particular cases of frauds, if such exist, I know of no reason to suppose that a second process of examination would be more correct than the first, or that the persons appointed to conduct it would be more able or more faithful; and the same reasons which are now presented for a re-investigation might be again brought forward for another, and the stipulations of the treaty thus rendered inoperative for an indefinite period of time. These are the views entertained by the President, and I am instructed to communicate them to you.

Very respectfully, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

RETURN J. MEIGS, Esq., *Mardisville, Alabama.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, November 10, 1834.*

SIR: Your letter of the 23d of October has been duly received. This letter presented the singular case of two agents acting upon the same contract. The department cannot conceive how such a case could occur without a want of proper order of business.

No agent should have the rolls of names and locations, to guide him in examining contracts presented

to him, which have been made by another; and if each agent confines his duty entirely to the rolls in his possession, such a case as that you present could not occur.

If convenience makes it advantageous for an agent to send part of a roll to another, he should then consider the sales of the tracts assigned to the names on that part as beyond his control.

Your letter justifies the inference that Judge Tarrant decided upon a case when the Indian was not present. Such a course is entirely at variance with the regulations, and must lead to irregularities. How can the agent fulfil the regulations for sales unless the Indian be present?

If, from any disability, the Indian named in the contract cannot be present at the agent's office, the agent must visit him, or depute some confidential person to visit him, for the purposes of explaining the contract and witnessing the payment, in which cases this fact must be stated by the agent upon the contract.

The right of deciding who has a preference in a purchase belongs to the certifying agents in the first instance. It is theirs to decide, and to certify to the contract accordingly. It would, however, be proper, in all disputed cases, to transmit with the contract a special report, embracing the grounds of their decisions.

You will please to communicate to Judge Tarrant as much of this letter as refers to the general action of the certifying agents, and believe me to be,

Very respectfully, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

Colonel JAMES BRIGHT, *Mardisville, Alabama.*

P. S.—Your decision in the case of the sale to Gilchrist, by the Indian Mautallesy, will be respected by this department.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *November 13, 1834.*

SIR: I received your letter of the 28th October, on the subject of further proceedings in relation to the Creek Indians, and have submitted it to the President.

On mature consideration, the President has determined that alleged omissions in the census, and consequently in the locations, can be corrected by Congress. Any executive regulation, therefore, on the subject, is out of the question, and the proposition to appoint a commission without some legislative interference cannot be acceded to.

There is a difficulty which has also suggested itself to you in the adoption of the proposition to stop the certifying of contracts, and consequently the conveyance of the reservations. As the treaty gives to the Indians the right of conveyance, with the approbation of the President, it became necessary to prescribe the mode in which that approbation should be given. And it seems to be the duty of the Executive to provide the means by which the proper facts should be ascertained. If this be not done, the Indians lose the benefit of this stipulation in their favor, and the treaty so far becomes inoperative. It is therefore the opinion of the President that he cannot suspend the right of the Indians to sell their lands, nor the means by which that right shall be carried into effect.

You suggest, also, as one of the remedies for the existing evils, that the reservations of the Indians should be purchased by the United States, and you point out the mode in which this may best be done. This subject belongs exclusively to Congress. At the last session it was before the House of Representatives, and in conformity with a requisition from the Committee on Indian Affairs, a report in favor of the proposition was made by this department. A copy of this report I enclose to you. The House not having thought proper to act on the subject, nothing more respecting it can be done by the Executive.

If individual instances of fraud upon the Indians, which it is in the power of this department to correct, are from time to time pointed out, they will be immediately attended to, and the proper remedy applied. The sub-agent, Mr. Tarrant, will be directed to receive and forward all such applications to this department.

In the several reports received from you, I am satisfied of your anxious desire to do justice to the Indians and the United States, and to secure the former from the oppressions and frauds to which they are exposed. It is exceedingly difficult to draw a practical line between their right to act for themselves, under the treaty, and the arts of designing men who are desirous of dealing with them. This department has established such general regulations for the management of affairs under this treaty as seem most conducive towards effecting its objects. I fear, with you, that many frauds have been committed, and I appreciate with you the difficulty of detecting or preventing them. I am directed by the President to thank you for the zealous and faithful services you have rendered in this affair, and to inform you that, as no further authority can be given, it seems proper to bring your labors to a close. You will therefore be pleased, as soon after the receipt of this letter as convenient, to report finally on such subjects as occur to you, and to terminate your duties among the Creeks.

Very respectfully,

LEWIS CASS.

R. J. MEIGS, Esq., *Mardisville, Alabama.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, December 2, 1834.*

SIR: In a recent communication to the department, Mr. Meigs observes that "in Dr. McHenry's office, if a person who procures a (reserver's) signature enters his name on the books as a purchaser, the Indian is not permitted to sell to any other, nor are others permitted to bid."

It will be readily seen that the signature of an Indian to a paper purporting to be a contract can in various ways be unfairly obtained, and that to shut out competition or adverse bidding by virtue of such signature may prevent his receiving that full consideration for his land which he might otherwise be able to realize.

The department is altogether unwilling to credit the report of the alleged practice, and thinks it must have originated in mistake, inasmuch as it would have been in violation of its regulations for certifying contracts under the Creek treaty, which were sent to you for your guidance in this matter.

Will you be pleased to inform the department whether your practice has been as above represented. If, contrary to expectation, such practice has received your sanction, you will discontinue it, and not acknowledge the validity of the contract without examining into the circumstances and ascertaining its fairness, both as to the manner of obtaining it and the value of the consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELBERT HERRING.

Dr. ROBERT W. McHENRY, *West Point, Troup County, Georgia.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *December 26, 1834.*

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 23d instant, and in answer beg leave to inform you that the President, on mature consideration, has declined all interference in cases where Indians have died leaving claims to reservations under the Creek treaty of March, 1832.

The treaty itself fixes only the interests of persons while living. The disposition which these interests shall take in the event of the decease of these persons is a question independent of the treaty.

It cannot depend upon Indian customs, for these, so far as they had any binding force, were annulled by the authority of the State of Alabama when her laws were extended over them.

Whether, therefore, any legislation be necessary, and if so, whether it should be by Congress or the State legislature, or whether the laws of Alabama regulating the descent of estates provide for the disposition of their interests, are questions which seem more proper for the decision of the judicial tribunals than for that of the Executive.

Very respectfully, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. SAMUEL W. MARDIS, *House of Representatives.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, February 3, 1835.*

Sir: The executive of Georgia has represented to this department that the Creek Indians have renewed the violences which you were long since instructed to require the chiefs to restrain. The President directs that you communicate to the chiefs his decided disapproval of these proceedings, and his expectation that they will take instant and strong measures to prevent a continuance or repetition of them. This conduct of their people cannot fail to involve them in serious and pressing difficulties, and the chiefs should exert themselves effectually to check it.

Very respectfully, I am, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

LEONARD TARRANT, Esq., *Mardisville, Alabama.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, February 11, 1835.*

Sir: In consequence of recent disturbances in Georgia, arising from malconduct of the Creek Indians, two companies of United States troops will be ordered to Columbus, in that State, to assist the civil authority in preserving the peace and preventing the recurrence of causes leading to disorder and violence.

You will exert yourself to give this information speedily to all the Indians, and to restrain them from the commission of acts that will assuredly subject them to punishment. I beg you to spare no pains in pointing out to them the extreme impropriety of taking the property of the white people, and the absolute necessity of desisting from that practice. Impress upon their minds that such depredations cannot remain undetected, and will certainly be followed with suffering on their part.

The government disclaims all right of exercising power over the Indians in any State that has extended its jurisdiction over the Indian country within its territorial limits, but will order its troops to assist the civil authority of the State for the preservation of order and the prevention of lawless acts.

The military will act for the above purposes, under instructions from the executive of Georgia.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

LEONARD TARRANT, Esq., *Mardisville, Alabama.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *February 11, 1835.*

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 31st ultimo.

The President yet maintains the opinion, before expressed to your excellency, that he has no power over the Indians living within those States which have extended their jurisdiction over them. But he is still desirous of affording every protection to the citizens of Georgia which is constitutionally within his power, and more particularly as the conduct of the Creek Indians, agreeably to the document transmitted by your excellency, appears to have been of a most wanton and outrageous character. Orders have therefore been given to the commanding officer of the two companies of United States troops in the Cherokee nation to proceed to Columbus, in Georgia, there to receive and carry into effect any

instructions you may be pleased to give for the support of the civil authority, and for the purpose of enabling the proper officers of the State to prevent these depredations and to secure the offenders. The commanding officer will be directed to report himself to your excellency immediately on his arrival at Columbus; but, in order to save time, I would suggest the propriety of instructions being ready at that place to meet him. The sub-agent among the Creeks will be informed of this course, and directed to communicate it to the Indians, and also to enjoin upon them the absolute necessity of refraining from such conduct.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency WILSON LUMPKIN, *Governor of Georgia.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, February 23, 1835.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your several letters of the 6th, 7th, and 8th instants and, in reply, to enclose to you a copy of a report from Colonel Abert, to whom your letters were referred.

Judge Tarrant will be written to on the subject to-day. But the course for such investigations generally, as recommended by Colonel Abert, is approved.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

W. P. CHILTON, Esq., *Mardisville, Alabama.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs, February 23, 1835.*

SIR: I enclose to you a copy of a letter from W. P. Chilton, esq., together with a report upon the same from Colonel Abert. You will please investigate the matter, and inform this office of the result as soon as practicable.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

LEONARD TARRANT, Esq., *Mardisville, Alabama.*

Extract of a letter from Elbert Herring, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to Doctor R. W. McHenry, at West Point, Troup county, Georgia, dated March 7, 1835.

"I have received your letter of the 12th ultimo, with the four packages of contracts therein mentioned and I am instructed to say that the opinion of the department, expressed in my letter of the 8th of January last, remains unchanged. It is confidently believed that one week in each month will be found to be sufficient for the discharge of your duties as certifying agent, on public notice being given to that effect."

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, April 1, 1835.*

SIR: The herewith enclosed copy of a petition from the chiefs of the Creek nation to the Secretary of War is transmitted for your information and to excite your utmost vigilance in preventing the species of fraud therein mentioned.

Withhold, until you can make satisfactory investigation, all contracts where you have the least suspicion of unfairness. The great difficulty of identifying the Indian reservees imposes the necessity of extreme caution and thorough scrutiny.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

LEONARD TARRANT, Esq., *Mardisville, Alabama.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, April 7, 1835.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 24th ultimo, enclosing one to yourself from the Creek chiefs, and also a copy of a letter from them to Doctor McHenry, in relation to frauds alleged to have been committed on many of their people by personation.

It is matter not only of regret but of deep reproach that any of our citizens should have stooped to such base artifices. It is impossible to suggest additional precaution to what has been already communicated. Extreme carefulness and the most eagle-eyed scrutiny must be exercised on the part of the certifying agents to prevent such frauds; and it is, therefore, prudent to withhold the contracts for a considerable time, and to give all practicable publicity to sales, that impostors may be detected and defeated.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

LEONARD TARRANT, Esq., *Mardisville, Alabama.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs*, April 11, 1835.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 27th ultimo to the Secretary of War, stating that frauds have been practiced upon the Indians by speculators in their lands.

It is to be regretted that unprincipled men are to be found who will impose on the poor and ignorant Indian. Every measure of precaution that seemed to be required has been adopted by the department, and it is hoped that, by the vigilant attention of the agents of the government, cause of complaint will, in a short time, cease to exist.

As the best answer to your inquiry respecting the rights of the heirs of the deceased Indians, I enclose a copy of a letter addressed to the honorable Mr. Mardis, of your State, by the Secretary of War, on the 26th December last.

Very respectfully,

Judge J. P. CLOUGH, *Polecat, Alabama*.

D. KURTZ, *Acting Commissioner*.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs*, April 16, 1835.

SIR: Nothing further, as precaution against fraud in relation to Creek contracts, can be suggested in relation to what has been heretofore mentioned.

It is to be hoped that there is among the Creek Indians an increasing anxiety to remove and seek an asylum in the west. It is not probable that the department will pay their annuity on this side of the Mississippi river after the present year.

Very respectfully,

Dr. R. W. McHENRY, *Columbus, Georgia*.

ELBERT HERRING.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, April 23, 1835.

SIR: Your letter of the 16th instant to the President of the United States has been referred to this department.

Previously to its receipt it had been intimated that extensive frauds had been recently committed in procuring Indian contracts in the Creek nation.

The approval of the President to the contracts on hand had been all suspended, and no more will be approved until the whole matter shall be investigated. Instructions to that effect have already been given, and no effort in the power of this department will be spared to detect and prevent frauds in relation to the sales of Indian reservations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. JOHN P. KING, *Augusta, Georgia*.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, April 28, 1835.

SIR: Herewith you will receive copies of certain papers which have been transmitted to this Department, stating the existence of gross frauds in the pretended purchase of their reservations from the Creek Indians. These statements, if correct, certainly exhibit a state of things requiring immediate correction. The frauds appear to consist in the personation by one Indian of another, in the amount and payment of the purchase money, and in the corrupt practices of at least of one justice of the peace, in the attestation of blank papers which the parties have in their power to fill up. Under the present circumstances, you will suspend the certifying of all contracts until you receive directions to renew it from this department, and you will give public notice of this instruction. None of the contracts now before the President will be approved until the necessary investigations are made to ascertain their fairness. They will be retained here, and abstracts of them containing the necessary facts will be transmitted to you as soon as they can be prepared. When these abstracts are received, you will publicly notify the parties of the suspensions and investigations which have been ordered. Those contracts which you may have certified, and not forwarded, you will retain for subsequent disposition. If there are any of those which the President has approved yet in your possession, you will not deliver them to the parties without further instructions.

It is the object of the department to provide against the recurrence of these evils, if it be possible, and I have to call upon you to make such suggestions as may occur to you, of a practical nature, best calculated to produce this effect. It is to be hoped that the conduct attributed to the justice of the peace, of certifying blank papers, cannot prevail much among the public officers in that part of the State. It is possible, however, that it may be more extensive than I suppose, and I have therefore to request your opinion whether it would be expedient to restrict the authority of certifying such papers to a less numerous class of magistrates than justices of the peace—say to judges of the State courts. I am unwilling to give such directions in the first instance, because I do not know the inconveniences to which it may lead.

With respect to the personification of one Indian by another, some remedy seems absolutely necessary. I am aware of the difficulty which you may experience in establishing the identity of an Indian presenting before you, as I perceive that false witnesses may be easily procured. It occurs to me that if you were to receive and certify contracts only at stated places in the various Indian towns, and upon particular days, to be fixed beforehand, when and where the Indians would assemble, and if all contracts were declared in the presence of those thus convened together, an entire check would be put to this fraudulent practice. It is hardly to be presumed that an Indian would present himself before a whole community, perfectly acquainted with him, and claim to be a different person, and enter into a contract to

convey away that person's land. And certainly, if such an attempt was made, it is not possible but what some of those around would state the true circumstances, and thus prevent the fraud.

You will please communicate your views respecting this suggestion, stating particularly the places where you may think it proper to meet the Indians. I do not suppose that it would be by any means necessary to visit every town, but only such places within each given district as may be convenient for the proper assemblage of the Indians. The time might be fixed at each place in succession, depending upon the probable amount of business to be done. This department would, of course, expect, were this plan adopted, to allow, in addition to your present compensation, your necessary travelling expenses.

Is it possible to devise any better plan than that provided by the existing regulations for the payment and security to each Indian of the fair amount of the purchase money he ought to receive? If it can, any practical suggestions you make, and which may appear reasonable, will be immediately adopted. You have already had so much experience in this matter that you cannot fail to have discovered the evils to which the Indians are exposed, and probably the best means of obviating them.

If the statements which have been made to this department are correct, a large proportion of the contracts which have been formed since the middle of last February are fraudulent. Without determining this fact, and thereby prejudging the rights of individuals, there is certainly good reason for suspecting the whole, and therefore for instituting the proper investigations. How is this best to be done? Shall all the contracts be declared void on the ground of fraud, and the parties be required, in every case, to exhibit proofs before you; or can a sufficient security against those fraudulent transactions which have taken place be interposed by any investigation which you can make into such cases as you have reason to believe, or as may be represented to be fraudulent? In one case, the presumption of fraud, applying to all, every grantee would be required to exhibit his proofs *de novo*. In the other, the investigation proceeding from the government would apply only to such cases as were presumed to require it.

Your ideas upon this subject are requested. In conducting these investigations, the same plan, it appears to me, would be the most efficient in detecting frauds which is suggested above for the prevention of it in future, and that is to inquire into the matter in every neighborhood where the contracting Indians reside, and to have the whole transaction developed in the presence of the various Indians who may be assembled. In this and in the former case it would greatly promote the object in view by giving the necessary previous notice of the day of meeting and the nature of the business, in order that the Indians might be present. The object of this communication, as you will perceive, is to suspend all operations connected with the sale of the Creek lands until proper information can be received concerning the existence and extent of the frauds complained of, and the best method of preventing their recurrence. I have therefore to request your sentiments in full upon these topics. It is a subject on which the President feels great solicitude, and I cannot too forcibly impress its importance upon your attention.

The representations made lead to the belief that this fraudulent practice of purchasing from one Indian the land of another has prevailed only since the middle of last February. This, however, may be otherwise; and if any cases of that nature have previously occurred, and if the contracts have been approved by the President, still the fraud is not beyond the reach of the government. Applications have frequently been made for a "title," as provided in the third article of the Creek treaty; but the President has not yet felt himself authorized to furnish any other evidence of conveyance than the one expressly pointed out in the treaty itself. It is possible that some legislative provision may be made requiring patents to be issued, and, in that case, it is clear that if any land belonging to one Indian has been conveyed by another, the transaction was absolutely void, and no title would be granted by the United States in consequence of such a contract. And, besides this, it may be proper for the government to interpose through the judicial tribunals for the vacation of any contracts thus stamped by fraud, although they may have been approved by the President. There can be no doubt of the power of a court of justice to apply the necessary remedy. It is, therefore, desirable to know whether such cases exist, and, if they do, to identify them, and to discover such proof as might be necessary to establish fraud. You will be pleased to direct your attention to this suggestion, and to communicate such information as you may be able to procure on the subject. Common humanity, as well as justice, requires of the government that every measure in its power should be adopted to prevent the gross impositions which have been practiced upon the ignorant Indians.

A similar letter has been sent to Dr. McHenry, and General Sanford and Mr. Bright have also been consulted on the subject.

Very respectfully, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

LEONARD TARRANT, Esq., *Mardisville, Alabama.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 28, 1835.*

SIR: I have the honor to enclose the copy of a letter which has this day been addressed to Mr. Tarrant and Doctor McHenry.

Although your election to Congress has necessarily vacated the office which you held, yet I have thought it proper to transmit for your investigation an abstract of those contracts which were certified by you, and which have not yet been approved by the President; and you will much oblige me by suggesting such a course as in your opinion ought to be pursued, as well with relation to them as to the other subjects mentioned in the letter, as I presume it will be difficult for any other person to make such an investigation into these contracts as may ultimately be necessary. I would remark that any necessary expenses you may incur in that duty will be cheerfully refunded.

Very respectfully, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

Gen. J. W. A. SANFORD, *Columbus, Georgia.*

P. S.—The abstract of contracts will be forwarded as soon as it can be prepared.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 28, 1835.*

SIR: I transmit, for your information, the copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Tarrant and Doctor McHenry.

As you have had much experience in the business relating to the Creek reservations, you will oblige me by transmitting any suggestions that may occur to you as best calculated to detect and prevent such frauds as are complained of.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JAMES BRIGHT, Esq.

LEWIS CASS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 28, 1835.*

SIR: Among the papers, copies of which were enclosed to you in my communication of to-day, there is a letter from Mr. McElmore to the President of the United States, dated April 7, 1835, which contains charges affecting your character and conduct as a public officer.

I will thank you to transmit to this department such information and representations as may be in your power, and as may enable me to form an opinion upon the statement made by that gentleman.

Very respectfully, &c.,

DOCTOR R. W. McHENRY.

LEWIS CASS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 28, 1835.*

SIR: I have to request that you will communicate to the principal and most intelligent Creek chiefs the purport of the letter this day addressed to you on the subject of the frauds alleged to have been committed upon their people. I wish you would state to the chiefs the great anxiety of the President to have the Creek Indians justly protected in all the rights secured to them by the treaty. They will communicate this to the Indians, and warn them of the frauds which are attempted; and, above all, inculcate upon them the meanness and wickedness of one of their people representing himself as another, and thus conveying land to which he has no just title. You will be pleased, also, to request the chiefs to offer you any suggestions that may occur to them respecting the best method of preventing these iniquitous transactions hereafter.

Very respectfully, &c.,

LEONARD TARRANT.

LEWIS CASS.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *April 28, 1835.*

SIR: Herewith you will receive copies of certain papers which have been transmitted to this department, stating the existence of gross frauds in the pretended purchase of their reservations from the Creek Indians. These statements, if correct, certainly exhibit a state of things requiring immediate correction. The frauds appear to consist in the personation by one Indian of another in the amount and payment of the purchase money, and in the corrupt practices of at least one justice of the peace in the attestation of blank papers, which the parties have it in their power to fill up. Under the present circumstances, you will suspend the certifying of all contracts until you receive directions to renew it from this department, and you will give public notice of this instruction. None of the contracts now before the President will be approved until the necessary investigations are made to ascertain their fairness. They will be retained here, and abstracts of them, containing the necessary facts, will be transmitted to you as soon as they can be prepared. When these abstracts are received, you will publicly notify the parties of the suspension and investigations which have been ordered. Those contracts which you may have certified, and not forwarded, you will retain for subsequent disposition. If there are any of those which the President has approved yet in your possession, you will not deliver them to the parties without further instructions.

It is the object of the department to provide against the recurrence of these evils, if it be possible; and I have to call upon you to make such suggestions as may occur to you, of a practical nature, best calculated to produce this effect. It is to be hoped that the conduct attributed to the justice of the peace, of certifying blank papers, cannot prevail much among the public officers in that part of the State. It is possible, however, that it may be more extensive than I suppose; and I have, therefore, to request your opinion whether it would be expedient to restrict the authority of certifying such papers to a less numerous class of magistrates than justices of the peace—say to judges of the State courts. I am unwilling to give such directions in the first instance, because I do not know the inconveniences to which it may lead.

With respect to the personification of one Indian by another, some remedy seems absolutely necessary. I am aware of the difficulty which you may experience in establishing the identity of an Indian presenting himself before you, as I perceive that false witnesses may be easily procured. It occurs to me that if you were to receive and certify contracts only at stated places in the various Indian towns, and upon particular days, to be fixed before hand, when and where the Indians would assemble, and if all contracts were declared in the presence of those thus convened together, an entire check would be put to this fraudulent practice. It is hardly to be presumed that an Indian would present himself before a whole community perfectly acquainted with him and claim to be a different person, and enter into a contract to convey away that person's land. And certainly, if such an attempt was made, it is not possible but what some of those around would state the true circumstances, and thus prevent the fraud.

You will please to communicate your views respecting this suggestion, stating particularly the places where you may think it proper to meet the Indians. I do not suppose it would be by any means necessary

to visit every town, but only such place within each given district as may be convenient for the proper assemblage of the Indians. The time might be fixed at each place in succession, depending upon the probable amount of business to be done. This department would, of course, expect, were this plan adopted, to allow, in addition to your present compensation, your necessary travelling expenses.

Is it possible to devise any better plan than that provided by the existing regulations for the payment and security to each Indian of the fair amount of the purchase money he ought to receive? If it can, any practical suggestions you may make, and which may appear reasonable, will be immediately adopted. You have already had so much experience in this matter that you cannot fail to have discovered the evils to which the Indians are exposed, and probably the best means of obviating them.

If the statements which you have made to this department are correct, a large proportion of the contracts which have been formed since the beginning of last February are fraudulent. Without determining this fact, and thereby prejudging the rights of individuals, there is certainly good reason for suspecting the whole, and, therefore, for instituting the proper investigations. How is this best to be done? Shall all the contracts be declared void on the ground of fraud, and the parties be required in every case to exhibit the proofs before you; or can a sufficient security against those fraudulent transactions which have taken place be interposed by any investigation which you can make into such cases as you have reason to believe, or as may be represented to you, to be fraudulent? In one case, the presumption of fraud, applying to all, every grantee would be required to exhibit his proofs *de novo*. In the other, the investigation proceeding from the government would apply only to such cases as were presumed to require it. Your ideas upon this subject are requested.

In conducting these investigations, the same plan, it appears to me, would be most efficient in detecting fraud, which is suggested above for the prevention of it in future, and that is to inquire into the matter in every neighborhood where the contracting Indians reside, and to have the whole transaction developed in the presence of the various Indians who may be assembled. In this and in the former case it would greatly promote the object in view by giving the necessary previous notice of the day of meeting and the nature of the business, in order that the Indians might be present.

The object of this communication, as you will perceive, is to suspend all operations connected with the sale of the Creek lands until proper information can be received concerning the existence and extent of the frauds complained of, and the best method of preventing their recurrence. I have, therefore, to request your sentiments in full upon these topics. It is a subject on which the President feels great solicitude, and I cannot too forcibly impress its importance upon your attention.

The representations made lead to the belief that this fraudulent practice of purchasing from one Indian the land of another has prevailed only since the middle of last February. This, however, may be otherwise; and if any cases of that nature have previously occurred, and if the contracts have been approved by the President, still the fraud is not beyond the reach of the government. Applications have frequently been made for a "title," as provided in the 3d article of the Creek treaty, but the President has not felt himself authorized to furnish any other evidence of conveyance than the one expressly pointed out in the treaty itself. It is possible that some legislative provision may be made requiring patents to be issued, and, in that case, it is clear that if land belonging to one Indian has been conveyed to another, the transaction was absolutely void, and no title would be granted by the United States in consequence of such a contract. And, besides this, it may be proper for the government to interpose through the judicial tribunals for the vacation of any contracts thus stamped by fraud, although they may have been approved by the President. There can be no doubt of the power of a court of justice to apply the necessary remedy. It is, therefore, desirable to know whether such cases exist, and, if they do, to identify them, and to discover such proof as might be necessary to establish fraud. You will be pleased to direct your attention to this suggestion, and to communicate such information as you may be able to procure on the subject. Common humanity, as well as justice, requires of the government that every measure in its power should be adopted to prevent the gross impositions which have been practiced upon the ignorant Indians.

A similar letter has been sent to Doctor McHenry, and General Sanford and Mr. Bright have also been consulted on this subject.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

LEONARD TARRANT, Esq., *Mardisville, Alabama.*

Same to Doctor R. W. McHENRY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 28, 1835.*

SIR: I have to request that you will communicate to the principal and most intelligent Creek chiefs the purport of the letter addressed this day to you on the subject of the frauds alleged to have been committed upon their people. I wish you would state to the chiefs the great anxiety of the President to have the Creek Indians justly protected in all their rights secured to them by the treaty. They will communicate this to the Indians, and warn them of the frauds which are attempted; and, above all, inculcate upon them the meanness and wickedness of one of their people representing himself as another, and thus conveying land to which he has no just title. You will be pleased also to request the chiefs to offer you any suggestions that may occur to them respecting the best method of preventing these iniquitous transactions hereafter.

Very, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

LEONARD TARRANT, Esq., *Mardisville, Alabama.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs, May 8, 1835.*

SIR: Renewed representations of repeated and frequent outrages by the Creek Indians upon the white citizens have reached the department.

You are directed to express to the chiefs, promptly and strongly, the disapprobation with which their conduct is regarded by the President. You will explain to them the inevitable consequences of the

course pursued by their tribe. It cannot fail to excite the citizens to acts of retaliation, and to bring upon the aggressors the heaviest penalties of the laws. And you will also inform them that, should an application be made to him for that purpose by the authorities of Alabama, the President will direct a military force to repair to their country to assist in maintaining the supremacy of the laws.

Very, &c.,

LEONARD TARRANT, Esq., *Mardisville, Alabama.*

ELBERT HERRING.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs, May 20, 1835.*

SIR: I have received your letters of the 1st instant, and was much gratified to hear from you that the frauds which had been practiced upon the Creek Indians by personation were not so numerous as there had been reason to believe. The measures which you took to detect and prevent fraud, through the instrumentality of the chiefs and the publicity of the notice, could hardly fail of being effectual. They indicate sound judgment and a firm determination to arrest imposition and enforce right.

I return the contract forwarded by you for the approval of the President; you will perceive that in the deed the grantor is represented as a female, and in the certificate of the agent as a male. It is probable that there is no doubt about the title and no conflict in the case. If so, give your certificate to that effect, and have the first-mentioned error corrected, and then on its transmission to this office the approval will be given.

Very, &c.,

LEONARD TARRANT, Esq., *Mardisville, Alabama.*

ELBERT HERRING.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 14, 1835.*

SIR: I find, upon examination, that the south half of section 20, township eighteen, range 6 east, has been located for an Indian named Yol Ria, but there is no evidence here that it has been sold. If, as you suppose, there is no Indian of this name, you will have an opportunity of establishing the fact before Mr. Tarrant or Doctor McHenry, who have been recently instructed to institute a public investigation of all cases in which frauds are alleged to have been practiced.

Very, &c.,

Mr. W. M. SUMMERS, *Talladega, Alabama.*

LEWIS CASS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 23, 1835.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 15th instant.

The department is especially solicitous that the Indian chiefs and reservees shall be present at the proposed investigation of frauds alleged to have been committed in the contracts for Creek reservations.

The chiefs, it is to be presumed, will be the best qualified to determine questions of identity, and the reservees should be convinced of the disposition of the government to protect their rights.

A copy of the contracts, certified by you, but not yet approved, is preparing. When it is completed, it will be forwarded to you at Columbus.

Very, &c.,

General J. W. A. SANFORD, *Columbus, Georgia.*

C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 1, 1835.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 17th instant. It is not the present intention of this department to declare void all contracts made since the 1st or the 15th of February last. Your report may show such a measure to be necessary, but it will be postponed until that report is received.

Your observations confirm the impression entertained here of the difficulty of detecting frauds where they have been practiced. It was supposed, however, that an investigation conducted, not at each town, but at a central place, in an assigned district, would be sufficient; and it is suggested whether this will not be sufficient, after the completion of your preparatory examinations, for the convenience of the chiefs, the Indians, and the purchasers, who will be required to be present at the second inquiry which you contemplated into all the fraudulent cases.

The department is satisfied, from the tone of your letter, that you will execute this duty intelligently and faithfully. General Sanford, being engaged in an examination of the cases certified by him, cannot be associated with you.

Very, &c.,

Dr. ROBERT W. McHENRY, *West Point, Troup County, Georgia.*

C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War.*

P. S.—It was not intended to limit you to one week in a month in this investigation. That limitation applies only to the ordinary certification of contracts. Your present duty should be completed as early as practicable.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs, June 1, 1835.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 8th ultimo. The contract for the north half of section 32 21 6, by Wax-e-yoholo to E. Corley & Co., has been noted as invalid, because of the fraud practiced in obtaining it. It cannot, however, be returned to you, as the department has determined (at least for the present) to retain in its possession all the contracts of this character which have been forwarded to it.

Herewith I transmit the abstract of all unapproved contracts, certified by you, now in the possession of the department, as promised to you in the letter of the Secretary of War of the 28th April last.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

L. TARRANT, *Mardisville, Alabama.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs, June 2, 1835.*

SIR: Your letter of the 16th ultimo, enclosing a list of invalid contracts, has been received. These contracts cannot be returned to you, for the reasons assigned in my letter to you of the 1st instant.

The department approves the course adopted by you in taking the testimony of the chief and other Indians resident of the town, with the individual appearing before you, to contract for the sale of land, in identifying him as the rightful owner to the land which he proposes to sell.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

LEONARD TARRANT, *Mardisville, Alabama.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 18, 1835.*

SIR: In addition to the instructions heretofore given to you, the President directs that you certify no contracts not made in the presence of the reservee and yourself, and upon which the money is not actually paid in your presence. You will examine with special care every case in which you have given certificates without these precautions, and require the reservee to be brought before you and identified by the chiefs.

Very, &c.,

C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War.*

DR. R. W. McHENRY, *West Point, Troup County, Georgia.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 18, 1835.*

SIR: I have laid before the President your letter of the 27th ultimo. Having read it with attention, he directs that you prepare and transmit a complete list of all the contracts to which you have found no objection in the re-examination you have made, and that you institute an inquiry in regard to all others, in the manner prescribed in the instructions of the 28th April, and report the result as soon as it is ascertained. He does not think any additional instructions necessary.

Very, &c.,

C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War.*

LEONARD TARRANT, Esq., *Mardisville, Alabama.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 19, 1835.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 6th instant, with one from Mr. McLemore.

As this gentleman now explains his former communications, this department perceives no cause for censuring your official conduct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War.*

DR. R. W. McHENRY, *West Point, Troup County, Georgia.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, June 22, 1835.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 5th instant, in relation to the frauds alleged to have been committed against Creek reservees, &c.

The letter which you have specified in your communication, and which you were apprehensive had been intercepted and suppressed, was received and is on file in this office. It was enclosed in a letter of Judge Tarrant to myself, and is dated 23d of March last, at Cowzawda, signed by about 18 chiefs and addressed to Dr. McHenry. It was answered by me on the 7th of April, and the certifying agents were instructed to withhold contracts and to give the utmost publicity to sales for the purpose of defeating contemplated imposition. On the 28th of April the Secretary of War addressed a letter of instructions to the certifying agents, prescribing additional precautionary measures for the prevention of fraud. Those instructions have not been countermanded or relaxed in the least degree, there being still the same anxiety to prevent fraud that induced the issuing of these instructions.

You speak with great positiveness of the favorable result that would flow from sending a deputation

of Creek chiefs to this place, or from the President's sending a commissioner to treat with them out of the nation respecting the emigration of their people. You may be correct in your conclusion; but I am instructed to say that neither proposal can be agreed to. There is no fund applicable to such an expense, and it is no way certain that the measure would be successful. If the chiefs be individually opposed to emigration, how can it be supposed that in convention they would advocate it? If it be thought that their advocacy of the measure could be procured by gift, I would merely remark that there is nothing to bestow. The last treaty with them is very explicit, and just and liberal. They are free to go or stay as they prefer; and when they are ready to go, the government will remove them at its own expense, and will subsidize them for one year after their removal. But the chiefs will not be purchased to use their persuasion to induce emigration. If it be consistent with their duty as chiefs to oppose removal, or to be passive on the subject, and to witness the consequent degradation and suffering of their people, they must take the responsibility and persist in their opposition.

Very respectfully, your humble servant,

WILLIAM DOUGHERTY, Esq., *Georgia*.

E. HERRING.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs*, August 24, 1835.

SIR: Your letter of 15th July, with the enclosed list of the contracts which had been impeached, has been retained for the inspection of the Secretary of War.

He has instructed me to say that it will not be necessary for you to prepare a register of the correct contracts, as required by the letter from the department of the 18th of June. You will therefore continue to report all cases in which you may discover error or fraud, and from these returns your abstract of certified contracts will be corrected here.

Very, &c.,

D. KURTZ, *Acting Commissioner*, &c.

LEONARD TARRANT, Esq., *Mardisville, Alabama*.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *September 9, 1835*.

MY FRIENDS: Your letter of the 25th ultimo to the President of the United States has been referred to this department.

Your great father the President is very desirous of protecting you in all your rights, and of preventing any frauds in the sale of your lands. Instructions for these objects have been given from this department, and officers from time to time appointed. The truth is, if the white people are wrong, your own people also are wrong. They personate one another, and thus appear before the agent, and convey land to which they have no title. Whenever this is known, it should be disclosed. It is not possible for the officer of the United States to know all your people, and thence it is that so many frauds arise. The President has directed Colonel Hogan, who has been appointed principal agent for your removal, to proceed to your towns and endeavor to ascertain, and to correct and punish, such frauds as have been committed. When he arrives among you, I wish you would give him all the information in your power.

Your friend,

LEWIS CASS.

TO NE-I-MICCO, E-FA-E-MATHLAR OF CHUMOLLY, TUCKABACHE PIXICA, CAPPICHCHE YOHOLA, NEHARTHLOCKO, *Creek Nation, Alabama*.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *September 9, 1835*.

SIR: I transmit herewith a copy of a letter from certain Creek Indians, dated 25th ultimo, to the President of the United States. I enclose also copies of preceding communications to and from this department in relation to the general matters complained of by these Indians.

It is exceedingly desirable that all frauds in the execution of the Creek treaty should be prevented, and that those which have been committed should, as far as possible, be detected and punished. This department is prepared to take any steps in its power to accomplish these desirable objects. The practical difficulties which have presented themselves will be apparent to you from a perusal of these communications.

The President directs that the subject be committed to you. You will proceed to the various towns where you have reason to believe frauds have been committed, and where proper information respecting them can be procured. You will request General Sanford, Mr. Tarrant, or Doctor McHenry, who are, or have been, certifying agents, to proceed with you to the district which is assigned to them, respectively, and, with their aid, you will endeavor to make a thorough investigation into the subject, and as far as possible to do justice and satisfy the Indians. It is impossible to give you detailed instructions in this duty. But the great object, as you will perceive, is to right the wrongs which may have been committed, and to prevent their recurrence. With the aid of the above-named gentlemen it is to be hoped that your mission will be successful.

General Sanford, Mr. Tarrant, and Doctor McHenry have been written to and requested to accompany you on your invitation, and also take with them all the books and papers relating to this matter. You will please to make a report to this department of your proceedings at as early a day as practicable. As you are in public employment, and as this business is nearly connected with your duties as principal removing agent for the Indians, it is not contemplated that any compensation other than your actual expenses will be necessary. These will be allowed on your certificates of honor.

Very, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

Colonel JOHN B. HOGAN, *now at Washington*.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *September 9, 1835.*

My FRIENDS: Your letter of the 25th ultimo to the President of the United States has been referred to this department.

Your great father the President is very desirous of protecting you in all your rights, and of preventing any frauds in the sale of your lands. Instructions for these objects have been given from this department, and officers from time to time appointed. The truth is, if the white people are wrong, your own people are also wrong. They persecute one another, and thus appear before the agent, and convey land to which they have no title. Whenever this is known, it should be disclosed. It is not possible for the officer of the United States to know all your people, and hence it is that so many frauds arise. The President has directed Colonel Hogan, who has been appointed principal agent for your removal, to proceed to your towns and endeavor to ascertain and to correct and punish such frauds as have been committed. When he arrives among you, I wish you would give him all the information in your power.

Your friend,

LEWIS CASS.

To ME-I-MICO, E-FA-MATLO or CHUMOLLY, TUCKABATCHIE FIXICO, CAPPICH-CHER-YOTHOLO, NE-HAR-THLOCKO, *Creek Nation, Alabama.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *September 9, 1835.*

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Very, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

Colonel J. B. HOGAN, *now at Washington.*WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs, September 9, 1835.*

SIR: I am instructed by the Secretary of War to inform you that Colonel J. B. Hogan has been directed to repair to the Creek nation, and for the purpose of examining every case of alleged fraud in the contracts for the sale of Creek lands. The President has determined upon this measure, in consequence of the renewed and urgent representation made to him by some of the chiefs.

The Secretary of War requests that you will place in the hands of Colonel Hogan the registers or books of the contracts certified by you, and such documentary evidence in your possession as will facilitate the discharge of his duty under his instructions; and also that you will accompany him in his visits to the different towns should he invite you so to do.

You will be allowed a reasonable compensation for your time and services while engaged in the execution of the duty.

Very, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

General J. W. A. SANFORD.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs, September 12, 1835.*

SIR: Your letter of the 1st instant has been received. A copy will be given to Colonel J. B. Hogan, who has been directed by the President to go to all the towns in the Creek country and investigate all cases of alleged fraud in the contracts made with the Indians for their lands. He will give public notice of the times and places at which he will investigate these cases, and you will have an opportunity of stating to him in person the circumstances you have represented to the department.

Very, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

ZACHARIAH CLOUGH, Esq., *Polecat, Macon County, Alabama.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs, September 12, 1835.*

SIR: I enclose a copy of a letter of a Mr. Clough, which, in some measure, implicates your official conduct. The case has been referred to Colonel Hogan, with others, for investigation. The copy is sent to you that, if you think proper, you may transmit an explanatory statement.

Very, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

DOCTOR ROBERT W. McHENRY, *West Point, Troup County, Georgia.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs, September 18, 1835.*

SIR: On the 28th of April last you were instructed to suspend the certifying of contracts until you should receive directions to renew it from the department.

It has recently been represented to the department that there are some Creek Indians having reservations, and about which there is no dispute, who are disposed to sell them.

I am instructed to say that in all such cases you are authorized to proceed in certifying contracts, being governed by the instructions heretofore communicated to you on this subject. The business was suspended for the benefit of the Indians, and the same motive now induces its renewal. The policy of the government is, and always has been, in favor of the Indians selling on fair and equitable terms. The suspension was occasioned solely by an abuse of the terms prescribed by the department.

Very, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

LEONARD TARRANT, Esq., *Mardisville, Alabama.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs, September 23, 1835.*

MY FRIENDS: I have been instructed by the Secretary of War to answer the inquiries in your letter of the 4th instant, in relation to certain balances that you suppose to be due to you.

1st. A balance under the treaty of 1821. Upon examining that treaty I do not find that provision was made for the payment of any money to you, except an annuity, which has now expired. The same article provided for the payment of claims of citizens of Georgia against your people to an amount not exceeding \$250,000. The whole of this money has been paid accordingly. And even were it otherwise, and a balance remained, no part of it could be paid to you, as the treaty contains no stipulation to that effect.

2d. A balance due certain Creek Indians for losses during the war. You probably know that soon after the treaty was made with you in 1814, the agent was instructed to collect all these claims, which he did, and reported them to the department. This report was submitted to Congress, who appropriated (\$85,000) eighty-five thousand dollars, which sum was remitted to Colonel Mitchell and paid by him. I enclose a copy of his statement of the manner in which the payment was made, to which is attached the receipt of the chiefs.

I find that in March, 1819, the delegation then in the city, at the head of which was McIntosh, inquired of the department whether anything more would be paid on account of these losses. I transmit an extract of the Secretary of War, Mr. Calhoun, from which you will learn the views then entertained upon this subject.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

OPOTHE YOHOL, and other Chiefs of the Creek Nation, *Tallassee, Alabama.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs, September 26, 1835.*

SIR: I enclose an extract of a letter addressed to the Secretary of War by R. G. Haden, dated the 28th ultimo.

If the statement be true that you have received fees for certifying, the practice cannot be sanctioned by the department, and must be forthwith discontinued. And in relation to erasures in the "Record Book or Register of land certified," such proceeding is obviously wrong. All the entries as originally made upon the book or register should remain unaltered; and whenever it becomes necessary to change a location, let a new entry be made, and opposite the first or original entry let the words "set aside" be inserted; this will preserve the record and exhibit all the entries, and render erasure or obliteration unnecessary.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

DOCTOR R. W. McHENRY, *Columbus, Georgia.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs, September 26, 1835.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 12th instant, addressed to the Secretary of War, with the accompanying list of fraudulent contracts.

Until you are otherwise instructed by this department, you are requested to suspend all recertification of contracts for lands made prior to the 28th of April last, as also certification of sales since that day.

Respectfully, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

DOCTOR R. W. McHENRY, *Columbus, Georgia.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs*, October 3, 1835.

SIR: Your letter of the 2d ultimo has been received. The President having directed that Colonel J. B. Hogan should be appointed to examine all cases of alleged fraud in the Creek country, a copy of your communication will be sent to him for an investigation of the facts. He will give notice of the times and places at which he will attend to this duty, so that you will have full opportunity of adducing evidence.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

H. C. THOMPSON, Esq., *Columbus, Georgia.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs*, October 14, 1835.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 20th ultimo, in which you state that you have had a recent interview with the Tuckabatchie chiefs, and they are anxious to emigrate this fall, and are in fact disposing of their personal property preparatory to that event.

Their speedy removal being pregnant with advantages both to them and to our own people, I am sure you will expedite it by all your exertions and influence.

It was not intended by the letter of the Acting Secretary of War, of the 18th of June last, to authorize you to resume the duties of a certifying agent. But as you have construed that letter into such authority, you will of course submit those contracts to the examination of Colonel Hogan.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

Doctor R. W. McHENRY, *Columbus, Georgia.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs*, October 15, 1835.

SIR: By direction of the Secretary of War, I enclose a copy of a letter of Mr. Freeman, of the 2d instant, which impeaches your official conduct, to which you will transmit such answer as will exonerate yourself and satisfy the department.

A copy has been sent to Colonel Hogan, with instructions to examine the whole matter.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

Doctor R. W. McHENRY, *Columbus, Georgia.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs*, October 15, 1835.

SIR: The Secretary of War has instructed me to transmit to you, for your examination and report, a copy of a letter received from Mr. Freeman, of the 2d instant, impugning the character and conduct of Doctor McHenry.

You are requested to give notice to the parties, and then institute a thorough investigation that will place this department in full possession of all the facts.

Very, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

Colonel J. B. HOGAN, *Fort Mitchell, Alabama.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs*, October 15, 1835.

SIR: Your letter of the 2d instant has been received. One copy of it has been sent to Doctor McHenry, that he may make such reply as he shall think proper; another copy has been sent to Colonel Hogan, with instructions to investigate the whole subject, and report the facts to this department.

In answer to your particular inquiry, I have to state that Doctor McHenry has not been required to file bonds here for the correct performance of his duties.

Very, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

O. K. FREEMAN, *Wetumpka, Alabama.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs*, October 21, 1835.

SIR: This department has been advised by Mr. O. K. Freeman that you have in your possession a contract, approved by the President, for the land of Tusatcha, a Creek Indian, in which there is reason to suppose the existence of fraud.

The papers received from Mr. Freeman have been sent to Colonel J. B. Hogan, at Fort Mitchell, with instructions to examine the whole matter. He will give you a copy of Mr. Freeman's letter, if you wish it, and I am directed to express to you the expectation of the President that this contract will be surrendered, if, in the investigation, circumstances shall appear, showing that it ought not to have been certified nor approved.

Very, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

Captain WILLIAM WALKER, *care of Colonel J. B. Hogan, Fort Mitchell, Alabama.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs, October 21, 1835.*

SIR: Your letter of the 30th ultimo to the Secretary of War has been referred to this office.

I have been instructed to transmit a copy of this letter and of the papers which accompanied it to Colonel Hogan, with directions to investigate all the circumstances of the alleged sale by Tushatcha, and to report them to this office. He will notify the parties of the time and place when this investigation will take place.

I have also advised Captain Walker of the proceedings contemplated, and informed him that, if reason should be discovered for believing the transaction fraudulent, the President will expect the contract, which has received his signature, to be returned.

Very, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

O. K. FREEMAN, Esq., *Tuskegee, Alabama.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs, October 21, 1835.*

SIR: I have been instructed to transmit to you the enclosed papers, received from Mr. Freeman.

They allege fraud in a contract which has received the President's approval, and has been returned to the agent, and is now supposed to be in the hands of Captain Walker, the agent for the purchasers. Mr. Freeman asks that you may be authorized to demand the surrender of this contract. This authority, in the present aspect of the question, it is considered unnecessary to give. The enclosed letter for Captain Walker will show you that it is the President's expectation the contract will be willingly returned, if fraud shall be proved. I will thank you to deliver this letter to Captain Walker, and to give notice to the parties of the time and place when you will investigate this transaction.

You will please to furnish Captain Walker with a copy of Mr. Freeman's letter, if he shall desire it; and also to communicate to Doctor McHenry the purport of the papers you have received, that he may furnish such explanation as he shall think proper.

Very, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

Colonel J. B. HOGAN, *Fort Mitchell, Alabama.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs, October 28, 1835.*

SIR: It has been represented to the department that there are many Creek Indians anxious to sell their reservations, and to which there is no conflicting claim.

You will, therefore, resume your duties as certifying agent under the instructions heretofore given, confining yourself to those cases which have never before been certified by you, and which of course excludes all recertification. And you cannot fail to perceive, from the complaints which have already been made on this subject, that the utmost vigilance will be necessary to prevent fraud, and do justice to all concerned.

Very, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

LEONARD TARRANT, Esq., *Mardisville, Alabama.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs, October 28, 1835.*

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 15th instant, I beg to state that Doctor McHenry recommenced certifying Indian contracts on the strength of a letter written to him in June last, by the Acting Secretary of War. It was not intended to authorize him to renew that business; but as he had put such construction on that letter, he was instructed to submit to your examination the contracts certified by him since that period.

In consequence of your recommendation, Judge Tarrant and Doctor McHenry have been instructed to resume their duties as certifying agents in those cases of contracts which have never before been certified by them, and in no event to recertify contracts.

Very, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

Colonel J. B. HOGAN, *Tallassee, via Tuskegee, Macon County, Alabama.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *November 3, 1835.*

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of the 16th of October, remonstrating against any reinvestigation of the sales which have been made by the Creek Indians.

You appear to suppose that the persons claiming to be purchasers of the Creek lands have, by the proceedings which have taken place, acquired certain vested rights, which the executive government cannot legally control, and which are interfered with by the instructions given to Colonel Hogan. By the third article of the Creek treaty of 1832, no contract made for the purchase of these lands is valid till approved by the President. This provision has been repeated in the instructions given to the agents, and must have been known, or ought to have been known, to those who are desirous of acquiring rights under the treaty. The object of this limitation upon the right of sale by the Creek Indians was, doubtless,

to secure them against the perpetration of such frauds as they are liable to from their condition. It is scarcely to be questioned that the President has the right, in the exercise of his discretionary power, to approve or disapprove, to direct information to be procured in any mode he may think proper. Purchases have been made under the treaty and under instructions from this department, and the contracts have been certified by the officers charged with that duty. Allegations of fraud were received at this department, and an investigation into the circumstances was made. It was not contended that this investigation was improper, or that it affected the vested rights of the parties. New allegations are now made, and another investigation directed. I see no reason to question the correctness of this proceeding any more than of the former. To be sure, it may be said that this process may go on indefinitely. But that is putting an extreme case, deserving little weight in the consideration of the subject. So much for the right of the President to direct this reinvestigation.

With respect to the facts, they are these: A memorial was received by the President from five of the principal Creek chiefs, and witnessed by two of the most intelligent half-breeds, who understand English perfectly, complaining of great frauds in their land transactions, alleging that the former examination had not probed the matter sufficiently. That gross frauds have been committed is a fact not disputed, and a belief of which had spread through the country. To deny the investigation was to pass irrevocably upon the claims of the Indians, and to confirm all that had been done. To direct it, was to endeavor to lead to the correction of errors wherever they existed. If such errors existed, they ought to be corrected. If they did not, the worst that could happen was a short delay in the consummation of the title to the parties interested. Such delay is certainly not to be weighed against the injury which might be brought upon the Indians by a refusal of their application.

This reinvestigation has been directed without intending to cast the slightest imputation upon the officers before charged with a similar duty. General Sanford's character at this department is wholly unimpeached, and, I believe, unimpeachable. It is certainly no reproach upon him that subsequent allegations have been received, showing why the proper information was not and could not be given to him by the Indians. Whether these allegations are true or not, I form no opinion. It is enough for the department to know that they have been made by a respectable portion of one of the parties to the treaty. Messrs. Marshall and Carr, the witnesses of the memorial forwarded by the chiefs to the President, have, indeed, in letters just received, thrown some doubts upon the knowledge and intention of the chiefs who signed the paper. But whatever credit may be given to the good intentions of these witnesses now, as much, to say the least of it, must be subtracted from them for the testimony confirmed by their signatures; and besides, these letters are too late for any practical benefit, as the measures directed are now in the progress of execution. It was not intended or expected that Colonel Hogan would enter into an investigation of all the business heretofore done, but only of such particular cases as, from general report or special circumstances, might seem to require it. And with this view, and also to aid him in the execution of his duties, he was requested to ask the personal assistance of the agents who have heretofore been employed in certifying contracts. And that those gentlemen were thus called upon is a decisive proof that this proceeding was not intended to impeach their conduct.

It seems to me that a discreet exercise of the authority vested in Colonel Hogan will require but little time. To go into an examination of all cases of contracts not yet acted upon by the President would be useless, and was never intended. To refuse to examine such as there is just ground to suspect, would, in effect, make the government a party to the fraud. And it appears to me that to make this investigation at the places where the Indians reside will promote the cause of truth much better than to call them to a distant place where they might be unwilling or afraid to go. Besides, in a small community where a man's concerns are all known, if there has been any attempt at personifying him by another, or any other fraud committed upon him, it will be comparatively easy to arrive at a just conclusion.

As to the question of the validity of Indian testimony in the courts of Alabama, it does not seem to me to have a place in this examination. From the moral condition of the Indians, the evidence must always be received with much caution; but this is an objection to its credibility, and not to its competency. I cannot hesitate to believe that in an extrajudicial investigation like this, the statements of respectable Indians may be received; and that they would have such weight with the President in his decisions as the circumstances might appear to justify.

Very respectfully, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

ELI S. SHORTER, Esq., and others, *Columbus, Georgia.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs*, November 4, 1835.

SIR: I transmit a copy of a letter addressed to E. S. Shorter and others for your information.

You will perceive from it that it is not the intention of the department that you should re-examine all the contracts that have been certified, but such only as shall be brought before you in the several towns with allegations of fraud or error, after you have given notice that you are ready to receive charges and evidence.

Very, &c.,

D. KURTZ, *Acting Commissioner, &c.*

Colonel J. B. HOGAN, *Columbus, Georgia.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs*, November 10, 1835.

SIR: Your letter to the Secretary of War of the 24th ultimo has been referred to this office.

He has instructed me to say that the explanation you have therein given of your official proceedings is perfectly satisfactory. And you will permit me to remark that you ought not to be surprised or wounded if a spirit of abundant caution, in the exercise of a responsible trust, should dictate communications to agents, even upon anonymous authority, intended rather as guards than as reproofs.

The department having decided that no bargains or contracts for the lands of Indians will be valid

unless made in conformity with the treaty and the regulations of the President, it is suggested for your consideration how far, as the agent of the government, you can properly encourage or take cognizance of the conditional bargains of which you speak in your letter, however clear may be your conviction of their fairness and ultimate advantage to the Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELBERT HERRING.

Colonel BENJAMIN REYNOLDS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs*, November 16, 1835.

SIR: I have received your letters of 2d and 5th instant, with the papers therein enclosed, and rejoice to perceive that you are pursuing with much spirit and zeal the investigation of the Creek contracts committed to your charge.

You will please to consult the United States district attorney, and if he shall concur with you on the expediency of prosecutions for perjury relating to those contracts, let them be instituted in two or three cases where the proof is clear and conclusive. They would serve the double purpose of punishing offenders and preventing similar transgression. The result of those prosecutions will determine the course of proceeding in other similar cases.

A copy of the census roll of the Creek Indians is, according to your request, herewith enclosed.

With respect to the charges made by Doctor McHenry against the purchasers of Creek lands when he went into an Indian town to certify for their accommodation, the following is an extract of a letter written to him by the department on June 12, 1834:

"The department cannot sanction your taking office fees for extra services, and paper furnished, &c. Whatever pertains to your official duties you will of course perform without any other compensation than is allowed to you by government. If you should render services not contemplated or required under your appointment, render them gratuitously. You will otherwise subject yourself to harsh imputation, and the department by countenancing the charge would share the odium."

If, after the receipt of that letter, Doctor McHenry has charged any purchaser anything more than actual expenses incurred by him in going to an Indian town for the purpose of certifying, he has acted in direct violation of the instructions contained in the letter.

Very, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

Colonel J. B. HOGAN, *Columbus, Georgia*.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs*, December 1, 1835.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 18th ultimo, in answer to certain charges of extortion and malconduct brought against you by R. G. Haden.

You will recollect that in a former communication I condemned those extra charges that you were then in the habit of making, for furnishing blank bonds and filling them up, and for leaving your own house for the purpose of certifying contracts. The allowance made by the government was intended to be in full compensation for your official services. It was certain that those charges, made on the ground of their being for extra services, would have subjected you to accusation and odium. Even if strictly entitled, it would have been better to waive the charges.

Very, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

Doctor R. W. McHENRY, *West Point, Georgia*.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs*, December 1, 1835.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 18th ultimo, in answer to certain charges of extortion and malconduct brought against you by R. G. Haden.

You will recollect that in a former communication I condemned those extra charges that you were then in the habit of making for furnishing blank bonds and filling them up, and for leaving your own house for the purpose of certifying contracts. The allowance made by the government was intended to be in full compensation for your official services. It was certain that those charges, made on the ground of being for extra services, would have subjected you to accusation and odium. Even if strictly entitled, it would have been better to waive the charges.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELBERT HERRING.

Doctor R. W. McHENRY, *West Point, Troup County, Georgia*.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs*, December 1, 1835.

SIR: Your letter of the 20th ultimo has been received, and although you have been heretofore instructed not to certify in any case, it was intended to be with this exception: that in those cases where the purchaser and seller were willing to vacate and surrender the contract, you might certify to a new contract, because the owner would then appear before you with all his original right to dispose of the land, as if no sale, or pretended sale, had taken place.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

Doctor R. W. McHENRY, *West Point, Troup County, Georgia*.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs, December 2, 1835.*

SIR: Your letter of the 18th ultimo has been received and referred to this office.

In reply, I have to express the satisfaction of the department at the readiness expressed by you to comply with the request made in my letter of October 21. A copy of your letter will be sent to Colonel Hogan for his information.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

MR. WILLIAM WALKER, *Tuskegee, Macon County, Alabama.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs, December 5, 1835.*

SIR: The enclosed copy of a letter addressed by the Secretary of War to Eli S. Shorter and others is transmitted for your information in this matter.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

Colonel J. B. HOGAN, *Fort Mitchell, Alabama.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs, December 7, 1835.*

SIR: Your letter of the 19th ultimo has been referred to this office.

The accompanying paper will show you the result of an examination of the registers. There are, however, many contracts that have not yet been examined, and it is possible there may be among them contracts in some of the cases about which you inquire.

Your request in relation to them will be observed, so far as to give you reasonable time to make such representations as you may think necessary.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

ELI S. SHORTER, Esq., *Columbus, Georgia.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs, December 22, 1835.*

SIR: Your letter of the 4th instant has been received. Mr. Tarrant has been instructed to investigate all cases of alleged frauds in Creek contracts brought to his notice, and will, no doubt, do it in the case concerning which you have written. If circumstances shall prevent his personal attention to the subject, you can apply to Colonel Hogan, who has received similar instructions.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

WM. SUMNER, Esq., *Mardisville, Alabama.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs, January 10, 1836.*

SIR: I am instructed by the Secretary of War to communicate to you the determination of the President that your services are no longer required as a certifying agent under the Creek treaty.

You will please to deliver to Colonel Hogan, or to such person as he may select to receive them, all the papers in your possession which relate to the duties you have performed as locating or certifying agent under the Creek treaty, unless, before such delivery can take place, a person may be specially appointed by this department to receive them, in which case notice will be given to you, and the delivery will be made to such person. It will be essential that all the evidence upon which you have decided any contract to be fraudulent should be arranged and immediately delivered over. Your accounts should be closed up to the day when you deliver the papers, and transmitted for immediate settlement.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ELBERT HERRING.

R. W. McHENRY, Esq.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs, January 12, 1836.*

SIR: The President has directed Dr. McHenry to be informed that his services as certifying agent are no longer required.

He has been instructed to deliver to you all the books and papers he may have relating to his duties and transactions as a locating and certifying agent, especially the evidence on which he has decided any claims to be fraudulent.

I am instructed to request you, in the event of a successor not being previously appointed for his district, to receive these papers. A selection of a new certifying agent will probably soon be made.

I take this opportunity of repeating the wish of the department that your duties as investigating agent should be completed at an early day.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ELBERT HERRING.

Colonel J. B. HOGAN, *Tuskegee, Alabama.*

WASHINGTON, January 14, 1836.

SIR: To enable me correctly to report upon the subject which you have referred to me, it is necessary to take notice of the treaty of 1832—that treaty being the last made with the Creek Indians.

This treaty was ratified by the President on the 4th day of April, 1832, and as its provisions have had an important bearing upon the question of emigrating the Creek nation to the country assigned to them west of the Mississippi—in fact, it being the first with that people in which the subject of emigrating west is provided for—a reference to these becomes absolutely necessary to a correct understanding of the question.

By the second and third articles of this treaty it is provided as follows:

ARTICLE 2. The United States engage to survey the said land as soon as the same can be conveniently done after the ratification of this treaty, and, when the same is surveyed, to allow ninety principal chiefs of the Creek tribe to select one section each, and every other head of a Creek family to select one-half section each, which tracts shall be reserved from sale for their use for the term of five years, unless sooner disposed of by them. A census of these persons shall be taken under the direction of the President, and the selections shall be made so as to include the improvements of each person within his selection, if the same can be so made, and if not, then all the persons belonging to the same town entitled to selections, and who cannot make the same so as to include their improvements, shall take them in one body in a proper form; and twenty sections shall be selected, under the direction of the President, for the orphan children of the Creeks, and divided and retained, or sold for their benefit, as the President may direct: *Provided, however*, That no selections or locations under this treaty shall be so made as to include the agency reserve.

ARTICLE 3. These tracts may be conveyed by the persons selecting the same to any other persons for a fair consideration, in such manner as the President may direct. The contract shall be certified by some person appointed for that purpose by the President, but shall not be valid until the President approves the same. A title shall be given by the United States on the completion of the payment.

By the sixth article twenty-nine additional sections were allotted to the nation.

By the seventh article it is provided that "all the locations authorized by this treaty, with the exception of that of Benjamin Marshall, shall be made in conformity with the lines of the surveys;" and the Creeks relinquish all claim for improvements.

By the ninth, tenth, and eleventh articles \$139,280, in addition to the annuity, is provided in order to pay the various and complicated claims and debts in which the Creek nation was involved, and which it was necessary to adjust and liquidate in order to quiet the apprehension of the nation and to relieve it from the demands of its creditors.

The twelfth article of the treaty is in the following words:

"The United States are desirous that the Creeks should remove to the country west of the Mississippi and join their countrymen there; and for this purpose it is agreed that as fast as the Creeks are prepared to emigrate they shall be removed at the expense of the United States, and shall receive subsistence while upon the journey and for one year after their arrival at their new homes: *Provided, however*, That this article shall not be construed so as to compel any Creek Indian to emigrate, but they shall be free to go or stay as they please."

These treaty provisions imposed upon the department the following duties:

1. The land had to be surveyed, and, as the rights were in half sections, the lines of survey had to be in as much detail as to exhibit half sections.

2. A census of the nation had to be taken in order to determine who were and who were not heads of families; also investigations had to be made in order to ascertain who were the ninety principal chiefs.

3. Then the locations of the rights of the heads of families, of the ninety principal chiefs, of the twenty-nine sections, and of the twenty sections for the orphan children, had to be made.

4. The extremely complicated and extensive claims against the Creek nation have to be adjusted.

5. The sales of the reservations of heads of families and of the ninety principal chiefs. These sales were to be made by each individual holder to purchasers in presence of an agent, who had to certify to the contract and transmit the same to the President for his final approbation: and 6, as by the treaty no coercive measures could be used, arrangements had to be made adapted to persuade the Creek nation to consent to some plan of emigration, and to facilitate its operation.

A succinct narrative of the efforts of the department under these several heads will probably be the most satisfactory method of reporting upon the subject referred to me, and will be the one pursued, alluding to each head in the order above enumerated.

1. The entire quantity of land ceded by the treaty may be estimated at 5,200,000 acres, the whole of which had to be divided into at least half sections for the Indian rights, and into the usual divisions of quarters and eighths, for the public sale of such parts as might not be Indian rights. As it could not be ascertained until after the locations were made upon which sections these Indian rights would fall, and as the land had at the same time to be prepared for the public sales, it became absolutely necessary that the whole of this immense tract should be surveyed and divided into townships and sections, and these last into halves, quarters, and eighths, and the contents of each calculated.

The fractional sections had also to be divided, and their contents accurately calculated.

The orders for making this survey emanated from the Land Office on May 2, 1832, and although prosecuted with the greatest industry, it was not in the power of that office to have its returns sufficiently completed for the locations to be made until in the month of December, 1833, when the list of fractions and of their contents was received by the locating agents in Alabama who were there at the time, and prepared to make the locations.

2. But before any land could be assigned or any locations be made, it was necessary to have an accurate census of the Creek population, and a list of the heads of families. Without such a list no location could be made, as the sections and half sections had to be assigned to individuals whose names it was necessary first to ascertain, and whose rights, as heads of families, had to be previously investigated.

The commission for this duty was issued a few days after the ratification of the treaty, namely, on May 14, 1832; but in consequence of some embarrassment in its execution, and of the necessity of changing one of the commissioners, the commission cannot be considered as completely organized and in activity until during the month of September. This commission made its return in May, 1833. The census exhibited a population of 23,566, and furnished a list of 6,557 heads of families, each entitled to a separate tract of land.

3. The locations were the next object in the course of the business, as those of necessity had to await the surveys and the census. The returns of the latter were, as before remarked, received at the department in May, 1833; but in the fall of that year it had not yet been possible to make out the complete returns of the surveys. The department, however, in its anxiety to bring this business to a close, organized the commission for locating in October, 1833, and orders were given from the land office to furnish this commission with the requisite returns in Alabama, where the officers of the commission were directed to repair without delay. The list of fractional sections, so necessary to their duties, were, as before remarked, received by them in Alabama in the month of December of that year.

The quantity of land to be located equalled 2,187,200 acres, involving 6,696 individual and separate locations. In the locating of these, respect had to be paid to all improvements, making it necessary to investigate the claims to such; and those Indians not having improvements were located by lot, and as much as possible in masses. The whole of this duty may be considered as having been completed in January, 1834.

4. In the adjustment of the extensive and complicated claims against the Indians provided for by the treaty, it was found necessary, in order to protect the Indians, to institute a commission, with power to investigate and to decide upon the claims. As this duty could well be done while the operations for the survey of the lands and for the taking of the census were in activity, these commissioners were appointed for the duty in January, 1833, and the returns of their labors were received in April, 1833. On the 2d day of May, 1833, a commissioner was appointed to pay these adjusted claims. He repaired without delay to Alabama for that purpose, and completed the duty by the end of the following June.

5. The sales of the reservations. The sales authorized by the third article of the treaty could not be made until after the land was surveyed, by which the metes and bounds were determined, nor until after the census was taken, by which was to be ascertained who were the heads of families entitled to land, nor until after the locations were made, by which each individual obtained a knowledge of the particular half section assigned to him, which only he had the right to sell. The sales had, therefore, of necessity, to be consequent of these measures. We have already seen that it was not until January, 1834, that the last of these measures, the locations, were completed. Yet in order that no time should be lost, agents to certify the sales were appointed in November, 1833, and the locating agents were authorized to confirm sales as the locations were made.

These certifying agents, four in number, each taking an equal proportion of the country in which sales were to be made, and receiving, as soon as it could be made out, a list of the Indian heads of families entitled to land within his limit, and a list of the particular land assigned to each, entered immediately upon their duties. Probably all four agencies for sales were in full operation in the month of February, 1834.

The entire number of individual rights amounted to 6,696, and it is well known that the Indians objected to emigrate until these rights were disposed of. But as no coercive measures could be used to induce sales, nor even efforts of persuasion on the part of the agents, they had to wait until the Indian was willing to sell, and could find a purchaser willing to buy. The sale and purchase being completely voluntary acts, in which the agent could not interfere, he had to wait until the efforts of a purchaser could induce a holder to sell. The progress of this branch of the business was beyond the control of the agents, and could not be coerced. It was entirely dependent upon the desire of the Indian to realize some moneyed result for his land, and the hopes of profit in purchasers. The agents have to await the operation of these desires and hopes, and to avoid the exercise of any effort which would destroy or seriously lessen either the one or the other.

An immense tract of country had to be sold, embracing about 2,200,000 acres, and divided into 6,696 separate rights. These rights were held by the people of a nation which it was extremely desirous for its own happiness and durability should be emigrated west of the Mississippi, and it was well known they would not emigrate until these rights were disposed of. The government had, therefore, to await the action of these people, subjected only to the indirect coercion of the desires and hopes before alluded to. These have had an extensive operation, as by the first day of the present month — contracts for sales had been received at the office of the Indian commissioner.

The duty of certifying was suspended for a short period during the last summer, but was resumed again in September.

This suspension was made necessary from reports of frauds committed upon the Indians in the sale of their lands, occasioning great discontents and operating seriously to injure the efforts of the emigrating agents. The frauds were represented as the result of false personation of the Indians by those who had previously sold, or who had not lands assigned to them, which, as soon as discovered by the rightful owners, resulted in a determination on their part and on the part of their numerous friends not to emigrate until these frauds were investigated and redressed.

6. By the last article of the treaty it will be seen that, while the government was to bear all expenses of the emigration and to furnish provisions to the Indians for one year after their arrival at their new homes, it was yet expressly provided that no measures of coercion, in order to induce emigration, should be adopted.

The only means to this end in the power of the government were a rapid and faithful execution of the provisions of the treaty and those of reason and persuasion with the chiefs and tribes of influence in the nation.

The simple narration which I have given of the manner and time in which the provisions of the treaty were carried into effect will, I hope, sufficiently prove the anxious attention which has been bestowed by the department of that part of its means. It remains for me now only to show what efforts of reason and persuasion have been resorted to and what means were always at hand in order to render every facility to any emigrating party.

As far back as June, 1833, commissioners were with the Creek Indians with powers to make a treaty. The reservations, being then neither assigned nor located, were yet a national domain, which the Creeks, as a nation, had a right to sell. The leading object of the treaty was to purchase all these reservations, and thereby relieve the nation from a principal objection to emigrate.

But every effort to that end failed, and no consent to emigrate at any given period could be obtained on any conditions. No chief of any character, or tribe of any influence, could be induced to give a positive and affirmative reply to any proposition of which emigration formed a part. They were unwilling even to talk upon the subject, assigning as a reason, that the mass of the people were entirely unprepared for such a step, and that it would cost the life of any chief who would consent.

As there was, however, every reason to believe that opposition to emigrate would lessen with the progress of the sales of the lands, on the 10th of July, 1834, a special emigrating agent was appointed, and sent into that country, invested with the necessary powers for his duties, and having at his command the necessary means.

He and his assistants continued their exertions until December, 1834, when, having entirely failed in the object assigned to him, his appointment was vacated.

But, although the appointment of the principal emigrating agent was vacated, the disbursing agent, an officer of the army, of enterprise and of much experience with the Creeks, was retained in that country, and invested with the necessary power and means to enable him to avail himself of any favorable disposition in the Indians to emigrate. His efforts resulted in the removal of a small party during that fall and winter; but no chief of influence, or tribe of power with the nation, could yet be prevailed upon.

This officer continued his exertions until in the month of March, 1835, when he resumed his proper functions, and another principal emigrating agent was appointed, selected from his known enterprise and from the experience he had acquired in the capacity of an assistant during the previous year. This agent still remains in that country; and, although he has not yet succeeded in emigrating a party, it is however believed that his efforts have mainly contributed to the first important step to that end, really promising of success, and now to be narrated.

In January, 1834, one of the locating agents, having general directions on this subject, spoke to several influential men in the nation, and requested them, in their general intercourse and business with the Indians, but not as agents of the government, to lend their endeavors to the accomplishment of this object, so absolutely necessary to the preservation of the Indians themselves as well as being highly essential to the peace and prosperity of the country in which they were then living. There is every reason to believe that the request was faithfully attended to, yet its difficulties and the extreme repugnance of the Creeks to emigrate may be supposed from the fact that it was not until last August, after all their exertions, united with those of the emigrating agent then in that country, that the department was apprised that any chiefs or tribes of influence consented to emigrate.

This may be considered the first decided step on the part of the people in favor of emigrating, and as for the first time affording the department strong grounds of hope that the emigration of these Indians may hereafter be speedily accomplished.

The consent alluded to is signed by the principal chief and on behalf of the tribe of Tuckabatchies, a numerous and highly influential tribe.

From the foregoing it will be perceived that the efforts of the department, in order to effect the emigration of these people, have been unceasing; and that at no time since the locations were made has it been without agents and means in that country ready to take advantage of any desire to emigrate which the Indians might manifest.

But the emigration must be with their consent. It cannot be coerced. The treaty expressly prohibits such a course. The department is, therefore, obliged to await the consent and motions of a people reluctant to emigrate and slow to act; of a people too ignorant to judge of the advantages of the proposed change; too stubborn to follow the most friendly and rational advice; and who can be operated upon only by the force of example in those to whom they have been in the habit of looking up to as superiors.

An example is now set. The leading chiefs and the tribe of Tuckabatchies having consented to emigrate, it opens the flattering prospect that, when these once move, the mass of the nation will generally and speedily follow.

This prospect has but one serious drawback, and that is the alleged frauds and their consequences; what effect these may have upon the plan of emigration is not easily foreseen, but if as serious as has been apprehended by some of the agents, there is reason to fear that even the example of as great and influential a tribe as the one before named may not produce as rapid results as could, under other circumstances, have been with propriety anticipated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT, *Lieutenant Colonel, Topographical Corps.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 15, 1836.*

Sir: It is indispensably necessary that the difficulties arising out of the conveyances of the Creek lands should be terminated as soon as possible. Every consideration of policy as well as of humanity requires the immediate removal of those Indians. And from the various reports that have reached this department it is obvious that as long as the questions concerning their conveyances are kept in an unsettled state they will not be disposed to remove. I have, therefore, to request that you would proceed, with all the expedition practicable, to carry into effect the instructions which have been given to you on the subject, and to report your proceedings to this department for its final action.

To obviate the possibility of misapprehension, I shall proceed to state, in some detail, my views of the proper course of proceeding. It is, in effect, a recapitulation of the views heretofore transmitted to you, with such additional suggestions as subsequent information and experience has dictated.

1st. It is not expected that a general revision of all the unapproved contracts should take place, but that your examination should be confined to such as from probable causes, which shall be made to appear to you, you may suspect as fraudulent. What shall constitute a just ground of suspicion, so as to induce an inquiry, must be left to your own judgment.

2d. When you have reason to believe that a contract has been fraudulently obtained, you will give notice to the white person interested, if known to you and within your reach, of the intended investigation, and you will allow him the opportunity of attending and of furnishing such evidence as he may think proper. If he do not attend, you will proceed to an *ex parte* investigation without him.

3d. All the statements and evidence going to invalidate or support a contract will be reduced to writing, and where the persons understand the nature of an oath their affidavits will be taken.

4th. An abstract of all these cases will be prepared by you and transmitted here for examination without delay, accompanied in each case with your opinion on the subject.

5th. As soon as this is received the President will decide upon the subject, and will either confirm the original contract or declare it void, and authorize a resale.

6th. Contracts will be certified, agreeably to the previous regulations, in all cases where no contracts have been before entered into for the sale of the lands. But no contract will be declared void except by the final action of the President; nor will any recertificate be granted but in that event, with the exception, however, of those cases in which the parties mutually appear and admit that the contract was a fraudulent one. Such admission will be reduced to writing and signed by the parties, after which a new contract will be certified. The admission, so signed, will be transmitted to this department.

The general superintendence of this matter must be left to you. Mr. Tarrant yet remains in service, and will afford you all the aid in his power. He has been written to on that subject. The services of Doctor McHenry have been dispensed with, and he has been requested to deliver over to you all the papers and public documents, unless another person should be appointed to receive them and to go on with his duties. Until this is done, you will please to take charge of the papers. I enclose you a letter from Doctor McHenry, in which you will perceive the astonishing fact stated by him, that nineteen cases out of twenty certified by him are fraudulent. I cannot conceive the possibility of such an occurrence if due caution had been exercised by the certifying officer. Such a general assertion amounts to nothing for the purposes of this department. A statement should be made, exhibiting in detail the cases referred to, and the evidence leading to the belief of their being fraudulent, or the admission of the parties. No such information has been received here. It will be necessary that you should procure from Doctor McHenry all the information on this subject which can guide you in the execution of your duty. If the department can ascertain the name of a proper person to be appointed in the place of Doctor McHenry, a selection for that purpose will be made. But until this is done, you are at liberty to appoint a person to execute the duties heretofore assigned to Doctor McHenry. And should you find it necessary you can select one or two other persons of character and information to aid you in the performance of the duties herein prescribed. They will be allowed the same pay that Doctor McHenry has received, viz: \$5 per day for every day while employed, and their actual and necessary expenses while travelling. They will be employed under such instructions as you may give them in aiding you in this business, but you will have an immediate and constant supervision over their proceedings.

It is highly important that this matter should be speedily and properly investigated. I am aware that the trust reposed in you is difficult and responsible, but I look with confidence to its just performance.

Terminate your proceedings as soon as practicable, and let your detailed report contain all the information that may be necessary to place this affair before the President for his final action. If the Indians are kept much longer in their excited state, and in the belief that this system of examination is to be continued much further, I am afraid they will reject all propositions for removing, and prepare the way for their actual ruin. They cannot remain with any safety either to themselves or to our own citizens in their present position. Starvation will lead to depredation on persons and property, and these latter will lead to resistance and hostilities. An imperious necessity requires that an immediate termination should be put to their affairs, and that they should be removed without delay to the country west of the Mississippi.

Very, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

Colonel JOHN B. HOGAN, *Tuskegee, Alabama.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 15, 1836.*

SIR: Colonel Hogan has been directed, in a letter of to-day, to proceed as rapidly as possible with his investigation into the alleged frauds in the contracts with the Creek Indians. He may call upon you for your aid in the execution of this duty, and if he does, you will please to render it in any way he may indicate. Any actual travelling expenses you may be put to in carrying into effect the instructions of Colonel Hogan shall be refunded to you, and your pay as certifying agent will be allowed you for every day while so employed.

Very respectfully, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

L. TARRANT, Esq., *Mardisville, Alabama.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs, January 16, 1836.*

SIR: Thomas Crawford, esq., of Bibb county, Alabama, has been appointed certifying agent, and you will please to deliver over to him such public papers and documents relating to the business of certifying contracts under the Creek treaty as are in your possession.

Very respectfully,

ELBERT HERRING.

Dr. R. W. McHENRY, *Columbus, Georgia.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 16, 1836.*

SIR: Since my letter to you of the 15th instant, Thomas Crawford, esq., of Bibb county, Alabama, has been appointed certifying agent in the place of Dr. McHenry. I enclose a copy of the instructions which have been issued to him.

It may be that you will find it most conducive to the success of Indian emigration to begin and terminate your inquiries in one particular district in preference to another. If that should be the case, you are requested to proceed accordingly, on account of the great anxiety which is felt to remove those

Indians as soon as possible. Next to doing them justice, my desire is that they should emigrate to the country provided for them west of the Mississippi.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Colonel HOGAN, *Columbus, Georgia.*

LEWIS CASS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 16, 1836.*

Sir: You are hereby appointed agent for certifying contracts under the Creek treaty of March 24, 1832.

You will please to apply to Dr. McHenry for all the instructions and other public documents in his possession relating to the execution of the duties heretofore confided to him as certifying agent, and you will be governed by those instructions and by those principles laid down in the letter to Colonel Hogan, a copy of which is herewith enclosed. You will also carry into effect such instructions as you may receive from Colonel Hogan, principal agent for removing the Indians from Alabama.

Your compensation will be at the rate of five dollars per day (\$5) for every day while you are necessarily engaged in this business, and your actual travelling expenses while you are obliged, under the orders of Colonel Hogan, to travel. As the department is anxious to terminate this business in the least possible time, there will be no restriction like that imposed in the instructions to Dr. McHenry of April 28, 1834, at the time when it was believed that the pressure of the business would not require the whole employment of a person. But you will proceed as expeditiously as possible in the execution of your duties and devote your whole time to it.

I enclose the copy of a letter addressed to Colonel Hogan, by which you will perceive the views of the department on this subject. And you will also receive, under cover, a letter addressed to Dr. McHenry, requesting him to deliver the public documents in his possession.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS CRAWFORD, Esq., *Bibb County, Alabama.*

LEWIS CASS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs, January 18, 1836.*

Sir: Your letter of the 9th instant to the Secretary of War has been referred to this office.

As Colonel Hogan has informed the department that Benjamin Marshall wished it to be understood here that he never wrote a letter contradicting the statement of the Creek chiefs in regard to the locations in General Sanford's district, and as you state that such a letter was procured and forwarded by your advice, it appears proper to comply with your request, that it may be sent to Colonel Hogan for an investigation of the facts.

It will be transmitted to him to-day.

Very respectfully, &c.,

ELI S. SHORTER, Esq., *Columbus, Georgia.*

ELBERT HERRING.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs, January 18, 1836.*

Sir: As you have informed the department that Benjamin Marshall denies having written a letter contradicting the statement of the Creek chiefs respecting the locations in General Sanford's district, and as Mr. Shorter has admitted that such a letter was procured and forwarded by his advice, and requested the whole matter should be examined by you, I enclose the original, to which the name of Marshall is signed, dated October 17, 1835. You will take the evidence of Messrs. Luther Blake and J. D. Howell, Worsham, and General McDougald, and of such other persons as have any knowledge upon the subject, and report to this office.

Very respectfully, &c.,

Colonel J. B. HOGAN, *Columbus, Georgia.*

ELBERT HERRING.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs, January 18, 1836.*

Sir: In answer to that part of your letter of the 19th ultimo to the commissary general of subsistence as relates to the payment of the annuities to the Creeks the present year, I am instructed to say that, as you have been already advised, they will be paid the day before their departure, and, of course, at the place where they shall then be assembled. The money will be remitted to Captain Page, who will make the payment, and you are requested to be present and witness it.

No good reason is perceived for transferring the duty assigned by the regulations to the sub-agent—of fixing the time and place of payment—to yourself, had the above instructions not been given. A copy of this letter will be sent to Mr. Tarrant for his information.

Very, &c.,

Colonel J. B. HOGAN, *Columbus, Georgia.*

ELBERT HERRING.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 23, 1836.*

SIR: The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has laid before me your letter of the 11th instant, in which you suggest that the Creek contracts, which are declared by the parties to be fraudulent, ought not to be recertified until your general report is made. The consequences to which you advert render this suggestion proper, and I think the course which you recommend to be ultimately adopted is the correct one. You will, therefore, abstain from recertifying any such contracts for the present, and the other certifying agents will receive similar instructions.

Very, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

Colonel JOHN B. HOGAN, *Columbus, Georgia.*FORT MITCHELL, *February 1, 1836.*

SIR: I returned to this post last night from Irvinton; my letters to General Gibson will apprise you of the cause. To-day a meeting of the chiefs took place here, and also a public meeting of the citizens of this vicinity. Generals McDougald and Bailey also attended on the part of the people of Columbus, Georgia. The difficulties that existed were fully discussed, and the chiefs entered into a written pledge to restrain their people for the future, and to deliver them up should any further depredations be committed by any of them on the people of Georgia, and also to restore all property that may be stolen by their people; and, on the other part, General McDougald has pledged himself to cause to be restored the Indian ponies that have been carried over to Georgia. These difficulties have all grown out of the late act of the legislature of Georgia, which took effect only this day; but the people along the river have been acting as if it was in full force for some time past, and, in rushing on the Indians to make prisoners of them, they forced them into acts of self-defence, and thus several lives were lost. A young gentleman, who was very recently a cadet, (a Mr. Watson,) it appears, led on the last party that assailed some ten Indians, who, it appears, had crossed the river to bury those who had been killed on Sunday night. This party, not finding the bodies of their friends, remained hunting them until their friends on this side of the river became uneasy; eight or ten more crossed in pursuit of them. In the meantime Watson and his party took possession of and fastened the flat, and fixed themselves in a house near the river, when they discovered the Indians making for the flat. Watson, it is said, insisted on his party going out and attacking them; most of the party refused; he, however, persisted, and was followed by eight or ten of his men, who rushed after the Indians, who fled to a cane-brake and fired from thence—killed two and wounded several others—and thus the affair ended. The whites carried the bodies subsequently to Columbus and exposed them in the court-house. This petty war is at an end, and, I trust, will remain so. It is the opinion of many well-informed men that this excitement has been gotten up at this particular moment to put a stop to the investigation of the land cases. I have given out the broken days, and shall continue the examination to-morrow, and will pursue it with vigor. The speculators are bribing the chiefs in every town. In the Eufaula the chiefs would not allow the investigation to go on until they had a private council among themselves, which they held in the rain. They then came into the cabin, and, as each man's name was called over, answered they had sold, but had not been paid, but were willing to look to Doctor Alexander J. Robinson and General Welborne. These gentlemen had not paid over five or ten dollars a half section for land they have since sold at three thousand dollars the half section. They were both present, and did not deny the statements made by the Indians. Those gentlemen had purchased those lands some eighteen months ago, and had 113 half sections certified with some five or six hundred dollars in this town! Although these Indians appeared to be willing to look to these gentlemen, they stated, in their presence, that they should not wait much longer. I have no doubt but there will be yet much dissatisfaction among the people of this town, as I do not believe they will ever get paid for their land unless the government will compel them by withholding the title papers. I omitted to say that, a night or two before I met the Indians of this town, the speculators went there in a body and remained all night with the chief, and arranged all their plans with him, and left me little to do except to take an account of what had been paid.

I have to-day received your favor of the 21st ultimo, directing me to report to General Scott, which I have accordingly done.

I have, &c.,

JNO. B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Removal.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS.

FORT MITCHELL, *February 1, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favors of the 17th, 18th, and 19th ultimo, and their contents duly noted.

In your letter of the 18th, on the subject of the next annuity, I do not understand how your instructions are to be carried into effect. Suppose, for instance, that Apothleyoholo and all his town agree to go and come into camp, but all the lower towns refuse to go, am I to understand that the annuity is to be withheld? Again, I see that the subject is to be continued, and to fix the time of making the payment according to the regulations. My object in wishing to have the control of fixing the time and place of making the payment was to make it subservient to the emigration. It was not that I want any additional duties, but everything should bend to the cause of, and be made subservient to, the emigration. This cannot be done if we are to have a sub-agent residing at a distance of one hundred miles from the scene of operations, and who is to control the time and place of making this payment. The truth is, there is no more use for a sub-agent in the Creek nation than there is for a fifth wheel to a wagon. Judge Tarrant is a worthy, honest old gentleman, and if the question was asked him he would say the same. Captain Page could make the payment, under the instructions of the department, as well without the sub-agent as with him, and, as he is connected with the emigration, much better than Judge Tarrant can, and will save the expense of feeding those that will assemble on the occasion; but if it is the pleasure of the department

that Judge Tarrant shall attend to this business, I am content, and shall await with pleasure his notice of time and place. I will attend according to your instructions.

The appointment of Judge Crawford as Dr. McHenry's successor having been made, I presume it will be unnecessary for me to send Major Abbot for the books and papers. It would be well for the service to direct Judge Crawford to repair to the Creek nation as soon as possible, as there is a constant call for a certifying agent. It was only last week that a party followed me to Irvinton, a distance of one hundred miles, to get a contract certified; they had understood that I was clothed with that kind of authority, and had to return without accomplishing the object of their journey; and inquiries are made of me daily when a certifying agent will be sent into this quarter of the nation. He should open his office at Tuskegee, as most central for the operations of McHenry's and Sanford's districts.

I have, &c.,

JOHN B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Removal.*

HON. E. HERRING.

Supplementary regulations in addition to those approved by the President, November 28 and December 18, 1833, for certifying contracts under the Creek treaty of March 24, 1832.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March 7, 1836.*

No contracts under the Creek treaty will be certified or recertified after the receipt by the certifying agent of these instructions, except in the town to which the Indian reservee belongs. And for this purpose the certifying agents will, from time to time, appoint days, by previous notice, on which they will attend in the public square of each town where contracts are to be approved. The certifying agents will, in the presence of the chiefs and other Indians, ascertain the identity of the Indian claiming the land, and such circumstances as may be necessary to show that the bargain is a just and fair one, well understood by the Indian, and that the payments have been made in a proper manner and agreeably to the established regulations. When, however, the reservee is disabled by sickness from appearing before the agent in the public square of the town, such agent may certify a contract after a personal interview with him at his residence, at which one or more chiefs shall be present, and at which his identity and the fairness of the bargain shall be ascertained.

Two dollars a day will be allowed to the certifying agents, as a full compensation for their horse hire and other expenses, when necessarily absent from home upon these duties.

Respectfully submitted for the consideration of the President.

LEWIS CASS.

Approved March 7, 1836.

ANDREW JACKSON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March 11, 1836.*

GENTLEMEN: I transmit herewith a copy of the report made by Colonel Hogan on Dr. McHenry's report of the result of his investigation of contracts certified by him under the Creek treaty.

This report embraces five classes of cases: 1st. Cases not prosecuted. 2d. Cases given up. 3d. Of special reports or affidavits. 4th. Of transfers to General Sanford's district. 5th. Of cases in which the ground of reversal is not stated. Of the 1st, there are 369; of the 2d, 205; of the 3d, 37; of the 4th, 2; of the 5th, 43. From the explanatory remarks appended to the tabular report, it is to be inferred that the first class embraces two kinds of cases—those in which the purchaser did not appear, and, 2dly, those in which he did appear, but failed to bring the Indian of whom he purchased, or adduce sufficient evidence to support his claim. The number of each kind cannot be ascertained, nor is the evidence that it was offered or an abstract of it communicated. It does not appear either, as it should, that in all cases proper notice was given, and the parties assigned or refused to assign any reason for not attending the investigation. It is obviously impossible for the President to act upon this part of the report.

In the second class of cases, those given up, by which it is understood the purchasers, in the presence of the agent, agreed to surrender their contract, the department will suspend its action for the present. They will, however, ultimately be reversed, unless something shall occur to call for a different course, and the recertified contracts will be approved, if no valid objection should be made to them.

The enclosed statement will show you the result of the examination of the affidavits and special reports; where the reversal is approved, other bonds may be certified; in the others, the first contract will not be touched; in the fourth class, the reason for the transfer should be stated; in the fifth class, the reversal cannot even be considered; there is nothing on which the department can act.

The report is therefore returned for your joint revision. And I ask your special attention to the instructions to Colonel Hogan, of January 15, a copy of which was sent to Mr. Burney and Mr. Anderson. Those instructions limit your investigations to cases in which probable cause is shown for suspecting fraud. They require, in such cases, proper notice of the investigation to be given to the purchasers; that the evidence taken shall be in the form of affidavits, where the witnesses understand the nature of an oath, and the reduction of all the testimony received to writing.

That an abstract of these cases, including, of course, a summary of the evidence on both sides, shall be forwarded for the consideration of the President, and that no contracts shall be recertified prior to his action, but upon the admission of the parties in writing. With the report that has been transmitted no abstract of the evidence is furnished.

You are requested to re-examine this whole matter together. As it is admitted by Dr. McHenry that the report he transmitted to Colonel Hogan had a copy of the register he kept, of which last the original cannot now be used, it will be proper for you to compare the copy now sent to you with the register, which he has requested his brother to deliver to Major Abbot. If there are any discrepancies, you will ascertain, in the best manner you can, which is the correct entry. Having done this, you will fix upon the times at which you will attend in the public square in each town for the purpose of investi-

gating these cases, and give notice in the newspapers, by handbills, and in any other convenient mode to the purchasers.

In this notice it should be distinctly stated that, if they do not appear, an *ex parte* investigation will take place. No evidence will be received which is offered as opinion or the belief of the witnesses, founded on what they have heard or understood. The witnesses should speak from their own knowledge of the facts. Any other testimony is deemed insufficient to authorize the reversal of a contract. Ample opportunity should be given every Indian reservee to regain or secure his just rights; but inducements should not be held out to any to present complaints.

The delay which will be occasioned by this new examination is to be regretted, and the department urges upon you the importance of promptly completing it, and of proceeding with the general investigation with vigor, and with as much rapidity as may be consistent with correctness and a just regard to the rights of all parties.

It is proper for me to add that it is not intended, by returning this report, to cast the slightest reflection upon Colonel Hogan. The confidence of the department in him is undiminished. But in the exercise of the power vested in the President by the treaty, he must form his own judgment on facts presented to him, and not upon the opinions of others.

Very, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

Colonel J. B. HOGAN, *Columbus, Georgia.*

J. W. BURNEY, *Monticello, Georgia.*

Colonel GEO. D. ANDERSON, *Decatur, De Kalb County, Georgia.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March 16, 1836.*

SIR: I have examined the memorial from Mr. Dawson and other citizens of Russel county, Alabama, which you presented to me, on the subject of the investigations into the frauds alleged to have been practiced in the purchase of lands from the Creek Indians. I have the honor to request that the remarks herein made may be conveyed to them, as they furnish the views entertained by the President on this matter.

In the first place, I would observe that the question has come before the Executive as one of mere duty. There is not the slightest disposition to injure any person unnecessarily, or to withhold from him the use of his property. And I have not a doubt that a large portion of the purchasers are honest men. But it will be recollected that by the Creek treaty of 1832 a valuable cession was made to the United States, and certain obligations imposed upon the government respecting the location and sale of reservations, in behalf of the Creek Indians.

In order to carry the treaty into effect, and at the same time to protect the Indians against those fraudulent practices, to which, from their ignorance and the habits of their lives, they are peculiarly exposed, certain regulations were approved by the President, and published through the country.

All the purchasers saw, or ought to have seen, these regulations. The treaty itself provided that no contract should be valid until approved by the President, and this provision was also distinctly announced in the regulations. I make these remarks to show that the memorialists are entirely in an error when they appear to suppose that, by the mere sanction of the approving agent, a right is vested in them independent of the approval of the President, or that the President is under obligations to approve the contract without an inquiry into the manner in which it has been obtained and certified.

This final control over the contracts was undoubtedly given to the President as a check against frauds. But if it is not competent for the President to inquire into alleged frauds, and to withhold his assent in the event of their existence being proved, this clause of the treaty is wholly inoperative. The true view of the affair is this: a certain mode has been prescribed by the Executive for the sale of their lands, by the Creek Indians, in order to prevent impositions being practiced upon them. It is expressly declared, both by the treaty itself and by the Executive regulations, that no title vests in the purchaser until his contract is approved by the President. It must go through a certain process of investigation before a certifying agent previously to its being submitted to the President for his action. And when so submitted, the President may approve or disapprove. If he approve, the title of the purchaser is complete. If he disapprove, such a course may be taken with relation to the correction of fraud as the President may think proper to direct.

The purchaser buys the land with a free knowledge of all these principles. How, then, can he suppose that he has a vested right, independent of the action of the President, which no investigation can interfere with? It is undoubtedly true that in the execution of these duties the President will and ought to be guided by a sound legal discretion; that no contract will be set aside unless upon such proof as will justify that course; and that the purchasers have, by procuring the contract of the Indian and the certificate of the certifying agent, acquired such *prima facie* rights as ought not to be impugned except for some just cause. And it is with a view to ascertain whether the complaints made upon this subject are founded on just causes that these investigations have been ordered.

I enclose for your information copies of the instructions to Colonel Hogan and Messrs. Barney and Anderson, who have been appointed to investigate these alleged frauds, which will show you the general principles which the President has directed to be adopted upon this occasion. It is not necessary that I should do more in this letter than refer to them; I presume you will find them adapted to the circumstances.

You will perceive the gentlemen who signed the memorial transmitted by you have been under a misapprehension in two important particulars. They suppose that a power is claimed for the Executive of setting aside contracts finally approved by the President and in the possession of the purchasers. This is not so. The only power claimed to investigate contracts, for the purpose of determining their validity, by the action of the President, relates to contracts not finally approved by him. I am well aware that when the approval of the President has been given to a contract the matter is then beyond his reach; and if it can be set aside, this can only be done by the judicial tribunals. When the subjects relating to these frauds were presented for the consideration of the President an investigation was ordered. This investigation was directed into the unconfirmed contracts, with a view to confirm or annul them, as the facts might appear to require. But besides this, inquiries were ordered into any frauds that might appear to

have been committed in procuring contracts that had been approved. And this was done for two reasons: 1st, that if the participators in these frauds had committed offences cognizable by the judicial tribunals they might be brought before them; and, 2d, that in ascertaining the facts, the President might submit the whole subject for the consideration of Congress, if he deemed it necessary.

Or that such cases as admitted of that course might be brought before the courts of justice, in order that they might investigate them and do justice between the parties.

And the President deemed it his duty to direct these proceedings, in consequence of the peculiar relations of the Indians to the government, and the obligations upon him to see that justice was done to them and the treaty faithfully executed.

In another point of view, also, these gentlemen are incorrect. No power has been delegated to these examining agents to decide upon or set aside a contract. Their duty is confined to the investigation, to the collection of evidence, and to its transmission, with their opinions thereupon.

It follows, therefore, that they are also incorrect in supposing that the cases thus examined have been resold, and all end with the same system of frauds. No authority has been given to recertify contracts, except in those cases where they have been set aside by the mutual consent of the parties. Consequently, no injustice can have yet been done to any person by the sale of land purchased by him.

On the general subject of these investigations, permit me to remark that it is objected to by these gentlemen, if I understand their memorial, on three distinct grounds: 1st, that innocent purchasers will be delayed or injured by the proceeding; 2d, that it will prevent the emigration of the Indians; and, 3d, that it will be useless in its results. To which may be added that they object also to the mode in which the agents proceed in the discharge of their duties.

As I informed you yesterday, the whole papers on this subject are preparing for transmission to the Senate. It is not necessary, therefore, to refer, at this time, to the complaints that have been made to the department, and which led to these examinations.

These will appear among the documents. It is sufficient to observe that allegations were made, both by white persons and Indians, stating that gross frauds had been committed in relation to Creek reservations, and I may add that subsequent examination has shown that there was much truth in these representations.

Doctor McHenry has stated that he believed nineteen cases of twenty certified by himself were fraudulent. A great portion of these frauds consisted in the personation of one individual by another, and the consequent conveyance of property without the knowledge of the right owner. As soon as these complaints reached here, the President deemed them of sufficient importance to direct a special examination into them. The sale was therefore suspended, and the certifying agents were requested to institute the necessary inquiries into the subject, and to communicate the results to the department. Before this was all completed, such representations were received from some of the principal Indian chiefs as rendered it necessary to have a reinvestigation.

This was ordered, and the principal direction was given to Colonel Hogan, and the other agents were requested to co-operate with and aid him. Subsequently, however, as Colonel Hogan had felt the duty to be a disagreeable one, and had wished to be excused from it, and as some of the purchasers had expressed an apprehension that Colonel Hogan entertained impressions unfavorable to them, it was thought best to associate two gentlemen of high character with him, and to the three, as you will see by the instructions, the whole matter is now committed, with directions to terminate it as speedily as possible. It is proper, however, to remark that the appointment of the two latter gentlemen did not arise from any opinion on the part of this department that Colonel Hogan would not execute his duties faithfully and impartially. In this situation this matter now stands.

I may well inquire how the President could have justified himself had he refused or neglected to institute these investigations. Complaints were made by respectable persons, and by the Indians themselves, that the latter had been grossly defrauded, and this under a treaty still pending for its execution before the President, and in relation to a subject over which he has, by that treaty, a controlling authority purposely given to him to prevent or correct this state of things.

That by this investigation some honest persons may be delayed in receiving their final titles I do not doubt. But this is the only injury that can happen to them. They are already, as appears from the memorial, in possession of the tracts purchased, and that possession they will retain until the inquiry is terminated. No honest purchaser's title will be affected. He need not fear the investigation. The President will form his opinion upon the facts as they appear, and not upon the views of the agents. And can the inconvenience which the delay of the title papers may occasion under these circumstances, and where the possession in the meantime remains with the purchaser, outweigh the powerful considerations which dictate an inquiry into alleged frauds practiced upon a race of beings whose situation appeals forcibly to the sympathy and justice of the government and the country?

But these gentlemen think that the proceedings will check the emigration of the Indians. I have no doubt that the Indians will not remove as entirely and as speedily as they would have done had there been no difficulties in the sale of their lands. But the United States have other duties to perform towards these Indians besides removing them. It is very desirable that they should be transferred to the west as speedily as possible. Their own existence, and possibly the peace of the country where they now reside, requires this. But everything else cannot be sacrificed to this measure. We have formed a compact with them. They have acquired rights under this, and we are bound to protect them in the enjoyment of those rights, until, at any rate, the law of necessity shall intervene and require their removal independently of any other considerations. This state of things has not yet arrived, and it would be a poor answer to their complaints to say, "true, you may have been defrauded, but we are so anxious to remove you that we will not stop to investigate the matter and see justice done you." I am sure no Executive ever administering the government will sanction such a course.

But it is further objected, in substance, that the result will be useless, and that no practical benefit will ensue to the Indians. And how do we know this until we try? Doctor McHenry has already reported about two hundred cases as having been set aside by the consent of the parties.

Here it is admitted by those interested that frauds have been committed; and is it nothing to have restored to two hundred of these Indians rights which have been thus taken from them? The practical result can only be ascertained after the examination has been made; and when this is completed, the government will, at any rate, have the satisfaction of knowing that it has done all it has in its power to do. I do not doubt that many honest purchases have been made, and, on the contrary, I cannot doubt that many contracts have been dishonestly obtained. I am not sanguine in the opinion that the agents will be

successful in the investigation of all the latter cases. The subject is involved in great difficulty from the habits and ignorance of the Indians; from the facility with which designing men may impose upon them, and from the readiness with which many of their own people may be induced, for a trifling consideration, to personate and convey away the property of another. We have guarded against these difficulties, however, as far as we can, for the future, by requiring all contracts to be certified in the public square of the town where the Indian claimant resides, and in the presence of the chiefs.

With respect to the mode of proceeding, it may be that an injudicious course has been adopted by the agents. I do not know that it has, for the necessary facts are not all before me. But, as you will perceive by the instructions, it was not intended that there should be a general investigation, but an inquiry only, into those contracts which the agents had probable grounds for suspecting had been obtained through fraud.

The result, therefore, of the whole view is, that this proceeding must go on with as much despatch, however, as practicable, and upon the principles herein stated. I trust the inquiry can be terminated without much loss of time, as I have impressed upon the agents the great necessity for their action as speedily as possible, in order that the Indians may be removed with the least delay. The letter from Mr. Dawson to you is herewith returned.

Very, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

HON. DIXON H. LEWIS, *House of Representatives.*

TEEKKEE, March 28, 1836.

SIR: The council of the Creek nation commenced on Thursday and ended yesterday, (Saturday afternoon.) The object of this council I have heretofore fully made known to the department, viz: a settlement of all their debts, and agreeing on a plan of removal, and the distribution of the proceeds of the 23½ sections of land. I had hoped, also, that the annuity would have been received, and could then have been paid, and removed every cause for further delay; but Judge Herring's letter of the 11th instant informed me of the fact that the appropriation bill had not been passed. The upper and lower towns divided the \$43,740 in equal parts, after having first paid three claims of Colonel John Crowell, amounting to upwards of \$5,000. Those claims consisted of two drafts, one drawn by John H. Broadnax, signed by certain chiefs and addressed to you, for the sum of \$3,000, which, it is said, was given Broadnax for his services in going to Washington to make a treaty, and the other to Paddy Carr for his services, said to have been performed by him, both drawn on you. Those drafts, and a tour draft, were paid. The lower towns then paid off all their debts, and had money left; but the Texas project of last year has run Opothehlo so much in debt that they were unable to pay off more than three-fourths of the claims against the upper towns, and, consequently, they left the council, carried off their money to Tuckabatchee, and, it is said, will await the receipt of the annuity.

Before leaving Mobile, I wrote to Captain Page to meet me at this council, for the purpose of introducing him to the chiefs and of addressing them on the subject of their removal, and also to bring with him the contractors, or as many of them as possible, which was accordingly done, and they appeared, viz: Captain Page, Messrs. Ingersoll, Walker, Woodward, Howell, and Beatty. As the chiefs were in two parties, we first addressed the upper towns, with Opothehlo at their head; Captain Page spoke first, then Walker, Woodward, and I finally. The talk was well received by those chiefs; and after we left them, I have been informed, they received from Opothehlo a very strong talk in favor of going as soon as their business would admit of it.

We next repaired to the council of the lower chiefs, with old Neomicco at their head, and again introduced Captain Page as the officer charged with the duties of superintendent, &c. Here a very different scene took place. His talk was not listened to with any satisfaction, and old Ephah Marthly openly spoke out and said "he would not go," and all the time Page was talking was making signs and gestures, and pointing to me as the cause of this arrangement. The contractors made a few remarks, and seeing how dissatisfied the whole nation was at the talk, I told the interpreter to tell them that if they would listen to me I would say a few words to them, but if they did not want to hear me I would say nothing to them. They consented at once to hear me, and listened very attentively to me. After I closed I told Captain Page to demand of them an answer to his talk and allow them time to reflect, but they must give an answer at Fort Mitchell. The demand was like an electric shock on them; it changed the whole scene. They looked at one another with surprise. They instantly asked if we wanted an answer immediately. Captain Page told them no; to take time, reflect maturely, and then to come to Fort Mitchell with the answer. James Islands, a half-breed chief of considerable influence, then addressed them in favor of emigration. After he had closed, his brother attempted to address them in favor of emigration. They stopped him, and compelled him to go off.

From everything I have seen and heard, I am more than ever convinced they do not intend to go. The upper towns will go if their debts can be paid. Opothehlo urged upon Captain Page the injustice of paying half the annuity to the lower towns, as their numbers are nothing like equal to the upper towns. Under existing circumstances, I do think it would be good policy to withhold from the lower towns their portion of this year's annuity until they agree to emigrate. This can be done by the census roll, as a fair criterion for equalizing their share of the annuity, and withholding it until they agree to come into camp. I think by fall they will agree to do so, particularly after they see the upper towns off, and the advantage they have derived by going.

At this council Mr. John H. Watson, the same young man who commenced all the late disturbance at Columbus, by attacking a party of Creeks below Fort Mitchell, in which affair two white men were killed; this Mr. Watson came on the ground with a piece of paper, purporting to be a copy of an order recently issued by Major General Scott, authorizing General Woodward, of this place, who is one of the new batch of emigrating contractors, to accept the services of any five hundred Creek Indians as volunteers. General W. declined making any effort to raise volunteers, by stating that it was a well known fact that he had no influence with the Indians; but if they were raised, and no better man could be found, he would go with them; but as far as I could understand his open declarations, he appeared to disapprove altogether of the project, as it was his opinion it would retard the emigration. Mr. Watson, who appears to

be a wild, rash, and inconsiderate young man, insisted that I was bound to raise the warriors. I referred him to Captain Page, as a military officer, and who was acting as superintendent, but he seemed to think that a word or two from me would induce the chiefs to jump at the offer. In the meantime I consulted Captain Page, who was decidedly opposed to sending Indians under the orders of such a man, and indeed seemed to disapprove of it. I also consulted with Opothleholo, who said he did not want his people to engage in any such war at present; that he was anxious to get off for the west; but if the Secretary of War wanted his people to go, he did not wish them to go with men he did not know, and of course had no confidence in them. Other chiefs told me the same thing. Mr. Watson continued to follow me about, and insisting that I must get him Indians to go, and at last he became rude and offensive; I then cut him short by telling him that if he had any communication to make me to do it in writing, and I would, in the same manner, reply. I also consulted the emigrating contractors, who, I had reason to think, were pushing on Watson, and asked them if the Indian warriors were raised if they would give me, from under their hands, a relinquishment of any claim they might hereafter choose to prefer for damages on account of those Indians being carried to Florida. They said they would not give any relinquishment, but the Indians might go if the War Department required their services.

Whatever inclination I might have to obey General Scott's orders, (and certainly there is no officer I have served under that I more highly love and respect, and whose orders at all times afforded me more pleasure to obey,) yet, in the present instance, I have deemed it most prudent to refer the whole matter to you. I can easily perceive General Scott's situation when he gave that order to those young men, (Watson and Flournoy,) who visited him at Picolata, and no doubt made a display of their patriotism and popularity among the Creeks, and urged the general to give them an order to bring into the field five hundred Indians. The general seeing but one side, and being pleased with their spirit, gave the order.

You will see, too, that the order (a copy of which I herewith enclose) does not embrace an order on the commissariat or quartermaster general's department for subsistence and transportation, or on the ordnance department for arms, or their being mustered into the service of the United States; nor was it personally addressed to Captain Page or myself; nor would Mr. Watson vouch that it was a correct copy of General Scott's order, as he wrote it, he said, from memory. If it is desirable to have the 500 Creek warriors engage in this war, I have but little doubt but they can be obtained if proper persons are sent to command them. But I do not think that either Mr. Watson or Mr. Flournoy are the right sort of persons to be charged with such a command. I have no doubt of the bravery of either, but I should think they lack the other requisites of a commander, viz: prudence, temper, caution, and experience. If, however, you wish the order complied with, it shall be attempted and enforced as far as my influence will go. In my first communication to General Scott I made a tender of my services, should he require Indians in this campaign. Not having heard from him, I presumed the department would not sanction the employment of them, and thought no more on the subject. If, however, I am mistaken, I again tender my services to go as commander of such a body as the department may order. A matter of that sort is much more to my taste than the duties now assigned me.

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN B. HOGAN.

HON. LEWIS CASS.

ORDERS—FLORIDA.

HEADQUARTERS, *Florida, March 14, 1836.*

General Thomas S. Woodward, of Macon county, Alabama, aided by Majors John H. Watson and William B. Flournoy, is authorized to accept the services of any 500 Creek warriors, to be employed as auxiliaries in the present Seminole war. Should General Woodward decline accepting the command, Major Watson, assisted by Major Flournoy, will take the command. The United States agents in the Creek nation will use their exertions in raising and facilitating the departure of the above-named forces. Those forces will be embarked from the Creek country to Tampa Bay and reported to the commander of that post. Commissions, of course, cannot be granted to those officers; but the first will be recognized as having the rank of lieutenant colonel; the second, major; and the third, captain. If it should be necessary, one or two lieutenants will be recognized.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

TUSKEGEE, *March 30, 1836.*

SIR: I enclose you the relinquishment of Arthur Dudney to the S. 8, 19, 24, being the reserve of Sappoce of Long de Hatchee town. I shall continue to procure these relinquishments as fast as I can, and such other written testimony as will go to show that the cases I have reversed were well founded, and need no second tour through this district. The fact being made known here that I was ordered to again travel through this district and reinvestigate, in conjunction with the two gentlemen recently appointed, has created more surprise than any other act of the department in relation to Indian matters that has transpired for some time past. The cases marked reversed are so notoriously fraudulent that every one is struck with astonishment that they should be sent back for further investigation. It is true that many cases were determined *ex parte*, because the land speculators would not attend; but public notice was given in the newspaper, and by handbills spread over the nation, and put up in the town of Columbus by Doctor McHenry, in the first examination, and myself in the last, and no plea of want of notice can be sustained by those persons. I know, too, that I forwarded you a copy of my handbill, so that you might have one of the notices in your office, should it ever become necessary to revert to them. But I can procure the affidavit of one hundred persons that due public notice was given, and that those cases marked reversed, in such towns as they attended, were considered proper by every person present. Again, Doctor McHenry and my testimony, as well as Major Abbott's and my own, should be worth some-

thing at any future time, should these cases, or any of them, come into our courts in opposition to their reversal.

I also send you a written statement of L. B. Strange and N. F. Collins, in the case of Billy, of the Chetaw town, No. 27, N. $\frac{1}{2}$ of 11, 18, 24.

I have, &c,

JOHN B. HOGAN.

Hon. E. HERRING.

P. S.—Since writing this letter, General Woodward has called to inform me that he has received a copy of my report in the case of Holitchar, and my remarks on it, although there is not one word in those remarks but is susceptible of the strongest proof of the correctness of them; yet some people, although they are willing to do certain things, and enjoy the benefit of it, yet they dislike the thing long called in plain English by its true name, and no doubt except to my saying his statement was *one-sided*; which, in fact, it is, as the case appears on the books of the purchase of George Stone and Mr. Brooks. Brooks I know very little about, but Stone is too well known here to quarrel about character; but Woodward's statement is one-sided, as he is the claimant in the case. This evidence is in his own behalf; as for that part of my statement which alludes to its being a case of personating, and that those gentlemen felt no squeamishness on that head, is already established. I now send on the affidavit of Samuel Smith, landed me some time since in that case. I again repeat, that if every one of those folks are to be furnished with copies of my reports, I want to know it; and if so, my correspondence shall be much improved in brevity, as I don't wish to have constant quarrels with every fellow who chooses to dislike my mode of expressing myself on a plain case, such as this is. I liked to have omitted to say that General Woodward says he will not bring up the woman he calls Holitchar, and I have no doubt from the best reasons.

J. B. H.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *March 31, 1836.*

SIR: In your letter of the 15th instant you ask my opinion on the question, "whether, under the provisions of the acts of Congress providing for the admission of Alabama and Mississippi into the Union, respecting the grant of the 16th section in each township for the use of schools, reservations for claimants under either of the articles of the Choctaw treaty of 1830 can be located on that section?"

The sixth section of the act to enable the people of the Alabama Territory to form a State constitution, &c., approved March 2, 1819, offered, among other things, to the convention about to be held the following proposition, viz: "That the section numbered sixteen in every township, and where such section has been sold, granted, or disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and most contiguous to the same, *shall be granted* to the inhabitants of such township for the use of schools."

This proposition having been accepted by the convention, became, and is, obligatory on the United States; that is to say, the faith of the nation is pledged to execute it literally, provided the government of the United States possess, or can acquire, the ability to do so. But the words do not amount to a present grant; on the contrary, the engagement is executory, and no particular time is specified for its fulfilment. Reason and good faith, however, require that it be executed, from time to time, as fast as the United States shall be able to designate the sections, and to convey a good title therein; but if for any cause the United States should be incapable of a literal execution, or should refuse to execute, the inhabitants of Alabama would have no other means of obtaining compensation or redress than such as might be found in an appeal to Congress.

In regard to that part of the Territory of Alabama which, in 1819, was occupied by the Choctaws, it is also to be observed that the United States were incapable of making any grant thereof, except subject to the Indian right of occupancy. As to the Choctaw country, the proposition above quoted must therefore be regarded as subject to the implied condition that the United States should be able so to extinguish the Indian title as to enable them to execute the engagement according to its terms.

The provisions of the Choctaw treaty, which secure to persons of that tribe certain reservations of land, were indispensable parts of the means to which the United States were obliged to resort to extinguish the Indian title; and as no exception was contained in that treaty of the sixteenth section, nor any allusion made to the compact with Alabama, it would be unjust towards the Indians and an infraction of the treaty to prevent them from locating on those lands; as between the Indians and the United States the treaty itself is the only measure of their respective rights, and no restriction not found in that instrument can be imposed on the right of locating the reservations secured by it.

Even, therefore, had the engagement of the United States been positive to grant to the State of Alabama the sixteenth section, I should hold, in the case which has actually occurred, that the claimants under the treaty could not be affected by it.

But the agreement is not exclusively confined to that section. It contemplates the contingency of that section being otherwise disposed of, and makes provision for such an event. So far as that part of the Territory which was occupied in 1819 by the Choctaw Indians is concerned, I think the words "and when such section *has been sold, granted, or disposed of*" must be considered as applicable to the state of things which should exist when the Indian title should come to be extinguished; and then the sixteenth section, if claimed by an Indian reservee under the Choctaw treaty, will have been "*disposed of*," within the meaning of the original proposition; and in that case it is expressly provided that *other* equivalent and contiguous lands are to be granted.

I do not find any special provision relative to the sixteenth section in the acts concerning the State of Mississippi.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. BUTLER.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

Mr. Erwin's letter is herewith returned.

TUSKEGEE, April 3, 1836.

SIR: I must enter my protest against the course pursued in Judge Herring's office, of furnishing copies of my reports to these land speculators, and particularly while the investigation is proceeding. Those men have such facilities afforded them of procuring papers from the War Department that no officer can, with any degree of safety, perform such difficult and delicate duties as have been assigned me here. Until the present time I had supposed that where a special agent was charged with such duties as have been assigned me, that his communications were confidential. The very delicate character of those duties would seem to infer this; and unless such is to be the case, no agent, who, in the discharge of this duty, must necessarily, if he writes freely and tells the truth, but must bear occasionally on those speculators. If, however, he knows his letters and communications are to be forwarded at the beck and call of such people, and his life to be thus jeopardized, he will be sure to write with such caution as not to tell half the truth, or in such a careful manner as to leave the department in the dark on the very subject they most require light. Such is my case at present. General Thomas S. Woodward writes to Colonel Abert for copies of my reports, and he procures from Judge Herring's office, and sets this man Woodward in a rage, and he is ready to cut throats or shoot me if he can. This Mr. Woodward is one of Colonel Abert's locating agents, and every agent Colonel Abert made while here is among the most active land speculators. I do not know why Colonel Abert should be meddling in my business. The offensive paragraph that Woodward is angry at is, that I stated I believed the case of Holichar, who was personated, a matter that these gentlemen had or felt very little squeamishness about. Now, I can procure an hundred affidavits that the said Woodward constantly boasts of his success in that way, and makes a laugh about it; and George Stone, the other party to this contract, also makes a laugh about his agency. It is only three days ago I heard Woodward boast about and tell the story of the Pin Hadjo case. This gentleman is one of the contractors, and wishes to make a show, and is ready to shoot or cut my throat.

These things are not pleasant, if it is expected that I am to report in full each case. I must occasionally be compelled to speak out and bear rather hard on some of the parties, and it is not fair or just to me to send copies to those desperate men. My reports are not testimony, and if they must be furnished with testimony, send them copies of the affidavits; but I must acknowledge this is a new matter to me, that every contemptible fellow is to be furnished with letters from the department, and the lives of your officers jeopardized by it. I know it was not so in old times.

I will state another fact: that letters are written from Washington to Columbus, and any order issued to the Creek nation is furnished to these land companies, often before I get them; and even your private remarks and very looks are noted and sent out to those folks. I don't know who are the authors, but it is not hard to conjecture.

My colleague, Colonel Burney, is here. Colonel Anderson is not yet joined, and it is the opinion of Colonel B. that we cannot act until he arrives. If so, our duties must always be retarded if one of us be sick or compelled to be absent, if it is your opinion that a majority cannot act.

I have, &c.,

JOHN B. HOGAN.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War*.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *Office of Indian Affairs*, April 16, 1836.

SIR: In conformity with the resolution of the Senate of the 21st January last, requesting the President "to communicate to the Senate any information he may possess relative to frauds or fraudulent practices committed, or attempted to be committed, in the sales of public lands or Indian reservations under any of the treaties recently made with any Indian tribe; the character of such fraud or fraudulent practice, if any, with the name of any officer of the government charged with being in any manner connected therewith; and also what measures have been adopted to prevent such practices, if any have occurred," I have the honor herewith to transmit copies of all letters to and from the department having relation to these subjects, and not embraced in the answer to the resolution of the Senate of December 23, 1833, and the House of Representatives of January 23, 1835.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELBERT HERRING.

Honorable LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War*.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 29, 1836.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 15th instant, but have been prevented by indisposition from giving you an earlier answer. I enclose herewith a copy of an opinion given by the Attorney General in relation to the duty of the government to make locations under Indian treaties. You will perceive by this that he considers that the compact between the United States and Alabama, on the subject of the 16th section in each township, does not take away the right of locating that section for the Indians; and, consequently, when the terms of the treaty required it, the location must be made accordingly. I do not suppose that this department has any right whatever to interfere in the matter; Congress alone can take such steps as may be necessary to do that justice to the State of Alabama to which she is entitled. The designation of the 16th, or any other section, by a locating agent, for the use of the township, can only operate to cause the land to be withheld from sale until Congress shall see proper to interfere. There cannot be a doubt of the right of the respective townships to expect from the United States a section of equal value to the 16th section.

Very, &c.,

Honorable D. H. LEWIS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 30, 1836.*

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 17th instant was received yesterday, but too late to be answered by the Secretary of War before he left the city. He instructed me to say, in answer to your first inquiry respecting the testimony to be received in the examinations pending before you, that where witnesses do not understand the nature of an oath, their statements will be received, and you will judge of the degree of credibility to which they are entitled, applying the principles recognized in courts of law, and reducing the statements to writing.

The notice of the investigation will be a general one, stating the day on which it will commence and terminate in the several places to be visited by you. Your suggestion that the residents in small towns shall be assembled in a neighboring large town, or at some central point, is approved.

The question respecting the applicability of the rule, in the 22d section of the intercourse act of 1834, to the investigations, was answered by the Secretary of War in a letter to you dated April 16.

Very, &c.,

MESSRS. J. W. BURNEY and G. W. ANDERSON, *Tuskegee, Alabama.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 7, 1836.*

SIR: By the 2d article of the treaty concluded March 24, 1832, with the Creek Indians, certain rights to land are secured to the Creek Indians. The mode of locating and conveying these is fixed by the treaty. Regulations were adopted prescribing the manner in which conveyances might be made. These required that the parties should appear before a certifying agent, who was to inquire into the nature of the contract, and reject it if he considered it fraudulent, but to certify it if he found it fair and just in all respects. The contracts were then to be transmitted to this department, to be laid before the President for his approbation, under the 3d article of the treaty.

In the conveyance of these reservations by the Creek Indians, there have been many allegations of fraud. Instructions have, from time to time, been given for investigating such frauds. In the meantime the action of the President has been suspended upon all contracts not previously approved by him. Three persons are now engaged in examining all those cases where probable grounds of fraud are shown, and where the President has not finally approved the contracts.

It has been the impression of the department that where the certifying agents have certified a contract as correct, the purchaser has acquired such rights as cannot be set aside without the decision and action of the President, under the power vested in him by the 3d article of the treaty. And thus whether the contracts have been retained by the certifying agent or transmitted to this department, I have supposed that the final action required of the President on the subject of these contracts can only be exercised by himself, and that the power cannot be transferred to any other persons; they may be authorized to collect evidence, in order to enable him to come to a decision.

It is stated, however, that there is a class of cases differing from these, in which the certifying agents have retained the contracts in their possession, but have not indorsed their approval upon them. I have the honor to request your opinion whether the persons authorized to investigate these alleged frauds can be empowered to set aside this latter class of cases without referring the matter to the President, and upon such evidence as may appear to them to be satisfactory.

And I have also to request you to inform me whether you consider the views herein stated, with relation to the contracts approved by the certifying agents, correct.

Very, &c.,

HON. B. F. BUTLER, *Attorney General.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 9, 1836.*

SIR: In answer to your letter of the 6th instant, I have the honor to remark that the question of the right of descent under the Creek treaty is one which the President has not thought it proper for him to determine, and has therefore declined interfering in every case of this nature, looking to the action of the judicial tribunals, or to the necessary legislative measures, either by Congress or by the legislature of Alabama.

I enclose herewith two opinions of the Attorney General, which touch upon the questions presented by you. It is the impression of that officer, as well as my own, that the rights of land secured to the Creek Indians under the second article of the treaty with them of March 24, 1832, are descendible interests, and that the rules of inheritance by which they may be regulated must be prescribed by the laws of the State of Alabama. Whether the present laws of that State make the necessary provision for determining the person who shall inherit this species of property, and the mode of procedure to secure and convey their rights, are questions upon which, for the want of the necessary information, I am not able to form an opinion. Entertaining this view, it does not seem to me that any legislative action is necessary on the part of Congress, either to legalize the proceedings that have taken place under the authority of the courts of Alabama, or to afford any sanction to the operations of the law of that State. It is probable that a declaratory resolution, recognizing the right of the general assembly of Alabama to legislate upon this subject, might remove some of the practical difficulties which have heretofore encumbered the conveyance of this species of property. Whether such a procedure would be proper under the circumstances, is a question for the consideration of the committee.

I would observe that the opinion of the Attorney General, conveyed in his letter to the President of April 3, 1836, lays down the necessary limitations respecting the conveyance of these reservations. The power of approval vested in the President will remain after the estate has descended to the heirs of a deceased Indian, and the only effect of the State laws would be, to authorize the persons inheriting the property, or those competent to act for them, to do whatever, under the treaty, the original grantee might do.

Very, &c.

HON. F. S. LYON, *of Committee of Indian Affairs, House of Representatives.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 9, 1836.*

GENTLEMEN: It has been represented to this department that the contracts in Dr. McHenry's district, reported to have been given up, have been, in some instances, recertified. If this has been done, it has not been in accordance with the views expressed in my letter of March 11, and the practice will be discontinued. Until the President shall have finally acted upon those contracts, no recertification can be permitted.

Very, &c.

Colonel J. B. HOGAN, J. W. BURNEY, Esq., and Colonel G. D. ANDERSON, *Tuskegee, Alabama.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 12, 1836.*

GENTLEMEN: A letter has been received by the President from Colonel Hogan, of the 22d April, and another from that gentleman to the department of the same date.

In these letters Colonel Hogan expresses it as his opinion, and likewise the opinion of the other commissioners, that authority should be granted to them to decide finally upon all cases of reinvestigation, and to set them aside if they think proper, and have them recertified. I enclose herewith the copy of a letter addressed to the Attorney General, together with the answer of that officer, by which you will perceive he decides that cases which have been certified by a certifying officer cannot be set aside without the action of the President, agreeably to the principles laid down in my letter to Colonel Hogan of March 11. It appears by Colonel Hogan's statements that there are cases in the hands of the certifying agent, and of Dr. McHenry, which have never been certified. The Attorney General decides that these cases may be acted upon by the commissioners without being transmitted for the consideration of the President, or, in other words, the commissioners themselves may be constituted the certifying agents to approve or set aside the contracts. You will adopt this view in your further proceedings, and all cases not acted upon by the certifying agents you are authorized to examine, complete by signing the contracts, and to set aside, or, as you may think just, under the instructions issued upon that subject. The contracts you certify you will transmit for the approval of the President. An abstract of all cases thus set aside by you will be transmitted to this department, and you will authorize the proper certifying agents to certify new contracts in all these cases. It is proper that the commissioners should take into their possession all the contracts now remaining with the certifying agents, and retain them for disposition agreeably to the direction of the department.

You will perceive, by the above instructions, that there is no foundation for the idea advanced by Colonel Hogan, that the power to set aside contracts already certified ought to be granted to the commissioners if the government have confidence in them; and if they have not such confidence, that the present commissioners should be dismissed and new ones appointed. This question depends upon no such consideration. The government has full confidence in the commissioners, but the discretion vested in the President cannot be transferred to them.

I have again to urge upon you to expedite your proceedings as much as practicable. Delay may be fatal to the Indians and injurious to the interests of the public. I request you, therefore, to devote your whole time and attention to the matter that it may be terminated as soon as possible.

Very, &c.

Colonel J. B. HOGAN, J. W. BURNEY, Esq., and Colonel G. D. ANDERSON, *Tuskegee, Alabama.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs, May 13, 1836.*

GENTLEMEN: This department has been advised that the contractors are prepared to remove a large number of the Creek Indians, and that the Indians are willing to remove as soon as the investigations are closed. I am instructed to repeat to you that the President is extremely solicitous that the duties confided to you shall be fulfilled without any unnecessary delay. He considers the removal of the Creeks essential to their welfare and the security of our citizens. You are requested, therefore, to allow no circumstances to interrupt the prosecution of the business intrusted to you.

I am, &c.

MESSES. HOGAN, BURNEY, and ANDERSON, *Tuskegee, Alabama.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 19, 1836.*

SIR: By direction of the President, you are hereby assigned, as a brevet major general, to the command of the troops of the United States and of the militia who may be called into service from Georgia and Alabama for the suppression of hostilities in the Creek country. Intelligence just received from that quarter shows that hostilities have commenced on the part of the Creek Indians against our settlements. You will therefore repair without delay to that quarter, and take such measures as you may find necessary for the reduction of the Indians. You will receive from the adjutant general a statement of the regular force which has been ordered to that quarter. In addition to this, the governors of Georgia and Alabama have been authorized to call into the field such of the militia as they might find necessary in the event of actual disturbances among the Indians, or of such a state of things as should leave no doubt that they meditated them.

Letters have been this day addressed to the governors of those States requesting them to call into the field such militia force as you may require. It would be better, on all occasions, that these should be volunteers, and that they should engage to serve for six months, unless sooner discharged. If, however, it is necessary to resort to drafting, the term cannot be prolonged by law beyond three months.

You are aware that a bill is pending before Congress for the organization of a volunteer force. Should this pass in time for your operations, it would no doubt be better that the troops required should be engaged under it. I have, as you will perceive, stated this view to the governors of Georgia and Alabama, and informed them that as soon as this becomes a law I will communicate the fact to them, together with such suggestions as may appear necessary.

Your efforts will be directed to the unconditional submission of the Indians. As fast as this is effected, and as any parties of them can be collected, they must be disarmed and sent immediately to their country west of the Mississippi. For this purpose you will employ such officers and military detachments as may be necessary. You will call upon the commissary general of subsistence for a statement of the arrangements that have been made on the subject of the removal of these Indians. Captain Page, of the army, has at present the direction of this matter. A contract with a number of persons in that country has been entered into for subsisting and transporting these Indians. If they are able and willing to go on with their contract, you will allow them to do so; but immediate action is necessary, and if you experience any delay, you can cause the provisions, means of transportation, &c., to be purchased by the military agents. The great object is to remove them immediately, and to this other considerations must yield. Captain Page will communicate to you all his instructions and the regulations of the department, by which you will see the system of administration that has been adopted upon this subject. This will be adhered to whenever the new state of things does not require a change. You will take care that all practical economy is preserved, and that the disbursements are faithfully accounted for; and with respect to your military operations generally, I have to request that you would direct your attention to an economical administration of your military expenditures, and a proper preservation and accountability of the public supplies.

Should Major General Scott, under the instructions he has heretofore received, proceed to the theatre of operations, he will, of course, be entitled to the command, and you will serve under him. You will take care and call on the chief of the military bureau for such supplies as you may require, and previous to your departure make all the necessary arrangements, so that you may not experience any delay from want of funds, munitions of war, or other supplies.

It is very probable that portions of the Creek Indians may not as yet have been concerned in actual hostilities, although, from the predisposition of the Indians for war, there is every reason to believe that they will do so, unless prevented by a timely removal. It will be proper, where this is the case, to treat these Indians with the kindest attention, and to send them off as speedily as practicable, in order to get them out of the reach of the scenes around them. Still, however, they must be removed by a military force if necessary; as all experience has shown that it is difficult, if not impracticable, to keep any considerable part of an Indian tribe at peace while the residue of it is engaged in war; and, besides, it would be impossible to prevent the hostile warriors from taking shelter among the others, or, indeed, to determine, with any reasonable certainty and for any length of time, who are hostile and who are friendly.

The President has been desirous of ascertaining what frauds have been committed upon these Indians in the sale of their lands, with a view to remedy the evil as far as possible. But this effort, a succinct account of which will be communicated to you by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has been now stopped by war. It is still, however, desirable that the friendly part of the Creeks—if, in fact, any of them should remain friendly—should be relieved from the embarrassments under which they have labored with respect to their lands. I enclose the copy of a letter from Captain Page, by which you will perceive the views of that officer on the subject, and the proposition made by the upper Creeks. This proposition has been approved, and Captain Page advised of the fact. So far, therefore, as any part of this division of the Creeks shall remain peaceable, you are authorized to sanction the proceeding recommended; but whatever is done must be done without delay, for it is very important that these people should be immediately sent off. You will assure them that the government is anxious to do them justice, and that the claims of those who remain at peace and remove to the country west of the Mississippi will be duly attended to. A descriptive roll of all these persons will be taken, in order to determine their cases hereafter. It is impossible, from the want of time, to cause abstracts to be prepared, showing the sales that have been made by the Creek Indians, and therefore no decisions can be given for any definite proceedings upon that subject. There is no objection, however, in the cases of these friendly Indians, in permitting them to sell agreeably to the established regulations, a copy of which you will herewith receive, if the purchaser can satisfy himself that no contract has been heretofore made for the sale of the land; but if this is done, he must do it upon his own responsibility, for if a previous valid contract has been entered into, the first purchaser must hold the land. If the arrangement stated by Captain Page should take effect, you are authorized to select a competent officer, should the Indians desire it, to see that justice is done, and also to appoint a certifying agent to certify contracts, should any be entered into as above mentioned; his duties and compensation will be governed by the prescribed regulations.

If, however, these matters cannot be satisfactorily arranged previous to the departure of the Indians, you will assure the friendly disposed part of them that measures will be taken as early as practicable to see that justice is done to them, and that the land shall be disposed of at its fair value, and the proceeds paid over to them. The moment the annuity bill passes, arrangements will be made for paying to the peaceable Creeks their just proportion of it.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Brevet Maj. Gen. THOMAS S. JESUP, *Washington.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 19, 1836.*

GENTLEMEN: Intelligence just received from the Creek country in Alabama shows that the Creek Indians are now in a state of actual hostilities. Under these circumstances, they must be considered as enemies, and it is therefore impracticable at present to continue the investigations of the alleged frauds connected with the sale of their lands. The object at present is to reduce them to submission, and to remove them without further delay to the country west of the Mississippi. You will therefore close your business, transmitting to the office of Indian Affairs such of your papers as will be useful here, together

with a report of your proceedings as far as you have gone. The military commanding officer will be directed to disarm the whole body of Indians, and to remove them by military force to the country west of the Mississippi. After this is effected, and quiet restored, such measures will be taken as may seem to be required. On the subject of their land claims, your services will therefore be no longer required, and your accounts will be paid on presentation. You will likewise discharge all the persons employed under you.

Colonel HOGAN, Colonel G. D. ANDERSON, and J. W. BURNEY, *Tuskegee, Alabama.*

Regulations for certifying contracts under the Creek treaty of March 24, 1832.

1. All applications for certifying contracts under the above treaty, in order to procure the assent of the President to the conveyance, shall be made in writing, and shall be accompanied by the written contract itself.

2. If the payments are all made to the satisfaction of the Indian, and the fact is clearly established in the opinion of the approving agent, then an absolute deed from the Indian to the white person may be certified.

3. But if the payments are not all made at the time the parties appear before the approving agent, then the contract must distinctly state the time and modes of payment and the amount actually received.

4. As a general rule, no contract will be approved unless a consideration equal at least to one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre is paid or secured to the owner.

5. In all cases the agent will make such inquiry as may be in his power into the actual value of the tract; and if he believes that such value is not paid or secured, he will not certify the contract.

6. As from representations recently received from one of the commissioners appointed to make the locations, it appears that many of the tracts are not so valuable as has been heretofore supposed, nor probably worth the minimum price fixed for the public lands, the President does not think it just that that sum should be actually paid in every case. When, therefore, a less sum is agreed upon between the parties, the approving agent will endeavor to ascertain the actual value of the tract; and if he believes the amount agreed upon is a fair price, he will so certify, and his certificate will also contain a general description of the tract, agreeably to the best information he procures. In all cases arising under this section, the circumstances will be particularly examined by the President, whose decision will be made as may appear to be just.

7. The agent shall, in every case where it is practicable, have an interview with the Indian, explain to him the transaction, and ascertain whether he understands and approves it on a full consideration of the matter.

8. When, however, the Indian cannot appear before the approving agent, in such a case the clearest proof must be adduced of the nature of the transaction; and the return must show this proof, and must also state why the Indian was not present.

9. No patent will be granted until the whole payments are completed.

10. Copies of the contracts, to be furnished by the parties themselves, will be retained by the approving agent, and the originals will be transmitted to this department for the consideration of the President.

11. The approval of the agent will in no case be final, nor will the title of the grantee be valid until the President approves the same. Possession may, however, be taken of the tract as soon as the agent certifies the contract; but in such case the party will be liable to removal if the President should decline to approve the same.

12. A contract for any tract may be certified as soon as a proper locating agent shall assign it to an individual Indian; still, however, it is to be observed that if the President should not confirm such location, the whole proceeding with relation to it will be void.

13. The ceded territory must be so divided by the approving agent among themselves that each may be confined in his operations within a given district, so that applications rejected by one agent may not be acted upon by another.

14. The following is prescribed as the general form of the certificate, subject to such variations as circumstances may require:

I certify that I have examined the contract between A B, a Creek Indian, and C D, for the conveyance to the latter of [here describe the tract agreeably to its designation on the plat of the township;] that the said A B has appeared before me, and, after the transaction was fully explained to him, he approved the same. The sums stated to have been received by him were paid in my presence, [or were distinctly acknowledged by him, or were clearly proved to have been received, as the case may be;] I consider the price given the full value of the land, and certify the contract for the consideration of the President of the United States.

Where the Indian is prevented by proper circumstances from appearing, then the certificate will be varied so as to show those circumstances and the nature of the proof by which the payments are established.

Where the price agreed upon is less than \$1 25 per acre, the agent will add to his certificate a statement that the land is proved to my satisfaction to be of an inferior quality, [being sandy or marshy, or containing so many acres only which can be cultivated, or specifying any other facts which may have come to his knowledge showing its quality,] and that I consider it worth only [here insert the sum.]

LEWIS CASS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, November 28, 1833.

Approved November 28, 1833.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Supplementary regulations in addition to those approved by the President November 23, 1833, for certifying contracts under the Creek treaty of March 24, 1832.

In consequence of a representation from one of the certifying agents, that a construction would be put upon the above regulations which would inevitably lead to the committing great frauds upon the Indians, in consequence of the facility of imposing on them, and the ease with which declarations of acknowledgments may be procured, the President is desirous of guarding against such a result, as far as in his power, and of securing to every Indian the receipt of a just consideration for his property.

The following additional and explanatory regulations are therefore adopted:

1st. The payments required by the 2d article of the above regulations must be made in the presence of the approving agent, except in the very few cases where the Indian may be prevented by illness or inability from appearing before the agent. But such cases must be proved by the most unexceptionable evidence, as well as the payments made under them; and the circumstances must be distinctly stated for the consideration of the President.

2d. The contract described in the 2d article of the above regulations must be entered into subsequent to the location of the reservation.

3d. The form in the 14th article will be so varied as to omit the words "or were distinctly acknowledged by him, or were clearly proved to have been received, as the case may be," except in the cases described in the 1st article of these supplementary regulations, where the Indians are prevented by disability from personal attendance.

LEWIS CASS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *December 18, 1833.*

Approved December 18, 1833.

ANDREW JACKSON.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 20, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for your information a copy of the instructions which have been given to General Jesup. You will perceive by them that the President considers it indispensable that the Creek Indians should be immediately removed.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency C. C. CLAY, *Governor of Alabama, Tuscaloosa.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 25, 1836.*

SIR: I have this morning received your letter of the 24th, and, in answer, beg leave to observe that there can be no doubt of the justice of the claims of the suffering population of Alabama and Georgia, driven from their homes by Indian depredations, to relief in the same manner that relief was extended to the inhabitants of Florida under similar circumstances.

I observed yesterday, among the proceedings of the Senate, that a resolution for this purpose has passed that body, and as I presume it will be taken up in the House to-day, it seems unnecessary for this department to take any further measures on the subject.

I have anticipated your suggestions with respect to the issuing of provisions to friendly Indians. General Jesup has been directed to adopt this measure. The letter of Judge Shorter is herewith returned.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Hon. GEO. W. B. TOWNS, *House of Representatives.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 25, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of two acts of Congress, one entitled "An act to provide for the payment of volunteers and militia corps in the service of the United States," and the other "authorizing the President of the United States to accept the service of volunteers, and to raise a regiment of dragoons or mounted riflemen." I am instructed by the President to request that you would cause to be raised in the States of Georgia and Alabama 2,000 volunteers, (privates,) to be placed immediately in the service of the United States. The act of Congress provides that the officers shall be appointed agreeably to the laws of the State or Territory where they are raised. Where corps already organized tender their services, they will be accepted with their present officers and organization. Were this not the case, and the men are to be engaged individually, they will, in the first instance, be arranged into companies, then into battalions, regiments, brigades, and a division. Where existing volunteer corps do not tender their services, the basis of the organization will be the present militia laws of the United States. These are the acts of Congress of May 8, 1792, of January 2, 1795, of March 2, 1803, of April 18, 1814, and of April 20, 1816.

An abstract accompanies this letter showing the mode of organization and the number and rank of the officers. You will conform in your arrangements to the principles of these laws as herein explained. Taking into view the act of Congress of May 8, 1792, in the 3d section of which the organization directed is limited to where the same may be convenient, and also the 4th section of the act of 21st May, 1836, a discretionary authority appears to be vested in the President upon the subject of organization generally. It must therefore be controlled by the number of men required, and by other circumstances.

Each company will consist of 50 privates and of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and musicians designated in the abstract. You will organize the companies as fast as raised into bat-

talions, five companies forming a battalion. Two of these battalions will then constitute a regiment, two regiments a brigade, and two brigades a division. Should circumstances not enable you to raise the whole number specified, you must organize those who may volunteer upon these principles. It is to be hoped, however, that from the number of militia now in service, the requisite force can be raised without difficulty or loss of time. One half of the whole number you raise may be mounted, and the other half infantry.

Major General Jesup will be instructed to have them mustered into service, and have them supplied with the necessary camp equipage, arms, &c. I need not urge upon you the necessity of the most prompt attention to this subject.

It is proper to observe that the provision in the 2d section of the act of May 21, 1836, which allows to volunteers a commutation for clothing when called into actual service, must be construed to give them a claim to such commutation from that time, which will be paid to them at the same time and in the same manner they receive their monthly pay. No other construction can be given to the law, as it is impossible to ascertain, until the end of the service, the whole amount of commutation which may be due to a volunteer.

The pay of these volunteers will not commence until they are called into service, and they have reached the place of rendezvous, and they will in all cases be engaged to serve twelve months thereafter, unless sooner discharged.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

His Excellency WM. SCHLEY, *Governor of Georgia, Milledgeville.*

LEWIS CASS.

MAY 25, 1836.

Same as preceding, substituting Alabama for Georgia.

His Excellency C. C. CLAY, *Governor of Alabama, Tuscaloosa.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 2, 1836.*

SIR: In the pressure of business, on the 25th ultimo, an answer to that part of your letter of May 17, in which you request that funds may be remitted to you, was inadvertently omitted.

I have now the honor to inform you that General Jesup has full authority to supply any amount you may require; but if you should apprehend any inconvenience in an application to him, your draft on this department for \$50,000 will be duly honored.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

His Excellency WM. SCHLEY, *Governor of Georgia, Milledgeville.*

LEWIS CASS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 15, 1836.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of March 22, with its enclosures, and to lay it before the President.

It is the impression of the President that, under the circumstances disclosed, he would not be justified in ordering into service a militia corps for the purpose of observing the conduct of the Creek Indians. Before the President can exercise the power of calling out the militia, there must either be a commencement of hostilities or a just ground to apprehend them. It may, undoubtedly, at times be difficult to determine the proper boundary between precautionary and premature measures. But the facts disclosed in the communications you have transmitted do not seem to show such a design to disturb the public tranquility, on the part of the Creeks, as to require the immediate organization of a force to keep them in subjection.

I have this day written to Major General Scott, requesting him, should the danger become more obvious, to detach a portion of his force, as soon as the operations in Florida will permit, upon this duty. In the meantime, however, should the conduct of the Creek Indians be such as to leave no doubt of their hostile intentions, I am instructed by the President to inform you that he will sanction the calling out of such a force, for the purpose of subduing them, as might be found necessary, previously to the adoption of any other measures on the part of the government, or to the interference of General Scott. I have to request, however, that no force should be called out until the exigency provided for in the Constitution arises, and the hostile designs of the Indians become apparent.

Orders will be given to the commanding officer at Mount Vernon to issue arms to any militia that may be found necessary, upon your requisition.

I have written to the agents of the government among the Creek Indians to warn them against the commission of any act of hostilities, and to circulate among them a message, which, by the direction of the President, has been prepared for them.

In order to be prepared to act as speedily as possible in any contingency, directions have been given to the troops at Fort Monroe and New York to hold themselves in readiness to move at a moment's warning. Orders have also been given to the company at the arsenal at Augusta to join the company now at Fort Mitchell.

I enclose for your information a copy of the message which has been sent to the Creek chiefs.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

His Excellency C. C. CLAY, *Governor of Alabama, Tuscaloosa.*

LEWIS CASS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March 19, 1836.*

SIR: Your letter of the 25th [26th] instant, on the subject of the regiment of mounted men called by you into the service of the United States, has been for some days before the department, and I have delayed answering it because a bill was pending before Congress making certain provisions respecting

the militia, which might bear upon the question proposed by you. As it has not yet, however, become a law, I can no longer postpone writing to you.

I have submitted your letter to the President, and he has instructed me to say that as the force called out was ordered into service upon the requisition of General Scott, acting under the authority of this department, which requisition was made through Colonel Lindsay, and as the description of the force was varied from infantry to mounted infantry, in conformity with the opinion of Colonel Lindsay, though not with his official sanction, as he did not feel authorized to give it, this change is, under the circumstances stated by you, approved.

I am instructed also to say it appears to the President that the state of affairs in the Creek country, so far as they are known here, do not justify the further continuance of this force in service. To authorize the President to call out a militia force, there must be either actual hostilities or evidently impending danger of them. The evidence in the possession of the department does not satisfy the President that this is the case at present in any part of the country occupied by the Creek Indians. He therefore desires, immediately on the receipt of this letter, unless circumstances should have arisen to show the necessity of keeping these troops in service, that you cause them to be discharged without delay. If there were any disposable regular troops which could be spared for that purpose, they should be immediately ordered to Alabama, as this is a course which it is competent for the Executive at any time to take; but the operations in Florida and the condition of the army prevent this measure. So far as the President's constitutional power extends, it will be exercised to afford protection against any hostilities of the Creek Indians. But this can only be done, as I have before stated, when the proper exigency arises.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency Governor C. C. CLAY, *Tuscaloosa, Alabama.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March 12, 1836.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive, and have submitted to the President, your letter of the 20th ultimo.

The situation of the Creek Indians in Alabama occasions great solicitude to the President. Every consideration of humanity and policy, both as regards them and our own citizens, requires their immediate and entire removal. A stipulation, however, in the treaty of 1832 with the Creek tribe provides that those Indians shall not be compelled to remove, but shall be free to go or stay as they please. That treaty, as you are aware, made large cessions to the United States, and at the same time provided considerable reservations for these Indians. The necessary arrangements for taking a census, for ascertaining individual rights, for making the locations, &c., and for selling and certifying the contracts, have been in operation almost the whole time since the formation of the treaty. Much delay in the final arrangement has been recently occasioned by frauds which have been alleged to have been committed, and by the necessary investigations growing out of these allegations. It appears that the Indians have been unwilling to remove until these questions are definitively settled. And it has been found very difficult to prosecute the investigations upon correct practical principles and with the despatch which was desirable. These circumstances, probably, combined with some others of less importance, have delayed the removal of these Indians, and yet continue to delay it. The necessary instructions have been given to expedite these investigations as rapidly as possible, and all the requisite arrangements have been authorized for the removal of the Indians as fast as they can be persuaded to go. This seems to be the extent of the authority which the President can exercise upon this subject. If ulterior measures should become necessary, these can alone be introduced by Congress. I cannot but hope that a considerable portion of these Indians will remove without much further delay; and, under existing circumstances, the President does not feel himself at liberty to accept the proposition you have made respecting the forcible collection of the Indians by the State authorities, and their delivery at some proper point of embarkation to the agents of the general government.

A state of things may certainly arise calling for the most decisive measures. Should the Indians actually commence or clearly meditate hostilities, or should they delay their removal, and thus become more depraved in their habits, and so reduced, as there is reason to apprehend they will be, that they must subsist by plundering the inhabitants, the law of necessity will certainly justify their transfer to the country provided for them west of the Mississippi. Should the President become satisfied that the Creek Indians are determined not to remove, and thus to insure their own destruction, while they occasion great injury to our citizens, he will probably recommend for the adoption of Congress a plan for their removal based upon the new state of things.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency C. C. CLAY, *Governor of Alabama, Tuscaloosa.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 21, 1836.*

SIR: The recent intelligence which has been received here respecting the state of affairs in Florida has rendered it expedient to order Major General Scott to proceed to that Territory, and assume the direction of the operations against the Seminole Indians, and also against the Creek Indians, should these latter have engaged in hostilities, as from recent information there is some reason to apprehend.

I am instructed by the President to request you to call into the service of the United States, and to place under the command of Major General Scott, such portion of the militia of Georgia, (Alabama, and Florida,) as he may require, to be employed in suppressing the hostilities of the above-mentioned Indians. It is expected that the militia thus called out will serve for at least three months after they arrive at the place of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged.

I beg leave to suggest that the authority thus conferred upon General Scott will enable him to increase, modify, or revoke any requisition which may have been made by General Clinch, in conformity

with the letter which I had the honor to address to you on the 8th instant. This authority will supersede the powers intrusted to those officers on the subject as soon as General Scott shall have taken the personal direction of operations.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency C. C. CLAY, *Governor of Alabama, Tuscaloosa.*

His Excellency WILLIAM SCHLEY, *Governor of Georgia, Milledgeville.*

[Same as the preceding.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 23, 1836.*

SIR: Your letter of the 15th instant to the President of the United States has been referred to this department.

So far as respects the apprehension of hostilities among the Creeks, I trust the authority committed to General Scott, and the arrangements made between him and yourself, will be found sufficient to preserve the peace of the country.

Should, however, those Indians evince a determination to commit aggressions upon the inhabitants, the President will not hesitate to sanction any measures within his constitutional power to suppress and subdue them; but he has no authority to call out the militia unless the danger is so imminent as to leave no reasonable doubt of the hostile intentions of the Indians. As this state of things has not yet happened, all he can properly do has been done by committing to a general officer, who has been despatched to the theatre of operations, instructions for his conduct, and full authority to take such measures as he may find necessary. It is believed that the force he has ordered out will be found amply sufficient to subdue the Seminoles, and to suppress any hostile movements of the Creeks.

The numerical strength of the army, its dispersed condition, and the operations in Florida, do not leave at the disposal of the government any regular troops which can now be ordered into the Creek country. The public service requires, in the opinion of the President, an increase of the army; the subject is before the proper committee, and I hope will be favorably considered.

The President has also considered your proposition for disarming the Cherokees, or for stationing a militia force in the country occupied by them. The former measure he does not see how he could direct under present circumstances, and the state of affairs is not such as to justify him, in the exercise of his constitutional power, to call the militia into service. The probable result of the Cherokee treaty negotiated by Mr. Schermerhorn I cannot anticipate. It will probably be laid before the Senate in a day or two. Should this measure not be approved, or not quiet the Cherokee difficulties, the subject will then be one of great embarrassment, and it may be that an entire change in the principles of our intercourse with these Indians will be necessarily adopted.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency WILLIAM SCHLEY, *Governor of Georgia, Milledgeville.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 5, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of April 15th and 18th ultimo, with their enclosures.

Having already, in my letter to you of the 15th of April, communicated the measures which the President has deemed proper to authorize to prevent or suppress any hostile efforts of the Creek Indians in the State of Alabama, it is not necessary that I should repeat what was therein stated. Recent information from Colonel Hogan leads to the belief that these Indians do not meditate disturbances. Should they do so, however, any force which you may find it necessary to call out for the protection of the inhabitants, agreeably to the views presented in my previous communication, will be received into the service of the United States. Until General Scott shall be enabled to direct his personal attention to the affairs of the Creek Indians, the discretion respecting the forces to be employed will be committed to you.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency C. C. CLAY, *Governor of Alabama, Tuscaloosa.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 13, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo, and, in answer, have the honor to inform you that my letter of the 15th instant conveyed to you the views of the President respecting the employment of a force in the State of Alabama to suppress the disturbances among the Creek Indians.

I beg leave, in addition, to inform you that six companies of troops from New York and Fort Monroe have this day been ordered to proceed to the Creek country, in Alabama, with a view to prevent any difficulties among the Creek Indians.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency C. C. CLAY, *Governor of Alabama, Tuscaloosa.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 13, 1836.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 2d instant, respecting the state of affairs among the Creek Indians, and the necessity of providing a force to suppress any disturbances that may occur among them, and, in answer, I beg leave to inform you that orders have this day been given for six companies of artillery to move from New York and Fort Monroe to the Creek country, in Alabama, with a view to suppress any disturbances that may arise among these Indians. This force I trust will be sufficient. But should hostilities be actually commenced by the Indians upon the inhabitants of Georgia, or are so certainly meditated as to leave no doubt of their intentions, the President will sanction the employment of whatever force may be found necessary for their suppression. With a view to make permanent arrangements on the subject, the department has been awaiting the passage of a bill, now pending before Congress, which provides for the employment of a volunteer force. It is not practicable to send any more regular troops into that quarter. And there is such an expense and uncertainty attending the operations of the ordinary militia called out for three months that the President is very desirous to avoid that measure if practicable. Definite arrangements will be made upon this subject as soon as the bill passes and the appropriations are made.

General Scott is probably at this time at St. Augustine, and will be able to take any additional measures that may be necessary.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency WILLIAM SCHLEY, *Governor of Georgia, Milledgeville.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 19, 1836*

SIR: Brevet Brigadier General Jesup has been this day assigned to the command, by direction of the President, of the troops of the United States, and the militia who have been or may be called into service for the suppression of the hostilities among the Creek Indians. He will proceed immediately to the scene of operations, with ample instructions for his government, and all the means that appear necessary for successful operation. The President requests that you would call out, and place under his command, such militia force as General Jesup may require. It is desirable that as far as practicable these should be volunteers, and engaged for six months, unless sooner discharged. But if it is necessary to resort to drafts, I presume the term of service cannot be extended beyond three months. General Jesup will be required to communicate fully, from time to time, with you, and I will thank you to give him the benefit of such suggestions as occur to you. Should Major General Scott, under the instructions heretofore given to him, proceed to the Creek country, he will have authority to assume the command, and in that event, I have to request that you would give effect to any requisition that he may make upon you for a militia force.

A bill is pending before Congress which provides for the raising of a volunteer force. Should it pass previously to the organization of any force under these instructions, it would, perhaps, be more expedient to raise the troops required under this expected act. If it becomes a law within a short time, I will transmit it to you, with such observations as may appear necessary.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency C. C. CLAY, *Governor of Alabama, Tuscaloosa.*

His Excellency WILLIAM SCHLEY, *Governor of Georgia, Milledgeville.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 20, 1836.*

SIR: I have had the honor this day to receive your letter of the 12th instant.

My letter to you of yesterday will have advised you of the measures which the President has deemed it necessary to take for the defence of our settlements against the Creek Indians. General Jesup remains during the day to complete the necessary arrangements, and will leave here to-night for the scene of operations. I send for your information a copy of his instructions, by which you will see that your views have been anticipated with respect to the proper mode of proceeding, and that the President has deemed it essential that the Creek Indians should now be removed, whether willing or unwilling to go. Should any accident delay General Jesup, the President will sanction any measures you may find it necessary to take for the protection of the inhabitants.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency WILLIAM SCHLEY, *Governor of Georgia, Milledgeville.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs, May 20, 1836.*

SIR: I have been instructed by the Secretary of War to communicate to you a brief exposition of the nature of the frauds alleged to have been committed in the sale of Creek reservations, and the measures adopted to detect and prevent them.

It was represented to the department that the lands of many of these people had been obtained from them wrongfully. The frauds appeared to consist in the personation by one Indian of another, in the amount and payment of the purchase money, and in the corrupt practices of at least one magistrate in attesting blank papers.

Upon these representations the certification of contracts was suspended, and the certifying agents were directed to revise all their contracts, and to report the result of their examinations into the truth of these charges. Subsequently a second petition was received from the chiefs, and Colonel Hogan was

instructed to visit the different towns and examine all the cases in which he might have reason to suspect frauds had been practiced. Since that time Messrs. Burney and Anderson have been associated with him in this duty. But one report has been received from Colonel Hogan, and that was of his investigations in Dr. McHenry's district. As he did not report the evidence, except in a few cases, upon which he reported the contracts should be reversed, the President could not act, as by the treaty the duty of approving or annulling was confided to him alone. Sixteen cases only, therefore, have been reversed; and the report transmitted by Colonel Hogan has been returned for a new examination by himself and his associates.

The instructions to these gentlemen limited their investigation to cases in which probable cause was shown for suspecting fraud. They required, in such cases, proper notice for the investigation to be given to the purchasers, that the evidence should be in the form of affidavits when the witnesses understood the nature of an oath, and the reduction of the testimony to writing; that an abstract of these cases, including a summary of the evidence on both sides, should be forwarded for the consideration of the President, and that no contract should be recertified except upon the consent of the parties in writing.

The investigations were directed to be held in the public square in each town, in the presence of the chiefs. No evidence was to be received which was offered as the opinion or belief of the witness. The purchasers were to be notified that if they did not appear, an *ex parte* investigation would be made. The reserves were to have ample opportunities to regain or secure their just rights, but inducements to complain were not to be held out to them.

No report has been received from these gentlemen, but it is understood they have completed their investigations in Judge Tarrant's district.

Colonel Hogan will be requested to furnish you with more detailed information upon this subject, should you require it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Brevet Major General T. S. JESUP, *United States Army, Washington.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs, May 20, 1836.*

SIR: The state of hostilities in the Creek country renders it necessary to discontinue the business of certifying contracts for reservations. I am instructed to request that you will complete your reports without delay, and transmit the contracts you have certified, with such papers as may be necessary to a right understanding of the whole matter. You will transmit at the same time your accounts made out in the usual form.

Very, &c.,

LEONARD TARRANT, Esq., *Mardisville, Alabama.*

MAJOR THOMAS J. ABBOTT, *Tuskegee, Alabama.*

JOHN STATON, Esq., *Mardisville, Alabama.*

COLONEL J. B. HOGAN, *Fort Mitchell and Tuskegee, Alabama.*

Adding, in the copy sent to the last, the following:

You will perceive from the foregoing, which is a transcript of a letter to the certifying agents, that their services are dispensed with. As the letters may not reach them in the present unsettled state of things in the Creek country, you are requested, if in your power, to notify them of this fact.

I am also instructed to request you will give General Jesup any information he may require respecting the investigation in which you have been engaged.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of Indian Affairs, May 20, 1836.*

SIR: The eastern Creeks having commenced hostilities, the President has directed that they shall be removed by military force. Major General Jesup will leave this city to-day to assume the direction of the operations in the Creek country. When the Indians are disarmed, Captain Page will be directed to take possession of their arms and transport them to Fort Gibson, where they will be deposited until it shall be safe to put them into the hands of the Indians. Of this you will judge, and the arms will not be redelivered to the Indians except upon your order.

Very, &c.,

WM. ARMSTRONG, *Acting Supt. of Indian Affairs, Choctaw Agency.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 21, 1836.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 13th instant, and, in answer, beg leave to inform you that your suggestions with respect to a competent force for the reduction of the Creek Indians have been anticipated. General Jesup has been ordered to proceed to the Creek country, with full authority to take all such measures, and to call for such force as he may find necessary. Independent of the militia, he will have with him fourteen companies of United States troops. No effort will be spared by the department promptly to terminate these hostilities. As to the situation of the Creek Indians, the President has thought that the state of hostilities will justify their immediate and entire removal. This measure has therefore been directed. The investigations have necessarily been stopped, and the agent employed in it informed that no further prosecution of the matter can be continued. After the Indians have been removed, and the quiet of the country restored, the government will take such measures as may appear to be necessary

and proper for doing justice to such of them as may have been injured. In the meantime General Jesup has been authorized, under certain circumstances, to allow conveyances to be made where the land has not been heretofore transferred. His instructions on this subject will be publicly made known. The arrangement which you mentioned, for the removal of the difficulties which have taken place between the Indians and some of the purchasers, seems to me to be a just one. Captain Page had previously communicated the facts to the department, and he was advised of its approval.

Very, &c.,

ELI S. SHORTER, Esq., *Columbus, Georgia.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 23, 1836.*

SIR: It is very desirable that the community should have full notice of the views of the government concerning the disposition of their lands by the friendly Creek Indians prior to their departure. Let me enjoin upon you, therefore, that all publicity be given to the instructions, so that every one disposed may have a chance to purchase, and the Indians themselves the benefit of a competition. I have requested General Jesup to allow you to devote your time exclusively to the Indian concerns, of which you will have the direction. You have two objects in view:

1. To take care that in the cases provided they have the advantage of selling at a fair price, and also that the arrangement reported in your letter of May 9, to be agreed upon between the Indian and the purchaser, for the benefit of the former, should be carried into effect. And,

2. That the Indians be removed as soon as practicable, and with as much economy and careful attention as circumstances will permit. In order to accomplish these objects, all necessary aid must be afforded you; and where it is requisite to employ persons for this purpose, you can do so under the regulations heretofore established.

I have desired the Indian office to transcribe you a copy of the contracts heretofore approved or entered into for the information of the public, to which, if you receive it, you will allow all persons to have access. It is not certain, from the labor it requires, that it can be prepared; it will be done, however, if practicable.

Very, &c.,

Captain PAGE, *Fort Mitchell, Alabama.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 23, 1836.*

SIR: I consider it very important that you should, at the commencement of your operations, station a sufficient force at the southern point of the Creek country, so as to prevent the retreat of the Creek Indians into Florida, and also to cut off all communication between them and the Seminole Indians. This matter was the subject of conversation previous to your departure; but it seems to me so deeply interesting, as well to the successful result of your own operations as to the proper safety of Florida, that I am again induced to present it to your notice.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Major General THOMAS S. JESUP, *Milledgeville, Georgia.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 25, 1836.*

SIR: I enclose, for your information, copies of letters to General Clinch and Governor Call, which will put you in possession of the arrangements proposed by this department for the defence of Florida, and for the prosecution of the war against the Seminole Indians. As soon as the state of your operations among the Creeks will permit, I wish you to direct your attention to the affairs in Florida, and send to the relief of that Territory as many troops as may seem to be necessary. I will thank you to communicate freely with General Clinch and Governor Call, and keep yourself informed of the progress of events. You are authorized to accompany your troops into Florida, and if General Scott is not there, to take the command. I enclose also a copy of so much of my letter to Governor Cannon as relates to calling immediately into service a brigade of Tennessee mounted volunteers. This will put you in possession of the views of the department upon this subject. Should you find, from your communications with General Clinch and Governor Call, that the services of these troops, when they reach you, will be required in Florida, you will order such a portion of them as you can spare, and as will be necessary, upon that duty. Should your own operations, however, among the Creek Indians enable you to detach a sufficient force from the troops now under your command, you can then stop the march of the Tennessee troops, and have them discharged.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Major General THOMAS S. JESUP, *Milledgeville, Georgia.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 25, 1836.*

SIR: Although it does not appear to me to be necessary, your previous instructions having, in my opinion, sufficiently provided for it, still, as the subject has been brought specially before me, it may be well to mention that you will collect the Indians as speedily as possible, especially the friendly ones, and

feed them as fast as they are brought together. It seems to me also important they should be removed with the least possible delay.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Major General THOMAS S. JESUP, *Milledgeville, Georgia.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 25, 1836.*

Sir: I enclose, for your information, copies of two acts of Congress on the subject of volunteers and militia. I have this day written to the governors of Georgia and Alabama, requesting each of them to organize a volunteer force, under the last law, of two thousand men, one half mounted, and the other half infantry. Copies of the letters to them are herewith enclosed. You will please to correspond with them, and as fast as volunteers are raised have them mustered into service, and furnished with arms and the necessary camp equipage.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Major General JESUP, *Milledgeville, Georgia.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 26, 1836.*

Sir: The Postmaster General has suggested the necessity of a military force being employed for the purpose of keeping open the communication between Columbus and Montgomery. He has instructed the postmaster at Columbus to confer with you on the subject; and I have to request that you would adopt such measures as may be necessary to afford due protection to the mail, so that it may be transported with regularity and safety.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Major General JESUP, *Milledgeville, Georgia.*

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MONTGOMERY, August 10, 1833.

DEAR SIR: I send you by this mail a paper printed in this place, called the Alabama Journal, in which the editor has commented largely upon the death of Owens by the troops near my command.

The doctrine advanced by him is the doctrine of the nullifiers in this section of the country, and they evince a strong disposition to raise a force sufficient to drive off the troops; or should any more of the intruders be driven off, were it not better that the stay of the Indians should be prolonged by removing the intruders from the nation. I should like to see them put out, as they are so much disposed to dispute the right of the government to remove any of them, however much they may abuse the Indians.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JEREMIAH AUSTILL.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

The particulars of the case of Owens will be forwarded you in the next paper.

J. AUSTILL.

MOBILE, October 26, 1833.

DEAR SIR: I have received notice, by good authority, that a true bill has been found against myself and the command that was with me when Owens was killed, for the murder of Owens, and a *capias* issued against the whole posse. I am, therefore, under the necessity of carrying arms to keep the process from being served, for to be taken from my business at this time and tried by an infuriated set of mad men would be folly; and I have very little doubt, under the present state of excitement, and encouraged by the chief magistrate of the State, as they are, *neither law, testimony, nor justice could save my life.* The

most open and public declarations are made by the settlers that they will take my life on sight; and the marshal, who has gone on, writes me that his life is threatened if he attempts to remove any of them. The chief magistrate of our supreme court, A. S. Lipscomb, esq., called on me yesterday, or at least a friend of mine, and advised me not to surrender; that there was no telling what such men would do under the present excited state of things. That the governor was pointed in his remarks, and that he evinced a strong personal hostility towards me. The judge is totally opposed to the governor's conduct, and he does not believe the State will sustain him. I do not feel much apprehension that an attempt will be made to arrest me, for I do not believe that a force sufficient could be raised in the county here to take me away, even if I were to suffer myself to be arrested. The public sentiment, so far as I can learn, is in favor of the government's carrying the treaty into full effect; that if the government yields to the position taken by the governor of this State, it would be better to dissolve the compact at once, and let each State act for itself. I feel anxious to hear what course the government will take, that I may know what course to pursue. I will wait your answer, and if you say surrender, I will do so, or anything else. I neither fear nor dread the issue. I feel a clear conscience of having done my duty and no more, and they may take my life, but never will they frighten me from the discharge of my duty, nor drive me from the country.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JEREMIAH AUSTILL, *Deputy Marshal, Southern District.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

N. B.—I would beg leave to speak of the northwest part of the Creek nation. It is most densely populated by Americans and whites, and interests unconnected with the Indians; therefore, if there should be any exceptions, or any part of the settlers allowed to remain, it should be them. Talladega and a part of Tallapoosa counties compose that part of the nation.

J. AUSTILL.

TUCKABACHEY, *Creek Nation, Alabama, December 31, 1833.*

SIR: Your letter under date of 3d instant has been received, in which you state that the President is very desirous that the Creek nation of Indians in Alabama would cede their reservations to the general government, and authorizing us to be the medium of communication between the government and them for that purpose. We have, in pursuance of your request, undertaken the task, and have the pleasure of saying, from a talk held to-day with some of the chiefs and headmen of the Creek nation of Indians in Alabama, consisting of Opothoholo, Little Doctor, Coosa Tustanugg, Tuskabatchey Mico, and William McGilvery, that there is a prospect of our being enabled to procure a delegation, not however as soon as could be wished. When the subject was mentioned, we were told, in reply, that when a delegation was at Washington, on a late occasion, the President of the United States informed them that he had to attend to some weighty affairs of the nation, and could not, as soon as desired, attend to them, and that we must have patience and wait on them, as they consider their peculiar situation to be of the greatest moment; that they wished a council of the whole nation, which could not at this time be procured, in consequence of the interest felt by the Indians in their locations, being unwilling to leave the agents while engaged in their duties in their respective towns; but as soon as the locations were finished, a council should be called, of which we would be duly notified, and ascertain their views, but the chiefs would hazard no opinion relative to the final result. From the prospect which is held out to us of having a delegation appointed, if nothing interfere to prevent us in so laudable an undertaking, suffer us to suggest to your consideration the necessity of your withholding the appointment of a certifying agent, or, if one is appointed, to suspend the performance of his duty, as any act on his part would at once, in our opinion, defeat any further execution of ours.

From your communication it does not appear that we are authorized to bring on a delegation unless they are fully empowered to treat for all their reservations. From an impression received from the talk, as well as other sources, we are induced to believe that the upper towns, which embraces nearly two-thirds of the nation, and decidedly the most valuable part, are willing to dispose of their reservations and remove westward of the Mississippi, while the lower towns are not willing, or at least their opinions or intentions are not so well known, and from whom we anticipate the greatest objections will be made. Under this view of the subject, we are at a loss what course to pursue without further instructions from you. Should the government be willing to treat for a portion, by our being early notified of it considerable trouble will be saved, as well as more certainty of effecting the object of the government; for if they refuse to send a delegation empowered to treat for the whole of the reservations at the proposed talk, we then can submit to their consideration the propriety of their sending a deputation fully authorized to treat for the upper towns. Opothoholo, who has great influence in the nation, is duly impressed with the situation in which the Indians are placed, and no doubt firmly persuaded, unless they remove beyond the influence of the white man, their existence as a nation must cease, and they, in a short time, become miserable vagabonds.

We are, with sentiments of esteem and respect, your humble servants,

N. E. BENSON.
BENJ. FITZPATRICK.
JNO. MARTIN.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

FORT MITCHELL, *January 12, 1834.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 10th instant all of the locations within the counties under my charge were completed, and that I am now engaged in preparing the necessary report for the land offices. It involves so many details, however, that I do not expect to be in Montgomery with it until the latter part of this week.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT, *Topographical Engineer.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *January 21, 1834.*

SIR: In reply to yours of the 16th instant, asking an appropriation for the subsistence of the Creek Indians, and which reached me on the 16th, after the adjournment of the committee, I beg leave to inform you that I this day referred the subject to the committee, and have been instructed to state to you that the committee feel every disposition to afford the relief asked. The committee, however, apprehend a delay and difficulty in getting through the House a proposition of relief to the Creeks not connected with the general policy of removing them west of the Mississippi; and as the relief, to be of any service, must be *speedily* afforded, it is suggested that it would be most advisable to furnish such portion of the Creeks as are in a suffering condition to the period only at which they may consent to remove west of the Mississippi, and that the system of removal in parties be again renewed some time within the present season.

If this suggestion of the committee meet your views, they desire to know if the appropriation of 1830, of three hundred thousand dollars, for the removal of such Indians east of the Mississippi as may voluntarily emigrate to the west, has been expended; and if not, could not a portion of that sum be applied to the purpose of taking off such of the Creeks as are suffering for food west of the Mississippi.

These are the suggestions of the committee, which are respectfully submitted to your consideration, and are not intended to control the question, as they have determined to afford the relief required. They have desired me to present this view, but at the same time to request you to draft an amendment to the general appropriation bill which will cover the object proposed, the amount and the manner of affording the relief being submitted to your judgment.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DIXON H. LEWIS, *Chairman.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

P. S.—Could not the relief asked be taken from the Creek annuity? Our committee meet again on Thursday, at ten o'clock, and would be glad to receive the draft of the amendment by that time.

D. H. L.

MONTGOMERY, *Alabama, January 24, 1834.*

SIR: We find ourselves under the necessity of asking your directions upon the following subjects, which affect our duties as certifying agents:

1. We wish your direction in reference to the kind of security which we may be allowed or required to exact in cases of credit sales, and with whom and where these securities are to be deposited for safe-keeping.

The subject presented itself to us in so many embarrassing points of view that we have felt ourselves compelled to act on only cash sales for thirty days, by which time any directions with which you may please to favor us may be received.

2. There are many cases of deaths since the census. Our course has been to locate the land as if the individual entitled to it had been living. We wish your directions in relation to sales of these lands. They involve the rights of widows and heirs; the latter frequently minors.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servants,

J. BRIGHT,
ROBT. W. McHENRY,
J. J. ABERT,
Certifying Agents.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

MONTGOMERY, *Alabama, January 24, 1834.*

SIR: As the result of our judgment, after so many opportunities of observing the disposition of the Creek Indians, we take the liberty of stating to you that the present is, in our opinion, a highly favorable time for attempting an emigration.

The system of cash sales which we have adopted is also in favor of emigrating the Indians, as it closes their expectations of receiving anything more. And the sooner they go, the greater the probability that they will take with them some of the proceeds of the sales; but if they are allowed to remain, the whole will be wasted in their usual dissipations.

We have no doubt that all who have sold will emigrate without delay, and that the example will operate powerfully upon those who may be disposed to remain. We therefore respectfully recommend the subject to your early consideration.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servants,

J. BRIGHT.
JOHN J. ABERT.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

FORT MITCHELL, *January 26, 1834.*

SIR: I have been for several days in the Creek country, and on my arrival at this place, on yesterday, Colonel Twiggs handed me a copy of a letter, the original of which was addressed to me, and which has not yet been received.

I am informed by Colonel Abert that the locations and reservations have been completed; and from a strong disposition on the part of the Indians to sell, and an equal one on the part of the settlers to purchase, at a fair price—and, in fact, I believe that the greater number of the locations are at this time sold, and only waiting for the certifying agents to complete all—I am induced to believe that a removal

would be attended with most serious and distressing injuries, from the instructions heretofore given, in which I am instructed to use as much forbearance, and to execute them with as little injury to our citizens as possible.

I believe that actual sales will be made as fast as the certifying agents will be able to attend to them. The utmost harmony exists among the settlers and Indians, but some discontent seems to exist among the Indians themselves relative to their locations. I am informed by the certifying agents that in a very few days they will be enabled to complete all who wish to sell, and that will be a very large proportion. There is a prompt disposition among those settlers who are unable to purchase the locations on which they are residing to remove forthwith. A number of that class have already removed, and those who have purchased are determined to use all their aid in removing those (should there be any) who wish to retain any possession of an Indian location contrary to his wishes. Everything appears to be passing on quietly, and I do believe that any movement of the troops at this time would be attended with bad consequences. To remove the settlers by force would be placing the Indian completely at the will and mercy of the speculators who are traversing the country in all and every direction, and thereby putting down all competition in the purchase of the lands. The settlers would be driven out, and speculators or their emissaries take their places.

I conceive that all difficulties relative to this business are at an end. But by way of precaution, and as soon as I get the maps on which the locations and reservations are designated, I shall keep one or more judicious and discreet men constantly in the nation, and whenever any one shall refuse to leave any location, to have him forthwith removed.

The presence of the troops has had a very happy effect in settling this difficulty, and their presence may still be conducive of good effects merely by their presence alone.

The liability as regards criminal process, should an accident unfortunately occur, concerns me much; therefore, any movement by the troops will not be required by me in the execution of these duties. However anxious I may be to execute the instructions of the government, I most respectfully say that I am very unwilling to implicate myself in a criminal prosecution. Circumstances that might appear to me purely defensive, and in the full discharge of my official instructions, might seem to others criminal in the extreme. As regards any pecuniary embarrassments in the discharge of these duties, I am well aware will be fully met by the government, but how am I to avoid State prosecutions?

Very respectfully, &c.,

ROBERT L. CRAWFORD,

United States Marshal for the Southern District of Alabama.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

FORT MITCHELL, *January 27, 1834.*

SIR: The disappointment experienced in Montgomery and its vicinity by many who had not been successful in their speculations vented itself in ill-natured remarks against Mr. Bright and myself, and our assistants. He desired me to write to you upon the subject, and to state that an effort would probably be made to discredit the locations of Macon and Tallapoosa counties, under the hope that in a second scramble those who were now disappointed might have another chance.

We both remarked while there, and had the same repeated by our friends, that if any well-founded complaints were lodged against any assistant or any location, they would be investigated. But this course was not pursued, the complainants preferring to raise a general clamor upon vague and malicious rumors.

Mr. Bright observed that where he was known these would do him no injury, and I trust that I may appeal with equal confidence to those who know me.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT, *Lieutenant Colonel, Topographical Engineers.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

MONTGOMERY, *February 1, 1834.*

SIR: On returning from Fort Mitchell, through the Creek country, I find a very general wish among the Indians to make sale of their lands to the whites. Except some of the chiefs, a great proportion of their lands I think are already sold; and in consequence of the agents not being able to certify their purchase by the 15th of January, I have concluded to delay the removal until the 15th of March, as by that time nearly all the land will be sold, and no possible injury can result to the government or the Indians. I hope this course will be acceptable to the government, as I know it is of the greatest importance both to the settlers and the Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT L. CRAWFORD, *United States Marshal.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *War Department, Washington.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *Georgia, Milledgeville, February 5, 1834.*

SIR: It has been with some degree of surprise that I have for several months past been receiving communications from the citizens of Irwin and other adjoining counties in this State, complaining of the lawless depredations of a large number of strolling vagabond Indians belonging to the remnant tribe of the Creeks who yet remain in the State of Alabama. The present possessions of these Indians do not approach within fifty miles of any part of the county of Irwin; the intervening country, however, from the Indian settlements to the county of Irwin, is but very thinly populated by the whites, being chiefly a

poor pine barren, interspersed with extensive swamps, which are rarely penetrated by civilized men, and therefore afford a hiding place and refuge for wild beasts and more savage men.

These Indians have in considerable numbers taken up their abode in this section of the State, and have done immense damage to the peaceable citizens who have settled in that part of the country, by killing their cattle and hogs, and stealing and consuming their corn, potatoes, &c. They are sufficiently strong in numbers to bid defiance to the thinly-settled population. Attempts have been made, under my instruction, to apprehend and bring to justice this lawless band of robbers, but whenever a force sufficiently formidable presents itself, the Indians immediately take refuge in the swamps and evade apprehension and further pursuit.

I would not trouble you with this subject, if I was not at a loss to correct this evil without resort to a remedy which, from every consideration and every feeling of my nature, I am anxious if possible to avoid. I am convinced that I have no means at my control to bring to an issue these insufferable depredations but by exterminating, in the most summary way, this miserable band of robbers. My object, therefore, in communicating to you directly on this subject, is to suggest to you that it has occurred to me that some direct instructions or order from you to the principal men amongst the Creeks, through such agent or agents as you may deem best, perhaps to the commandant of the United States troops now stationed on the western borders of Georgia, might be the most effectual as well as the most peaceable method of suppressing and ending this insufferable difficulty. It is certain that the evils complained of would be much longer borne with. If you cannot control these Indians through some agency, the authorities of Georgia will be under the painful necessity of exterminating the evil in the only practicable way.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WILSON LUMPKIN.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *Tuscaloosa, February 22, 1834.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, for the consideration of the President, a copy of an act of the general assembly of this State, which, you will perceive, was passed with the design of affording protection to the Indians in the reservations granted them by the treaty of March, 1832, and, I may add, with the expectation that its provisions would be deemed by him sufficient for the attainment of this object. It evinces a regard for these people, by the authorities of Alabama, and a determination to protect them in all their rights, which will assure the President that the employment of military force hereafter will be unnecessary.

I repeat, what I have stated heretofore, that the body of the settlers is opposed to aggressions upon the Indians, and if called upon to act as jurors will not hesitate, as far as their agency may be concerned, to carry into effect the intention of the legislature by inflicting the penalties of the law upon all who may be reckless enough to violate it. This being the case, few, if any, instances of intrusion will occur, the Indians will be as secure in their possessions as our white citizens, and it cannot be doubted that the treaty will be as faithfully and more effectually executed than it possibly can be by a detachment of armed soldiers.

Alabama having rightfully acquired exclusive jurisdiction, previous to the ratification of the treaty, over the subjects embraced by the fifth article thereof, cannot be deprived of it without her consent. But however this may be, whatever the power of the general government or the right of the State in this matter, it appears to me that the novelty of the spectacle of keeping upon the borders of a State a standing army to awe its citizens into submission to the laws, and the obvious departure which it indicates from the customary modes provided by the Constitution for conducting the operations of the government, are considerations of themselves sufficient to induce a resort to milder means; to means that are more compatible with the genius of the government and the spirit of our institutions; that are more agreeable to the habits of our people, and less offensive to that American pride which delights in yielding obedience to the civil tribunals of the country, but is reluctant to submit to the restraints of military coercion.

The act of 1807 cannot be executed in this State without violating many of its laws, the oldest in our statute book, which the duty of our officers binds them faithfully to administer. Collisions, therefore, such as the President should be, and I am sure is, among the last to desire, will unavoidably take place if he adheres to the determination to employ military force.

I sincerely wish to avoid this state of things, and it is to that end that the proposition is made to confide to our laws, particularly the one enclosed, the protection of the Indians and the execution of the treaty. I shall be greatly obliged by being informed of the decision of the President as soon as your convenience will allow you to communicate it.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN GAYLE.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

AN ACT for the punishment of certain offences committed upon the territory ceded by the Creek tribe of Indians to the United States of America.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Alabama in general assembly convened,* That from and after the passage of this act, if any person or persons whomsoever shall forcibly or peaceably enter upon or take possession of any tract or tracts of land within this State, and within that portion of territory ceded by the Creek tribe of Indians, by the provisions of the Creek treaty of March 24, 1832, to the United States of America, and which, according to the provisions thereof, are set apart and are to be distinguished as Indian selections and reservations, without having previously made a contract with the person or persons entitled to the possession of such selection or reservation of land, according to the provisions and requisitions of said treaty, the person or persons so offending shall

be proceeded against by indictment in the circuit court of the county in which such Indian selection or reservation may be, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced by said court to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than two hundred and fifty dollars, to go to the use of the county in which such case or cases may be tried; and upon his, her, or their failure or inability to comply with such sentences, he, she, or they shall be committed to the common jail of the county in which such conviction may be had, there to remain without bail or mainprize, and shall not be discharged therefrom until the end and expiration of three calendar months from the time of such commitment, unless the sentence of the said court shall in the interim be complied with; and upon every conviction it shall be the duty of the court before whom the same may be had to order and direct the sheriff of the proper county to put the person or persons entitled to any such selections or reservations of land so trespassed upon, as aforesaid, into the immediate possession of the same.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall hereafter be the duty of the presiding judge of the circuit courts of the counties of Barbour, Macon, Russell, Chambers, Tallapoosa, Coosa, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton, at each and every term of the said circuit courts, to give this act specially in charge to the respective grand juries thereof.

SAMUEL W. OLIVER, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOHN ERWIN, *President of the Senate.*

Approved January 18, 1834.

JOHN GAYLE.

MONTGOMERY, March 2, 1834.

SIR: I have just returned from the Creek nation, after having visited a number of the principal towns. I find things generally quiet, with but few exceptions, and a friendly disposition seems to prevail. A great number of the Indians have sold and conveyed their lands to the whites; others do not wish to sell, but are unwilling that the whites should remove, because they are getting more by way of rent than they can possibly make themselves by labor.

I have despatched Mr. A. H. Somerville and Wm. Magee into the nation with instructions to remove all persons who keep forcible possession of the located lands, and others who are obnoxious to the Indians.

A law was passed at the last session of the Alabama legislature, a copy of which I have the honor herewith to enclose, and which will have a more happy effect in removing settlers and of restoring tranquillity than anything else.

And those persons who have purchased lands and made a final settlement are determined that this law shall be sturdily enforced.

There will no doubt be complaints to the department of intrusions, but they will, very generally, be at the instigation of white men; for instance, one settler is upon a tract of land owned by an Indian; another wishes to get the occupant out of his way that he may have a better chance of purchasing, persuades the Indian to complain, when usually he did not wish to do it, and when they were living quietly.

Other cases have occurred where the lands have been purchased by a white man, and occupied by another. For the purpose of harassing the other, he will overpersuade the Indian to deny having sold, and enter a complaint against him. Several of these cases have come to my knowledge recently, and numbers no doubt exist at this time. I have not yet received the maps with the locations designated upon them from Colonel Bright's district, although they are expected daily. I should be glad to be furnished with a list of the locations that have been certified by the agents of the government to individuals, to prevent any imposition that might be intended. Some might take possession of an Indian's land and say that he had purchased it. I am informed that the agent gives no showing when he certifies a tract of land to the individual who has paid for it. I am of the opinion that the military force now at Fort Mitchell will no longer be required, and that this important business is forever settled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT L. CRAWFORD, *U. S. Marshal, Southern District of Alabama.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, *War Department, Washington City.*

LAWS OF ALABAMA.

AN ACT for the punishment of certain offences committed upon the territory ceded by the Creek tribe of Indians to the United States of America

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Alabama in general assembly convened,* That from and after the passage of this act, if any person or persons whomsoever shall forcibly or peaceably enter upon or take possession of any tract or tracts of land within this State, and within that portion of territory ceded by the Creek tribe of Indians, by the provisions of the Creek treaty of the 24th March, 1832, to the United States of America, and which, according to the provisions thereof, are set apart and are to be distinguished as Indian sections and reservations, without having previously made a contract with the person or persons offending, shall be proceeded against by indictment in the circuit court of the county in which such Indian section or reservation may be, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be sentenced by said court to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, nor less than two hundred and fifty, to go to the use of the county in which such case or cases may be tried; and upon his, her, or their failure or inability to comply with such sentence, he, she, or they shall be committed to the common jail of the county in which such conviction may be had, there to remain without bail or mainprize, and shall not be discharged therefrom until the end and expiration of three calendar months from the time of said commitment, unless the sentence of the said court shall in the interim be complied with; and upon every conviction it shall be the duty of the court before which the same may be had to order and direct the sheriff of the proper county to put the person or persons entitled to any such

selection or reservation of land so trespassed upon, as aforesaid, into the immediate possession of the same.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall hereafter be the duty of the presiding judge of the circuit courts of the counties of Barbour, Macon, Russell, Chambers, Tallapoosa, Coosa, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton, at each and every term of the said circuit courts, to give this act specially in charge of the respective grand juries thereof.

Approved January 18, 1834.

COLUMBUS COUNTY, Alabama, March 12, 1834.

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your two letters, one of the 17th, and the other of the 21st of February, on the 11th instant, requesting me to furnish you with such information as lay in my power respecting frauds which have been practiced upon the Indians. I have no doubt but some of the Indians are swindled out of a part of their money, and there is but one way to remedy it, and that is to deposit one-third or one-half the amount of the money their lands bring in bank, to be paid over to them when they emigrate, and let them pay off their debts with the remainder, for they are very much in debt. If I have certified to a contract where it was a special understanding between the parties that a part or all of the money was to be refunded, I do not know it. I have used every means in my power to detect anything of the kind. There have been two instances where the wrong Indian was brought before me for the purpose of getting their contract confirmed, but they did not succeed; whether it was done through ignorance or with a design to defraud, I am not at present able to determine.

At the time Mr. Howard wrote the letter which you transmitted me a copy of, I had certified to about ten or twelve contracts, five or six for General Woodward, and the same for Mr. Cook. I think those Indians were honestly dealt by.

On the 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st February I was at Fort Hull, and certified to a large number of contracts; this was subsequent to the date of Mr. Howard's letter. I saw nothing like fraud there. The firm of Haden & Centre paid in the same bills three different times. I stopped certifying for them, and, in presence of the company, called on them for an explanation. They immediately produced receipts against a number of the Indians he had purchased from, to considerable amounts, which they acknowledged to be correct. The receipts were also witnessed by two white persons; the different amounts had been paid in their presence previous to their contract being certified to, some one or two years before. The firm stated the Indians had paid them back what they had already advanced them. They have had a store in the nation for the last two or three years; they have furnished the Indians in clothing and provision to a considerable amount, and a large number of them owe them considerable amounts of money. I have previously written to you respecting the firm of Doyle, Islands & Stand; I will further add, from the best information I can get, they borrow the money back from the Indians, and give them their notes for the amount, to be paid when they sell their lands, or when they emigrate to Arkansas. By this means they are contracting a debt with the Indians which they are not worth one-twentieth part of, and have it completely in their power to swindle them out of their lands. I suppose, if they would act in good faith towards the Indians, it would be three or four years before they could sell the lands; consequently would prevent emigration, for they would not leave until they would get their money.

I was at Columbus a few days since. General Sanford stated to me that in several instances they had produced the wrong Indian and he had certified to the contract, and he had since detected it, and was investigating some of them when I was there. I am extremely cautious, and examine every case strictly. I have for some time back required respectable persons and good judges of land to go and examine each tract, and state on oath what they think the land is worth.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

ROBERT W. McHENRY, *Certifying Agent*.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War*.

MARSHAL'S OFFICE, *South District of Alabama, Mobile, March 25, 1834.*

SIR: I have just received letters from Mr. Somerville and Mr. Magee, the two gentlemen I sent into the Creek nation for the purpose of removing intruders from the reservations, and of which I wrote you some time since. Everything seems to be quiet and well; few persons remain on the Indian lands, and those who are on contrary to the consent of the Indians forthwith remove so soon as they are required to do so; and the utmost harmony, so far as they have gone, seems to exist among the whites and the Indians.

They have finished the four lower counties, to wit: Macon, Barbour, Russell, and Chambers, and will proceed on to the other counties. I feel fully satisfied that this business is fully settled.

I wrote you from Montgomery some short time since, requesting you to forward me more means, as what I had is exhausted, and my own nearly so.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT L. CRAWFORD, *United States Marshal*.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *War Department, Washington*.

WASHINGTON, *April 15, 1834.*

SIR: It was not until this morning that I became acquainted with your letter to J. W. Sanford, J. Bright, R. McHenry, and Leonard Tarrant, esquires, in which the following is the first paragraph:

"Return J. Meigs, esq., of Athens, Tennessee, has been appointed by the President to visit the Creek country, in the State of Alabama, to institute an inquiry into the operation of the present mode of locating the reservations and certifying the contracts for the sale of them. The objects of this inquiry are to

ascertain to what extent frauds have been practiced upon the Indians, and to determine whether they can be prevented by any new regulations."

Notwithstanding the qualifying expressions of the succeeding paragraph to the individuals named, it yet appears to me that the application of the word fraud to the duties of locating and certifying is extremely harsh and unjustifiable.

The few complaints of errors in the locations which have come to my knowledge have been immediately attended to, and in cases in which the facts were correctly made out have been redressed. Upon the subject of certifying, I have heard of no complaints whatever.

Reports have been made of frauds practiced upon the Indians after these duties were completed by those who, under various pretences, have obtained back from the Indians the money which had been previously paid; but as both the Secretary of War and the President assured me that in this stage the money was beyond the supervisory power of the government, it could not interfere in the case.

And before a single contract was certified to, wrongs of this character to the Indians were anticipated, and a proposition made to the War Department to permit half of the proceeds of the sales to be retained for their benefit; but the course was not sanctioned, for the reason that when the Indian received his money the government could not interfere with his right of doing with it as he pleased.

Frauds, therefore, with which the government cannot interfere, and which it has no power to remedy, cannot therefore be those into which Mr. Meigs is to inquire, and force upon me the plain conclusion, from the paragraph before quoted, that it must be frauds of the certifying and locating agents into which the inquiry is instituted.

As a locating and certifying agent, I therefore call upon you to furnish me with any complaints which have been made in relation to the duties with which I have been engaged in the Creek country.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT, *Lieutenant Colonel, Topographical Engineers.*

ELBERT HERRING, Esq., *Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

ATHENS, April 28, 1834.

Sir: Your letter of the 11th instant, in which I am requested to proceed to the Cherokee country and institute an examination into all the matters connected with the emigration, and to visit the Creek country, in the State of Alabama, and make some general inquiry into the present mode of locating the Creek lands, and the certifying of contracts for the sale of them, together with the accompanying papers, reached here in my absence from home, whither I returned on the 25th.

Be pleased, sir, to assure the President that, as I have long entertained the opinion that the tranquillity of the States in which the remnant of the Cherokee nation is situated, and the happiness, nay, the very national existence of that people, demand their removal from their present abode, it will afford me great pleasure to be of the least use to the government in executing any plan that can be devised either for their immediate or gradual removal, and that I will proceed to perform the required service with as much despatch as may be consistent with the thorough examination desired. For a week or two my courts will occupy me, after which I will proceed without interruption in the proposed examination, and report to the department accordingly.

You have done me the honor to request my opinion whether the plan of removing the Indians in partial bands has a tendency to accelerate or retard their final emigration.

I have always believed that if the treaty of 1817 had not been arrested in its operation by the convention of 1819, this people would long since have been west of the Mississippi. On account of its efficacy, and because its tendency is to subvert, by gradually undermining, their power, the plan is exceedingly unpopular with leading men, who had the address to procure its overthrow by the convention last mentioned. Now, also, they exert themselves with great effect to embarrass the progress of the enrolment. Cases, I presume, are not wanting where those heads of families who subscribe the roll of emigration, and thus give the first evidence of being *desirous* to remove, afterwards, on listening to the arguments and persuasions of the chiefs, change their minds, and thus the duty reposed in the agents of the emigration is rendered very delicate and perplexing. The chiefs are divided into three classes: one friendly to emigration; a second desirous of treating; and a third determined, if possible, to retain their present possessions. The two latter are both equally opposed to emigration, and for the same reason—namely, that it weakens their party. But they are now so equally balanced that no result might be produced but by the vigorous prosecution of the emigration, the exact tendency of which is to convince the third party above designated of the absolute necessity of treating for the session of the whole country—a consummation that is now, I have reason to believe, not very far distant.

My opinion, therefore, is, that the plan of removal in partial bands will accelerate, certainly not retard, the final removal of the Indians, because there is not the slightest probability that the chiefs of the third party would, for some years to come, entertain a proposition for a session, were they left in possession of their ancient power undiminished.

I wish, however, not to be understood as advocating a plan of petty persecution, designed to make the chiefs willing to cede their country. This would not be the effect of a fair execution of the 8th article of the treaty of 1828. On the contrary, this seems to be the only possible measure, so long as the chiefs remain obstinate, by which the government can discharge the solemn obligation imposed on it, by the tutelary relation that it sustains, to protect the inferior people of the nation.

But then this article of the treaty ought to be executed with the utmost good faith; and the agents of the government ought not, on any account, to suffer their zeal for the service to transport them into the use of means that have no other justification than the attainment of the end. It is heads of Cherokee families *desirous* of removing who are to be enrolled, and compensated for the property by them abandoned. The questions to be determined by the officers who exercise this provision are:

1. Is the proposed emigrant the head of a Cherokee family?
2. Is he desirous of removing?
3. Is the improvement he proposes for assessment his property?
4. Was it made with the *bona fide* intent to use it in the regular course of agriculture?
5. Was it made, not with the last view, but with intent only to have it assessed, and thus increase the emigrant's demand against the United States?

In the case supposed in No. 4, the improvement ought to be assessed and paid for, as an amelioration. But when an improvement is made with the sole view of assessment, as supposed in No. 5, no regard would be paid to the preservation of timber, to the fitness of the improvement for agricultural purposes, &c., and it, therefore, ought not to be regarded as an amelioration, or paid as such. But, 1. If the emigrant made it himself, he ought to be paid a reasonable compensation for his labor. 2. If he hired a white man to make it with his money or personal property, he ought to be paid the money actually expended, or the value of the property given. 3. If white men made it for the emigrant's *good will*, he ought to have no compensation, for what he never gave a valuable consideration for cannot be regarded as his "property" by a fair interpretation of the treaty. Money or personal chattels, expended in procuring improvements to be made, might fairly be treated as "property abandoned." But the mere *benevolence* of making a white man the first occupant is surely not "property," and improvements made by white men for that consideration ought not to be assessed.

If in any case it be thought expedient to give any particular emigrant a *douceur* on account of his influence in promoting the cause of emigration, a measure whose policy is to me *more* than questionable, let it be done directly in money from the contingent fund, and not through the *forms* of the treaty.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. MEIGS.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War*.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *Milledgeville, Georgia, June 7, 1834.*

SIR: I herewith enclose you a copy of a communication received this morning from a number of highly respectable citizens of Paulding county, Georgia, from which you will perceive the immediate necessity of using the most efficient means to correct the evil complained of. Under the existing state of things in the Cherokee part of Georgia, it cannot be permitted for the Creek Indians of Alabama to think of taking up their abode within the limits of Georgia even for a short time, if they even manifested the most friendly disposition towards the citizens of Georgia. And, on the contrary, while they manifested a hostile spirit, accompanied by the most daring and insolent assumptions of menace and threats towards the whites, not a moment should be lost in suppressing the dangers which must be anticipated. I shall apprise the citizens of Paulding county of having made this communication to you, and shall venture to assure them that you will promptly resort to the most efficient measures within your control to remove the cause of complaint. In the meantime I shall put in preparation such measures as will enable me to meet the deprecated necessity of using the militia of Georgia to meet any emergency which may demand a resort to such means. I will not conceal from you that the interest, peace, and quiet of the citizens of Georgia and Alabama require that we should, if possible, avoid calling upon the militia to suppress Indian menaces or irregularities. Should such a necessity occur, you can readily conceive how very difficult it may be to restrain such force within the limits which prudence and humanity would inculcate on the feelings of the disinterested. Of late I have received many communications from highly respectable citizens of the Cherokee part of Georgia, complaining of the hostile feelings indicated by the Cherokees who reside amongst them; and in some cases the excitement has been very strong, and I have been urged to use military force to guard against and suppress the evils complained of. I have, however, continued to rely upon the civil authority, and trust we shall be able to govern and restrain these people, by a rigid enforcement of our laws, unless they are stimulated to acts of desperation by a desperate political faction, who are evidently engaged in the unholy work of agitating the country with a view to *confusion*, if not *revolution*.

In much haste, &c.,

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War*.

WILSON LUMPKIN.

CEDAR TOWN, *Paulding County, Georgia, May 27, 1834.*

DEAR SIR: We hasten to inform your excellency that recently a large number of the Creek Indians, who have disposed of their reservations in the State of Alabama, have removed to and settled in this county near the line of Alabama, and continue to come in daily. We have held a friendly talk with them on the subject of their removal here. They say the Creeks have sold their lands to the white people, and that they are not willing to go to Arkansas, and that they have come to reside permanently with the Cherokees, who are willing and wish them to do so. Since their arrival here the Cherokees have become much more impudent and hostile than they were before, and say the Creeks are willing to aid them in killing up the white people and taking their lands back again. They have been continually robbing and plundering our citizens ever since they came here; and we do assure your excellency that unless the Creek Indians are speedily removed from this country, that our honest white citizens must either remove from the country or submit to savage ambition and violence. We then hope that your excellency will adopt some speedy measure to have them removed from our country.

With the highest esteem, we remain your excellency's obedient servants,

M. S. EDMUNDSON.
S. F. BURGESS.
JOHN KIRBY.
WADDY THOMPSON.
JOHN STEPP.
TURMAN WALTHALL.
HIRAM WRIGHT.
HENRY PECK.
LACY WITCHER.
JOHN WITCHER.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *Milledgeville, Georgia, June 28, 1834.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, informing me of the measures which you have adopted for the removal of the causes of complaint against the Creek Indians who have intruded themselves on the territory of Georgia to the annoyance of the citizens of the State.

I approve of the direction you have given to the subject, and hope that, in connexion with the measures adopted by myself, it may prove effectual; and that the united advice of both the Federal and State governments will effect the removal of these intruders, and thereby avert all the evils which have been apprehended.

In my former letter on this subject I omitted to inform you that immediately on the receipt of the communication of the citizens of Paulding county, complaining of the conduct of the Creeks, I, without delay, instructed and requested two of the most competent citizens of that section of the State to visit the Indians complained of, and to explain to them the impropriety and danger of their procedure, and to order them to abandon, without delay, the country upon which they have so lawlessly intruded. I have not yet heard from these agents, but indulge the hope that their report may be favorable to our wishes and to the quiet of the country.

I learn from Washington that a treaty has been concluded and signed by certain Cherokee delegates now at that city. Will you have the kindness to keep me advised of everything relating to this subject which may be connected with my official duties, and which may be prudently communicated.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WILSON LUMPKIN.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

TALLADEGA COUNTY, *Mardisville, Alabama, July 18, 1834.*

SIR: Your letter of the 16th ultimo has been received, in which you say it has been intimated to the department that I have been in the habit of taking office fees for extra services in the performance of duties pertaining to my office as certifying agent, &c. Now, in reply, permit me to observe that the charge is not true. It has, in my opinion, grown out of this circumstance. Mr. Bright and myself adopted the form of a deed, which, in our opinion, conformed to the regulations adopted by the department, a copy of which we sent to Montgomery, the nearest printing office to this place, which is about eighty miles, and had a number of blank deeds printed, and when purchasers of Indian reservations applied for these deeds I have invariably furnished them at one dollar for the deed and copy, but have in no instance required them to take our deeds; those furnished by the purchasers, when in proper form, have never been rejected, and it has always been optional with them whether they would take them or furnish their own. It could not be expected that we would furnish the deeds for nothing. Gentlemen could have had their own deeds printed if it had been their choice, and they would have been received. But in no instance have any fees for extra services been taken, unless the selling of deeds can be construed into extra services, which I presume will not be so considered by the department. If, however, it is considered wrong by the department for me to sell the deeds which I have on hand, I will in future require the purchasers to obtain their deeds elsewhere; and until I hear from the department I will sell no more deeds.

Very respectfully, your humble servant,

LEONARD TARRANT

ELBERT HERRING, Esq.

MARDISVILLE, *Alabama, August 20, 1834.*

SIR: I have been to see the head chiefs of the upper and lower towns, and communicated to them the information you had received from the governor of Georgia, and stated to them the necessity of withdrawing their people from Georgia, and preventing any more from going into that State. I stated to them the consequences which would result from such a course of conduct as their people was charged with, and urged upon them to attend to this matter as soon as possible.

The reply of Nea-Micco, the head chief of the lower towns, in presence of a council of the whole tribe, was, that he had no knowledge of any mischief committed by the Indians of Georgia; but stated that he would inquire into the matter, and if he could ascertain where and by whom it was committed, he would exert his influence to put a stop to it.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEONARD TARRANT.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Department of War, Washington City.*

CREEK NATION, *Tallassee Town, September 4, 1835.*

SIR: When we parted with you at the city of Washington, after making the treaty, our last talk was in relation to our removing west of the Mississippi. We then told you that our people were opposed to leaving their old homes, and we could say nothing favorable to such a course at that time. We have no doubt of your becoming weary in reading long letters and sending agents among us upon the subject of our removal. Our people yet abhor the idea of leaving all that is dear to them, the graves of their relations; but circumstances have changed their opinions; they have become convinced of their true situation, that they can't live in the same field with the white man. Our people have done that which we did not believe they would have done at the time we made the treaty; they have sold their reservations; it is done, and

cannot now be helped. The white man has taken possession, and has every advantage over us. It is impossible for the red and white man to live together. Our talk we wish to make short, although we have several subjects to mention to you. First is in relation to our removal. The Tucabachies, with that of the Kialechies, Thloblocke-Clewalas, Autaugus, and Ottosees, who all burn the same fire and talk with the same tongue, forms all the Tucabaches, and is the great leading town of the nation. They have agreed to emigrate to the country assigned them west of the Mississippi. We have set apart the 15th day of next month for our final departure. We repeat we talk to you with but one tongue. We shall at that time take our last black drink in this nation, rub up our tradition plates, and commence our march. We have no doubt but the other towns will do the same, and follow every one in two weeks. That way of moving, we shall not be crowded on the road nor detained at ferries, and will reach our new homes much sooner than if all travelled together. There will be no necessity for an emigrating agent among us. Until we encamp for emigration there, the names present can be enrolled. We wish to say something to you in relation to the manner in which we wish to be removed. We cannot consent to be carried off by strangers, who do it by contract at a price we believe too low for them to do us justice. We have heard of much complaint among those who have gone before us of the hard fare; that the allowance was far short of what they stood in need. If consistent with the authority of the government, we suggest the propriety of authorizing Colonel Hogan, the government agent, who has been among us, to make an arrangement with us here. He can superintend such appointments as he may think right, of our own choosing, that will do ample justice to the United States as well as the red man. We have a number of aged men and women, also many infirm persons and small children, whereby it will require much time and patience on our march. And if conducted by contractors at a low price, we are doubtful of being forced on the road, and create much suffering. Before we leave we cannot refrain from renewing our old talk. In relation to the number of Indians entitled to land under the late treaty, that their names cannot be found on the census roll, many of them have large families, and have had no benefit of the treaty. We crave your assistance in their behalf, to be remunerated to in such a manner as for them to be on an equal footing with others that have received land. Your attention and interference is also requested in the case of those Indians who have died since their names have been enrolled for reservations. We wish the President of the United States to direct our certifying agents upon that subject, so as for the heirs to dispose of them. In so doing, they can move west and leave no interest behind.

On the subject of a balance due the Creek nation under the treaty made at the Indian Springs in 1821, by Forney and Meriwether, we wish some information, whether there is a probability or not of the nation ever receiving pay. Also, we wish information of a balance due certain Creek Indians, McNack and others, for spoiliations done them during the Creek war.

We also wish to be instructed, through our agent, Judge Tarrant, in what manner the twenty sections set aside in the Creek treaty for orphan children are to be disposed of, and how the subjects are to be ascertained. Before we close we wish to assign over the remaining twenty-eight and a half sections of land named in the treaty to be disposed of by the Creek tribes to some one of our nation, so that it can be disposed of, and the proceeds appropriated to the discharge of our national debt, whereby we may not be stopped by the law of Alabama from moving. All of which we respectfully submit, and request a speedy answer, as it is all important we should cross the Mississippi before the high waters.

Before we close this letter we cannot refrain from expressing our entire satisfaction with the official conduct (of late) of Dr. McHenry, the certifying agent of this district. In our letter of the 22d March we expressed in terms the strongest disapprobation of the mode of certifying lands, by personification, at an office of the certifying agent of this district, and denounced it as the destruction of the rights of many of our people. We feel constrained from a desire to place you in possession of the facts as they at present exist, and to do Dr. McHenry justice, to say that his efforts to restore to our people the lands that were filched from them in the manner often alluded to have been such as to entitle him to the gratitude of our people and the confidence of his government. He has met us in our towns, patiently and impartially investigated the claims of the contending parties to the several locations, and his decisions satisfactory to our people. We feel confident that the same feelings which prompted him to restore to us our rights will be, so long as he is retained in office, a sufficient guarantee for their preservation in future. We are happy that this subject, which a short time since was likely to produce so much difficulty and become a formidable obstacle in the way, with a speedy removal for those of our people who have not heretofore sold, seem now determined to sell their lands immediately, and, as we have before stated, remove to their new homes west of the Mississippi.

With great respect, we have the honor to acknowledge ourselves your red brothers,

HOPOTH YOHOL,	his + mark.
TUCKEBACHE MICCO,	his + mark.
COOSA TUSTUNNUCKEE,	his + mark.
LITTLE DOCTOR,	his + mark.
JAMES BAY,	his + mark.
BILLY MCGILBREY,	his + mark.
MICCO BIKEE, or Old King,	his + mark.
TUSTUN NUCKEE,	his + mark.

In presence of—

BARINT DUBOIS.
SPIRE M. HAGERTY.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

WASHINGTON CITY, December 23, 1834.

SIR: I beg leave respectfully to submit for your examination a few questions in reference to a class of reserves in the Creek nation: 1st. When an Indian, entitled to a reservation, dies after the taking of the census, and before he was located, without children, the location having been since made in the name of the wife of the deceased, has she a right to sell the reservation as other Indians? and if not, in what way can she dispose of her reservation? 2d. Would a widowed woman, who had lost her husband, as above, with children, have a right to sell as above stated? 3d. When the husband died since the location,

would the wife, with or without children, be authorized to sell? 4th. When both father and mother are dead since the location of the reservation, and the children all of age, would they be permitted to sell by joint contract? The above interrogations apply to a numerous class of cases, as I am informed; and I am further informed that the certifying agents do not believe that they, under their present instructions, have the right to certify contracts made with persons of the above description. It is important, both to our own citizens and the reserves, that they, in common with the other Indians, should be enabled to sell their lands; and if the instructions to the government agents are not sufficiently broad, I cannot doubt the power vested in the President by the treaty to extend them to this and every possible case that can arise. You will pardon me for saying this much. I do not intend to discuss this subject. You will, so soon as convenient, please favor me with an answer, which will be forwarded to Judge Tarrant, the agent. I received a letter from Judge Tarrant on yesterday. He says the Indians are selling their lands with great rapidity. This looks like they intend leaving the country in the spring.

I have not heard from the case Jones vs. Wallis—a contest about an Indian reservation, left at the same time with the case of Billy, since decided by Colonel Abert. Will you have the kindness to have that case examined, and report to me your decision? Do not misconceive me. I mean that I desire a report when it may suit your convenience.

Respectfully, &c.,

SAM. W. MARDIS.

Hon. LEWIS CASS.

We, the chiefs and headmen of the Creek tribe of Indians, in general council convened at Cowasawda, in the county of Macon, and State of Alabama, on the 21st of March, 1835, most respectfully submit: That we have learned with regret that complaints have been preferred against some of our people by the executive of Georgia, relative to depredations committed by them upon citizens of that State, and we have also been acquainted, through Leonard Tarrant, esq., sub-agent, with the contents of some letters requiring him to warn our people of the consequences of such a course of conduct.

In answer, permit us to state that the commission of the offences complained of has not been by the consent or privity of the Creek tribe; but, on the contrary, those offences have been perpetrated by some outlaws and wandering Indians who inhabit the frontiers of that State. Be assured that we will use all means in our power effectually to put a stop to such conduct, and to preserve that peace and harmony which is calculated to secure and promote the mutual interest of ourselves and our white brethren.

You are aware of the fact that we, as a nation, can do nothing with offenders of this description; but that they are amenable to the laws of the State where the offences complained of were committed. All we can do is to aid the civil authority in bringing the offenders to punishment; and this much, so far as lies in our power, we will do. Receive assurances of our perfect friendship and esteem.

HOPOTLOHOLO,	his + mark.
TUSKEMUHHAH,	his + mark.
COSA TUSTANUCKEE,	his + mark.
LITTLE DOCTOR,	his + mark.
TUSTUNNUCKE EMARTLA,	his + mark.
TUSCONO HADJO,	his + mark.
WILLIAM McGILBREY,	his + mark.
COCHAH HADJO,	his + mark.
FOBACK FIXICO,	his + mark.
AHCHULLE HADJO,	his + mark.
AHLOCK HADJO,	his + mark.
TUSKENEAMHHAH,	his + mark.
OSITCH FIXICO,	his + mark.
AHCHLOCK HADJO,	his + mark.
NOMOTTO HADJO,	his + mark.
ASSOY FIXICO,	his + mark.
COSA FIXICO,	his + mark.

In presence of—

J. H. BROADNAX.

W. P. CHILTON.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

TUSKEEGEE, January 6, 1835.

SIR: I have been constantly engaged since my arrival in examining testimony and reading affidavits, &c., all having reference to some of the cases under consideration. Dr. McHenry has not yet joined me. I had to employ an Indian express to send for him, as he seems very desirous to see my report before it is forwarded. Enclosed is a copy of his letter of the 31st ultimo. You will perceive that he intends to resign. Mr. A. K. Freeman has left this place for the present, and I shall be unable to forward a statement of the case referred for examination, in which he charges Dr. McHenry with bribery. As soon as he returns, and the witnesses can be procured, that case shall be attended to. I have to-day attended to the complaints of W. C. Thompson, sheriff of Macon county, and shall forward some affidavits in that case, and that has been filed by Thompson; but from all I can ascertain, it appears that a deep speculation is now going on upon the land of deceased Indians. It appears it has been a favorite plan of the speculators to have a sick Indian personated and his land certified to, and as soon as dead, they, or some one else, would apply for letters of administration and have the land sold. It is easy to see the result of such a system. In the first case, if they can get the land certified to, and these letters of administration, they are safe; there is no one to complain; the land was stolen, as they justly term it. In the second case, it becomes the duty and interest of the administrator to make complaint that the sale of the land

is a fraud. This is the situation of Mr. Thompson. Pin Hargo died and left a most valuable half section of land, said to be worth thirty dollars per acre. He has administered on the land, and it is said, and I have very little doubt of the fact, that Julien C. Deveroux is his partner in the speculation. Deveroux has had filed on record in the county court office process of attorney from the heirs of Pin Hargo, and has taken an active part. He stated to me that he gave \$1,000 for the claim of the heirs. Yesterday they made sale of the land and two other pieces. I attended the sale to see how it was conducted. A Major Haney became the purchaser. The sale was made a cash sale, although all administrator's sales in this State are on a credit of six and twelve months; yet this was a cash sale, and that and two other pieces sold for \$10,705, and I will hazard the assertion that the heirs will get nothing.

I shall next week go into General Sanford's district, where I anticipate great trouble from the character of the men who have been engaged in these frauds. As soon as Dr. McHenry joins me, and he will have time to examine my report, it shall be forwarded. Enclosed is a letter from Major Abbott to me, enclosing copies of an application to Dr. McHenry, and his reply. Since writing this letter Benjamin Marshall has called to see me. He came to obtain the proceeds of the twenty-three half sections of land that were sold in Tallassee on the 28th of October, when that sale took place. There were so many doubts and difficulties thrown in the way of obtaining a fair price, and some of the sections were claimed by a man named Walker, and also by another named Hanrick, that it was proposed that, to obviate all difficulties, the money should be placed in my hands, and sent to the bank, and there deposited until the President approved the sale. These facts were all reported, in my letter of the 28th of October, to the President and Secretary of War. Since that period I have had no communication from the department on the subject. Marshall came here to get the money, and he says to place it in a bank in Georgia. I have read to him the copy of my letter to the President, and informed him that the money must remain in the bank until I am instructed to pay it over; that he is not the only party to the arrangement there made, as it was a condition of sale, and the purchasers have a right to expect this money to be preserved until the decision of the President is made known. We have each written to the Secretary of War, and forwarded the letters by Major Blue, who leaves here this morning in the stage for Washington city. Marshall says the white people through the nation have instigated the Indians to urge him for the money. I told Marshall that I was of opinion the money was safer where it is than in those little rotten banks of Columbus, &c. If this money was kept together until the annuity was paid, it would then do them some good; but if not distributed, neither it nor the annuity could be of any benefit or relief. However, whatever course the President may order shall be strictly complied with. Marshall requests me to say to you that he has never written any letters to the Secretary of War contradicting what the chiefs complained of; and that, if Mr. Shorter and others have sent such letters as are alluded to in the Secretary of War's letter of the 31st of October last, it is not genuine. He states that John D. Howel, one of the contractors, asked him certain questions, all of which he answered in Judge ——'s office, and they were taken down by a lawyer; but he contradicted nothing that was asserted in the letter of the chiefs, Neo Mico and others, and to which his name and that of Paddy Carr's are annexed as witnesses. Marshall is particularly anxious that the Secretary should so understand him. I shall be compelled to employ two interpreters in Sanford district, one to talk the Uchee and one the Creek language. It is said that nearly all of the land of the Uchees has been stolen.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Emigration.*

HON. E. HERRING.

CHAMBERS COUNTY, *February 12, 1835.*

SIR: Owing to some frauds that have been practiced upon me, I have not forwarded any contracts for some time; wishing to trouble the department as little as possible, I retained them until I could correct them. I have forwarded, for your inspection, four packages of certified contracts, with twenty-five in each package.

I received your letter a few days since, in which you stated it was the opinion of the department that it was not necessary to certify more than one week in a month.

I think the department is not aware of the general state of affairs here at this time; there has been a number of contracts certified to in the last three weeks, and a general disposition of the Indians to sell out; it is impossible for an agent to do the business in that time. Furthermore, an Indian is not like a white man, to be regulated to do business at a given time; neither can they be driven like swine; but you must calmly wait their own time, and bring them up when the spirit moves them. The very plan you have suggested will retard the business, and thwart the designs of the government in getting the Indians off.

I shall continue to certify as usual until I hear from you again. In a few days I will forward a number more of contracts. You will do me a favor if you will have a warrant sent on in my favor up to the present time, which will be upwards of thirteen hundred dollars for myself and interpreter.

Very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant.

ROBERT W. McHENRY.

E. HERRING, Esq., *Agent for Indian Affairs.*

TUCKABATCHEE TOWN, *March 16, 1835.*

We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, being head chiefs of the Creek nation, humbly petition your intervention to stop fraud being practiced upon our people. It has become notorious that we are daily having our lands stolen from us by designing white people.

The Indians living on the east side of the nation have long since disposed of their lands, and are now following the agents in our section of country, with a band of white speculators, claiming other Indian names, and having undisposed of lands certified to. This course of conduct has been introduced about twenty days ago, and has succeeded in getting all unsold land, except such of the Indians as the agents

are personally acquainted with; a number of our people have died since being located; all such cases are stolen by living Indians, by the influence of white men. We believe, without your interference, justice will not be had. We pledge ourselves that every statement here made can be established by disinterested white people. During the last ten days we have no doubt hundreds of Indian names have been stolen and certified to, when the right owners were at home and knew nothing of such contracts.

We now humbly beg for an investigation to be had, and that the white people making such purchases be requested to produce the Indians before the agents, so that such Indian having a just right may have an opportunity of establishing his just claim. This course will bring round an opportunity of introducing correct proof. We find that such Indians as are stealing get but a small pittance in comparison to the fair value, for the lands are certified to any large prices, and the money immediately taken from them, telling the Indian that it is likely this contract will not be approved of.

We sincerely petition you to adopt some plan whereby justice may be had.

We will ever pray, &c.

Your red brothers,

HOPOTHLOHOLO, his + mark.
YOUNG KING, his + mark.
TUSKENEAHIAH, his + mark.
LITTLE DOCTOR, his + mark.
FOSACHE MICCO, his + mark.
LATTAH MICCO, his + mark.
OLD KING, his + mark.
MICCO OBOY, his + mark.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR.

MARDISVILLE, Alabama, March 16, 1835.

SIR: Upon my return last week from the Indian council at Tuckabatchee, I received from the post office your two letters, under date of the 3d and 11th July, relative to the complaint, on the part of the executive of the State of Georgia, of depredations committed by the Indians in that State. In answer to them, I will state that I shall forthwith set out again for an Indian council to be held some distance below Tuckabatchee, and will use every exertion on my part to impress upon the principal men of the Creek tribe the strong necessity of restraining their people, and the consequences which must attend the course of conduct complained of. Permit me, however, to suggest that, from the best information I can obtain, the depredations complained of have been committed by a few Indians, without the consent or privity of the nation, and that I have no doubt but that the Indians will use all means to suppress them.

This business must be attended to on my part to the exclusion of much other urgent business which requires immediate attention, but I am determined to spare no pains, either day or night, properly and promptly to discharge the duties assigned me, and hope in all things, as my best reward, to merit the confidence and approbation of the department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEONARD TARRANT.

ELBERT HERRING, Esq., Office of Indian Affairs, City of Washington, D. C.

COOSAWDA, March 23, 1835.

OUR DEAR BROTHER: We, the undersigned, chiefs and headmen of the Creek tribe of Indians residing east of the Mississippi river, in general council assembled, deem it due to ourselves, to your and to our people, to make known to you the situation in which some of us and many of our people have been placed by frauds which have been practiced upon us in the certification of contracts for land.

We had fondly hoped, sir, that after we had sold our territory to the United States, reserving our humble homes, that we should have been permitted to enjoy them unmolested, or, at least, if we should be compelled to sell them, the small pittance arising from the sale should belong to us and to our children; but, sir, in this we have been mistaken. We were informed by our great father at the time we entered into the treaty by which we sold our country that, when we should sell our reservations, he would appoint men to superintend the sale of them who were too high-minded and honorable, and too far removed from vulgar prejudice and sordid attachment, to countenance, in the smallest degree, any frauds that might be attempted to be practiced upon us; and, in order to consummate this promise, you, sir, were selected as one of those men. We, sir, were pleased with your appointment, and yet esteem you as a man who desires to do us justice; but we must assure you, in the language of respectful friendship, that the course recently pursued at your office is such as meets our disapprobation, and is calculated to oppress and ruin some of our people. We write this, therefore, to you, not to censure you, but to apprise you of facts which we are bound, in justice to ourselves, to communicate. The causes of our complaints are the following:

We learn that almost all the land in your certifying district has been sold, and what is not sold is protested—that is, some person has purchased and has not brought forward the reserves for certification. Now, sir, we assure you of the fact that there has been at least one-third of the contracts for the sale of lands in the towns of Tuckabatchee, Thabloc-ko or James Bay, Chiwallo, Talsasee, and Otoseen that are fraudulent, and the land certified to the wrong Indian. There are also many other contracts of a similar character in other towns.

We wish not to be understood as charging you with having wilfully certified contracts to wrong Indians, although a voice of a part of the community cries out against you. We only wish to state these frauds do exist, and to excite you to vigilance and perseverance in detecting them. In what kind of predicament, sir, are we placed? An Indian, sir, who has sold his land, at the instance of some fiendish designing scoundrel, comes before you and claims the name of another Indian to whom the land rightfully

belongs; the money is forthwith given up to the purchaser, save that portion which was to be given to the Indian as a premium for his rascality.

In this way, sir, a few hundred dollars and four or five Indians could sell all the land in the Creek purchase; and we know in this way hundreds of contracts have been made. The homes which have been rendered valuable by the labor of our hands are torn from us by a combination of designing speculators, who haunt your office and who, like the man among the tombs, are so fierce that no one can pass that way. The helpless widow and orphan, the aged and infirm father, are alike the victims of their cupidity. Sir, we have borne with this oppression until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and we are determined to speak out, let the consequences be as they may. While we have been at home preparing something for our dependent families to subsist upon, other Indians have sold our homes—our all—the only means for our support; and when we have applied to you for redress, what has most frequently been the result? Why, sir, that you would inquire into it. You place the burden of proof upon us; you exclude the testimony of our people—the only persons who can know much satisfactorily in relation to our claims; we are required to prove a negative—that we have not been the person who sold; all of which we assert is oppressive; and, although we have the charity to believe that you do not design these things to injure us, yet we must state, if persisted in, they will work our destruction. But, worse than all this, and more to be regretted, is the fact, through fear of the merciless horde who surround your office, our people cannot speak to you in defence of their just rights without subjecting themselves to punishment.

Sir, we again repeat that we believe you are inclined to do us justice; and, under this belief, we rest satisfied that you will adopt some speedy and efficient means of detecting and exposing to the world the base frauds which have been practiced upon yourself and us. And, in conclusion, we would humbly suggest that the deeds which have lately been certified by you—say within the last thirty or forty days—be retained, and that they undergo an investigation; and that, hereafter, the purchaser or his agent be required (as is done elsewhere) to make oath that he believes the Indian from whom he has purchased is the Indian located on the land sought to be purchased from him.

We have thought that the condition in which our people have been placed required that we talk thus plainly to you; and, in order more effectually to secure the protection desired, we have sent a communication similar to this to the President of the United States, our great father.

We are, sir, your red brothers,

Hopoeth-yoholo, his x mark.
Tuskneah Hah, his x mark.
Little Doctor, his x mark.
Cosatutunnuckee, his x mark.
Cosa Fixico, his x mark.
Tus-cono Hadjo, his x mark.
Tus-tun-nuckee, his x mark.
Opoy Fixico, his x mark.
Ah-cho-lock Hadjo, his x mark.

Momotto Hadjo, his x mark.
Cochack Hadjo, his x mark.
William McGilbry, his x mark.
Ah-chully Hadjo, his x mark.
Tuske-neah-hah, of Kielga, his x mark.
Ohitch Fixico, his x mark.
Ah-lock Badjo, his x mark.
Nah-lock Fixico, his x mark.
Fosuch Fixico, his x mark.

In the presence of—

J. N. BROADNAX and BARON DUBOIS.

TUCKABATCHEE, *March 24, 1835.*

SIR: On my arrival at Tallassee, and after I had left the council at Coosawda, the enclosed was put into my hands. I confess I was not pleased at the chiefs making me the medium of their communications in relation to the conduct of Dr. McHenry as certifying agent. I have always entertained the highest opinion of the integrity and honesty of Dr. McHenry, and that he has and will pursue a high-minded and honorable course is still my opinion; yet, if the complaints of the Indians and common report among the whites can be relied on, frauds have been practiced upon him to a great extent—perhaps to a much greater extent than they have been upon me; but, with all the vigilance I have been enabled to use, they have, to some extent, been practiced upon me, and, if the same number of contracts had been certified by me, I am not sure that frauds to a great extent might not have been practiced upon me. I believe that there is an organized plan of operations to deceive the agents, and to introduce the wrong Indian to certify or approve contracts. I require purchasers or their agents buying Indian reservations to swear that they believe the Indian they introduce is the identical one located on the land they are about to purchase; but, if any better plan can be adopted to prevent fraud in the sales of these lands than has already been adopted under the regulations adopted by the President for our government, I will most cheerfully submit to it. It is extremely difficult to get the parties again before the agent after a contract has been approved of, as the agents have no means to compel the attendance of witnesses when contracts have been impeached. Should the President suspend the approval of contracts and institute some more efficient mode of detecting the frauds which have been committed, all the means in my power shall be afforded to detect frauds committed in my office by the purchasers of Indian reservations or the Indians selling the same.

From all I could learn at the council, I have no doubt but the chiefs are anxious to send a delegation to Washington to enter into some arrangements with the government in relation to their emigrating beyond the Mississippi, and for other purposes.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEONARD TARRANT.

ELBERT HERRING, Esq., *Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.*

To the Hon. Leonard Tarrant, sub-agent for the Eastern Creeks:

We, the chiefs and headmen of the Creek tribe assembled at Coosawda, in view of the many frauds which have been practiced upon us in the purchase of our lands, have thought proper, in order to arrest them, to write to the certifying agent, Doctor McHenry, (a copy of which letter, together with our answer to the Secretary of War relative to the complaints of the citizens of Georgia, we herewith enclose to you.)

We wish you to forward on these communications, and to advise us as to the result of our petition for protection in this matter to the government.

All the aid you can afford us will be thankfully received, and we would be glad if you would represent our situation to the department, in order that our complaints should be attended to.

We are, very respectfully,

OPOTH-YOHOLO,	his x mark.
TUSK-NEAH-HAH,	his x mark.
LITTLE DOCTOR,	his x mark.
KOSA-KO-KENSUCKE,	his x mark.
TUS-KO-NO-HADJO,	his x mark.
WM. MCGILBRY,	his x mark.

In presence of Jno. H. BROADNAX and W. P. CHILTON.

COLUMBUS, Georgia, March 25, 1835.

SIR: General J. W. A. Sanford gave me up his book on the 23d instant; there are but a few contracts remaining uncertified to on his books.

I wish you to retain the last packages of certified Creek contracts for a short time, for I have no doubt but the wrong Indian has been introduced and certified to in several instances. I have a number of certified contracts remaining in my own hands, which I shall investigate. I have never seen corruption carried on to such perfection in all my life before. A number of the land purchasers think it rather an honor than a dishonor to defraud an Indian out of his land; and if the agent cannot detect the fraud in passing the contract, he cannot prescribe an oath which they will not take. I do not wish you to understand that all purchasers are so corrupt; for I believe in many instances the purchaser has bought, as he believes, from the right Indian, for you find them roving all over the country, assuming different names, and selling lands which do not belong to them, and make it a matter of speculation.

If the proper course is pursued this season by the emigrating agent, I think a thousand or fifteen hundred Indians will go to Arkansas.

My own opinion is, if the government would pay off the annuity immediately, and insinuate to the head chiefs that it was the last that would be paid off here, they would emigrate in a mass.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT W. McHENRY.

E. HERRING, Esq., *Agent Indian Affairs.*

TUCKABATCHEE, March 24, 1835.

SIR: In my last I informed you that I would set out immediately for another Indian council in order to require the chiefs to restrain their people from the commission of depredations against the citizens of Georgia, and also to warn them of the consequences which would be the inevitable result of such a course of conduct in their people. Their letter, herewith enclosed, addressed to the Secretary of War, is the answer they returned to me, with verbal assurances that they would do all in their power to prevent a recurrence of such conduct by their people.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEONARD TARRANT.

E. HERRING, Esq., *Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington.*

STATE OF ALABAMA, Chambers County, April 8, 1835.

SIR: We, the undersigned citizens of the county of Chambers, in the State of Alabama, under existing circumstances, feel constrained, from a regard for themselves and for the principles of justice, to address you on the subject of the manner in which a portion of the Creek Indians east of the Mississippi river have been, and are now, deprived of their reservations. We are satisfied that the President would not permit those individuals to be thus deprived of the small pittance allowed them by the last treaty with our government, by the artifice and intrigues of a combination of speculators, were he apprised that such was the fact. Our proximity to the office of one of the certifying agents, which is located in this county, enables us to speak from observation and indisputable authority of the manner in which the Indians have been stripped of their small estate by imposition practiced on the agent by introducing before him the improper Indian. Thus situated, a due respect for ourselves and for the character of our community, as well as a desire that justice should be done to the poorest and most humble individual, imperiously require that we should apprise you of the manner in which they have been treated, and request that you will exercise a prerogative, most fortunately granted you in the treaty with those people, of withholding your approval of all contracts made and certified to since the commencement of the fraudulent practices before alluded to, which, from the best information in the possession of the undersigned, was about the 18th of February last. It is not pretended that none of the contracts certified to by the agent for this district since the aforesaid period are fair and *bona fide*, but it is asserted and believed that the proportion which they bear to the great mass of those which are fraudulent and forged is so small as to render the distinction of the latter class much more desirable than the preservation of the former. Since that period, they have no hesitation in saying that by fraudulent and false representations to the agent and personifying the true and proper holder of the location by introducing another and totally different Indian, a most perfect system of swindling has been carried on, by which hundreds of these people have, within a few weeks past, been deprived (without their knowledge, and of course without their consent) of their homes, secured to them by the solemn obligations of a treaty. In this way many of the most valuable

reservations in the Creek country have been certified to, without any consideration whatever passing to the proper owner, and, in fact, none to any one, save the small bribe to the Indian who personates another; for the same sum paid before the agent, so soon as the parties pass from his immediate presence, is taken from the Indian introduced and made a fund for further and similar operations. Thus it has become, since the period before alluded to, a regular business, not more distinguished for its baseness and corruption than for the boldness with which it is carried into execution. Justice requires your interposition to prevent the injury which these ignorant and helpless people must otherwise sustain.

There is a view of this matter which, apart from the injustice which it works to the Indians, renders your interference important to your memorialists. It is highly desirable that these people should emigrate as early as possible, and it is very evident that their late treatment will have the effect of continuing them here much longer than they would otherwise remain. They have already, in many instances, (and it is, no doubt, a general feeling,) declared their settled determination to remain until their father (the President) restores to them their homes; and they will do so until it is done, or their patience exhausted, their hopes vanquished, and their confidence in the justice of the government totally destroyed. May not such a course of things drive some of those people into a state of desperation fatal to the peace and safety of the community in which they may happen to live?

Again: The title to land thus procured can never be settled and secured. It must be the source of endless litigation, in which the innocent, in all probability, will most frequently suffer. It must produce, for years to come, in our community a state of commotion and disquietude greatly to be deplored, and the consequences of which can be as easily imagined by yourself as detailed by your memorialists. The facts stated are susceptible of the clearest and most indisputable proof, should they be deemed of sufficient importance to attract your attention or justify an investigation; and your memorialists have taken the liberty, for reasons before stated, to suggest them, relying with the utmost confidence in the entire disposition of the President to do these people every justice in his power.

Charles McLemon, Lewis McIntosh, George W. Gafford, Michael B. Spaden, Carey Cox, Charles Smith, T. M. Sims, Elijah Ray, John McQueen, Hardy Jones, jr., Lemuel Gresham, Enoch Fagan, James McDonald, Obadiah Harris, James Williams, F. A. Smith, Jeremiah Gafford, Thomas E. Russel, Silas Holclaw, H. T. Dawson, Baxter Taylor, Michael Maddox, Samuel Thompson, John J. Dunn, W. W. Carlisle, John J. Williams, A. Deale, Eaton Boss, A. R. Beall, M. Phillips, John Farley, Henry Williamson, James T. Livingston, James M. Lyon, Nathaniel H. Greer, Green Lee Holley, Alexander Wadford, E. Henry, E. Beler, S. B. Robertson, Jerry Driver, Wm. L. Croughton, A. Finlay, S. W. Clements, D. M. Anderson, Samuel R. Moss, Amos T. Moss, G. D. Ansley, James G. Jones, William Adkins, Edmund Hamby, Johnson Sawell, William Giddins, William H. House.

The President of the United States.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Chambers County :

Circuit Court, April Term, 1835.

The grand jurors of the State of Alabama, sworn and charged to inquire for the body of Chambers county, on their oaths present that Henry C. Bird, on the sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, in the county aforesaid, then being a justice of the peace of said State and county, and by virtue of his said office of justice of the peace as aforesaid, having the right to administer oaths and to take affidavits, did take the affidavit of Alexander J. Robinson in the following words, to wit:

"The State of Alabama, ——— county, personally appeared before me, ———, one judge of the county of ———, of the State of Alabama, the said ——— the particulars of the within named, and being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that the amount of ——— dollars, being the consideration money for the said tract of land, is correct, as stated in the within contract, and that the amount of ——— dollars, acknowledged to have been received by the said ——— was actually paid by him, as stated in the within contract. And the deponent saith further, that he believes the Indian introduced before the agent to be the rightful holder of the land described in the within deed." Having the blanks in the said affidavit in the manner and form aforesaid, unlawfully, and as he should not have done, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Alabama. And the jurors aforesaid, on their oaths aforesaid, do further present that the said Henry C. Bird, on the sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, at, to wit, in the county aforesaid, then being an acting justice of the peace of said State and county, did, by virtue of his said office, take the affidavit of Alexander J. Robinson in the following words, to wit:

"STATE OF ALABAMA, Chambers County :

"Personally appeared before Henry C. Bird, a justice of the peace of the State of Alabama, the said Alexander J. Robinson, the purchaser within named, and being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that the amount of ——— dollars, being the consideration money for the said tract of land, is correct, as stated in the within contract, and that the amount of ——— dollars, acknowledged to have been received by the said ———, was actually paid by him, as stated in the within contract. And the deponent saith further, that he believes the Indian introduced before the agent to be the rightful holder of the land described in the within deed."

Leaving in said affidavit a blank space before the word "dollars" where it first occurs in said affidavit, and blank space before the word "dollars" in the second place where it occurs in said affidavit, and a blank space before the words "said" and "was" where they occur in said affidavit, with the unlawful intention that any named sum of dollars should be inserted in the first and second blank as aforesaid, and the name of any Indian whatever in the third blank space in said affidavit as aforesaid. And the jurors aforesaid, on their oaths aforesaid, do further present that the said Henry C. Bird, in the county aforesaid, being such justice as aforesaid, did unlawfully and corruptly certify, as such justice as aforesaid, that the said affidavit, with the blanks as aforesaid, had been signed, acknowledged, and sworn to before him, the said Henry C. Bird, on the third day of April, in the year eighteen hundred and thirty-five, with the intention that the said blanks might be filled as aforesaid, contrary to his duty as justice of the peace as aforesaid, and against the dignity of the State of Alabama.

And the jurors aforesaid, on their oaths aforesaid, do further present that the said Henry C. Bird, on the sixth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, at, to wit, in

the county aforesaid, then being a justice of the peace for said county and State, did certify, under his hand and in the capacity of justice of the peace aforesaid, in the following words and figures, to wit:

"STATE OF ALABAMA, ——— County:

"Personally appeared before me, a judge of the county of ———, of the State of Alabama, the said ———, the purchaser within named, and being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that the amount of ——— dollars, being the consideration money for the said tract of land, is correct, as stated in the within contract, and that the amount of ——— dollars, acknowledged to have been received by the said ———, was actually paid by him, as stated in the within contract. And the deponent saith further, that he believes the Indian introduced before the agent to be the rightful holder of the land described in the within deed.

"Signed, acknowledged, and sworn to, this 3d day of April, 1835.

"HENRY C. BIRD, J. P."

And the jurors aforesaid, on their oaths aforesaid, do further present that the said Henry C. Bird, in the administering the said affidavit, excepted the following part of the said affidavit, to wit: "And the deponent saith further, that he believes the Indian introduced before the agent to be the rightful holder of the land described in the within deed;" and that the person to whom the said affidavit was read, and to whom the oath was administered by the said Henry C. Bird, to wit: "Alexander J. Robinson, refused to swear to the fact that he believed the Indian introduced before the agent to be the rightful holder of the land described in the within deed." And that they, the said jurors, further present, on their oaths aforesaid, that, notwithstanding such refusal and exception as aforesaid, the said Henry C. Bird did, in his capacity of justice as aforesaid, falsely certify that the said Alexander J. Robinson had signed, acknowledged, and sworn to the affidavit as aforesaid, without erasing from said affidavit the exception made as aforesaid, contrary to his duty as said justice of the peace, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Alabama.

And the jurors aforesaid, on their oaths aforesaid, do further present that the said Henry C. Bird, on the third day of April, at, to wit, in the county aforesaid, then being a justice of the peace of the said State and county, did, in his capacity of justice as aforesaid, certify and sign his name to the following instrument, to wit:

"STATE OF ALABAMA, ——— County:

"Personally appeared before me, a judge of the county of ———, of the State of Alabama, the said ———, the said purchaser within named, and being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that the amount of ——— dollars, being the consideration for the said tract of land, is correct, as stated in the within contract, and that the amount of ——— dollars, acknowledged above, being received by the said ———, was actually paid by him, as stated in the within contract. And the deponent saith further, that he believes the Indian introduced before the agent to be the rightful holder of the land described in the within deed.

"Signed, acknowledged, and sworn to before me, this ——— day of ———, 1835.

"HENRY C. BIRD, J. P."

And the jurors aforesaid, on their oaths aforesaid, do further present that the said Henry C. Bird, then being justice, did, wickedly and corruptly, falsely, and by virtue of his office as justice as aforesaid, certify that the said affidavit as aforesaid had been sworn to before him as a justice aforesaid, when in truth no oath had been administered on affidavit, made contrary to his duty as justice of the peace as aforesaid, and against the peace and dignity of the State of Alabama.

GEORGE D. SHORTRIDGE, *Solicitor of the Eighth Circuit.*

STATE OF ALABAMA, *Chambers County:*

I, William H. House, clerk of the circuit court of State and county aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing sheets contain a true exemplification of the proceedings had in the foregoing case, taken from the records of my office. Given under my hand and private seal, (there being no seal of office,) April 9, 1835.

WILLIAM H. HOUSE, *Clerk.*

STATE OF ALABAMA, *Chambers County:*

I, John S. Hunter, judge of the circuit court of county and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that William H. House, whose signature is attached to the foregoing certificate, is clerk of the circuit court of said county; that his attestation is in due form, and is entitled to full faith and credit as such. Given from under my hand and private seal, April 9, 1835.

JOHN S. HUNTER, *Presiding Judge.*

AUGUSTA, April 16, 1835.

DEAR GENERAL: The virtuous concern which you have ever shown for the honor of the country as connected with our Indian relations, and the desire you have constantly shown to do justice to the Indians themselves, induce me to give you a hint of a system of the most atrocious frauds that ever disgraced human nature. You have perhaps seen some accounts in the public prints, alleging instances in which one Indian had been bribed to perorate another. I scarcely credited this statement until I made inquiries, which have confirmed me in the belief that this has been done to a very great extent, and it is even stated, on very good authority, that perhaps the largest number of the sales recently certified are of this character. I only make this communication that you may, if you choose, delay approvals until such investigations may be made by the certifying agents (who have been imposed upon) as will expose these enormities, and prevent profit by the imposition. * * * * *

I am your friend and obedient servant,

JOHN P. KING.

OFFICE OF CERTIFYING AGENT, *Chambers County, April 17, 1835.*

SIR: Your communication of the 28th ultimo, transmitting copies of sundry statements made to the department in relation to frauds practiced in the purchase of Indian reservations, has been duly received, and after a due consideration of the subject referred to I have hastened a reply, and, in compliance with your request, furnished such suggestions as your communication seemed to me to require.

I have heretofore expressed my opinion that gross frauds had been practiced by personating the true holder of the reservation, and requested that none of the contracts should be approved until an opportunity for further investigation could be had; this expression was in my last letter to you, dated the 7th April, and in one previous, date not recollected, to which I would respectfully refer the department. Since the date of those letters the investigation which I have felt it my duty to make, and subsequent development, has convinced me of the truth of my former statements, that a number of frauds has been practiced in the manner alluded to in your letter. I am now yet sufficiently informed to say to the department the precise extent to which it has been carried. But it is now manifest that the practice of introducing before the agent an Indian prepared to personate the true holder of the location, to some, and as I believe to a considerable extent, and thereby impose on the agent in despite of his utmost vigilance.

It is fortunate, however, that the whole matter is yet within the reach of the department, and I am gratified that it has devised a plan which, if properly carried into effect, will, in my opinion, afford the best corrective for the past and preventive for the future. The plan you suggest of receiving and certifying contracts only at stated places in various Indian towns, or at least two or three of the principal towns in each county, and upon particular days to be fixed beforehand, and of declaring all contracts in the presence of those concerned, meets my decided approbation, and will have, I hope and believe, the effect of correcting past impositions, and preventing similar occurrences in future. In this way the agent would necessarily form some acquaintance with those who had not fairly sold their land, and contract some idea of their personal appearance, which would enable him in future to detect, in many instances, attempts to impose upon him by the introduction of another.

The precise course to be pursued in investigating those claims I am at a great loss to decide upon.

To declare all contracts void from the 1st to the 15th of February, which would include all of those cases on my book, would prejudice and jeopardize the claims of many honest purchasers; for at the time the rush of business and crowd of certifying was going forward there were several hundred Indians here every day, many of them came for the purpose of seeing if their land was stolen, (as they called it,) and when they would find that their lands were not gone, they would sell them to persons perhaps they never saw before; they were introduced before the agent, sign the contract, and receive the money, and in many instances the witnesses to these contracts are perfect strangers both to the Indian and the purchaser; in such cases it would be utterly impossible for the purchaser to identify the Indian by the witness to the contract, or, admit that he could, it would run him to considerable expense to collect his Indians and witnesses a second time. On the other hand, it will be a difficult matter for a number of Indians to identify themselves and locations by white proof, and it must be apparent to every one that investigations held at my office alone, having no authority to compel the appearance of persons or witnesses to testify, nor that of administering oaths, most generally must be unproductive of much good, and at best only partial in its operation, for some of the Indians live at so great a distance that it would be quite expensive to them, and a difficult matter to bring with them necessary proof to sustain their claim.

I will submit to you for your consideration the plan of investigation which I had commenced before I had received your communication, viz:

Notify the chiefs of each town what day I will attend at their town houses, and for them to assemble their people there, and then by calling over the names of all those that are entitled to reservations I can ascertain tolerably correctly all those that have honestly sold their reservations, and those that have been swindled out of them; at the same time enroll their names for investigation, and then appoint a time, and notify the purchasers to attend from day to day until the investigations are completed, at their several town houses, or such places as the chiefs and myself may select. I think the business of investigation could be got through within two or three trips at furthest. If the purchaser failed to attend, it would be an acknowledgment at once that his claim was a spurious one. I have already taken down nearly all the complainants in Tuckabatchee town, Clewalla town, Talmachussee town, Thob Thlocco town, Autauga town, and Tarwarsa town. There are four towns remaining, which I have not seen the people of, that frauds have been practiced in, viz: Tallisee, Luchipoga, Usawla, and Chattoesofkar towns. In calling over the names of the Indians of the towns, a number of contracts that were considered fraudulent was admitted by the chiefs and common Indians to be genuine. By attending each town house, as above suggested, almost every Indian could be identified by his chief and respectable Indians of his town, which I consider to be good testimony. If the department should decide to declare all contracts void from the middle of February last, I shall be perfectly satisfied; or if they should choose the plan of investigating at each town house, I shall also be satisfied, either will meet my approbation, and nothing shall be wanting on my part to detect every case of fraud. The plan of certifying, or certifying and investigating at stated places, would at least, for a short time, occupy all my time, and one week in each month would be found to be too short to do anything like half the business of the office in this district; I am of opinion, however, that it is decidedly the most expeditious, and of course less expensive mode of closing the books of the office.

Colonel Hogan, the emigrating agent, is now in the country, and a considerable spirit of emigration appears to prevail amongst them, and a disposition to sell of those that have not sold, preparatory, I think, to departing for the west. In accordance with your instructions, I shall hold all contracts in my possession until further orders, and also direct my attention towards the detection of such cases as may have been approved by the President and delivered to the purchaser. I am now in possession and keeping some two or three approved contracts which I believe are spurious contracts, on which account they have been withheld.

I am at a loss to conceive any better plan than that proscribed by the existing regulations for the payment and securing to each Indian the purchase money for his reservation. It is certainly all that can be required of the government, and my experience satisfies me that it is all it can do, to see that a fair price is given, and that that amount is paid to the true holder of the land; what disposition he makes of it must be left to his own discretion. I have been constantly vigilant and endeavoring to protect them from imposition to which they are exposed. I have gone so far as to withhold the approved contract

until I could see a fair settlement between the parties where the Indian has complained to me. The subject generally has been one of great anxiety with me, and I desire the President and yourself to be assured that no effort on my part shall be wanting to reach and uproot the frauds that have been practiced, and prevent them that may be attempted in future.

In relation to your letter of the same date with the one before alluded to, in which you state that certain charges injurious to my official character have been stated in the letter of Mr. McLemore, a copy of which you also forwarded to me, I will at present only express to you my acknowledgment for the prompt manner in which you apprised me that such charges have been made, with the further remark that I will make this the subject-matter of a separate letter, and so soon as I can see the gentleman, which I hope will be in a few days, I will submit to the department a reply, with the necessary proof, as I hope, and might with safety say I know, will satisfy the department.

As it respects the corrupt conduct of the justice of the peace, I think it has only happened with the one that is charged, and I still think that the business may be done by that class of magistrates, for they are generally honest men. In future I will be more cautious who the business is done before. To confine the business entirely to the judges of county courts would be attended with a good deal of trouble and inconvenience. In Macon county, which is in my district, the judge is a member of the legislature, and in his absence the purchasers would have to go to another county to transact their business.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT W. McHENRY.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

P. S.—I would be highly gratified if it could be so arranged that General Sanford could assist me in the investigations.

R. W. McH.

MARDISVILLE, Alabama, May 1, 1835.

SIR: Your letters of the 1st and 7th ultimo have been duly received, and permit me to assure you, in reply, that your directions shall be promptly attended to, and that I am not without hopes that the species of fraud alluded to in both your letters can be completely prevented.

The third week in April was the week set apart to receive and examine contracts. About one hundred and twenty-eight were received to be certified, almost every one of which I am of opinion is genuine, and sold by the right Indian.

Having understood the course pursued on the opposite side of the Creek country, both from the certifying agent, the Creeks themselves, and a number of other persons, I determined, if possible, to prevent that species of fraud, at least in my office; and to do this effectually, I requested the head chiefs and lesser chiefs of the different towns in my district to attend the office and see that none but the right Indians sold. I informed them that it was a business of their own, and that it would be right for them to maintain themselves, and promised them protection. They came according to my request, and pointed out the true owner of land, viz: they gave in his proper name, and he was permitted to sell. The speculators acknowledged that this species of fraud was prevented, and all who witnessed the sales acknowledged them to be fair.

Fearful that hereafter men might bribe the chiefs, I issued papers containing the locations of such individual Indians as applied for them, to which I signed my name. Those who have received these papers have it completely in their power to save their lands and to sell them themselves.

I also read over the sales to the chiefs and other Indians of the different towns, and was much gratified to discover that there had not been as many frauds committed in my office as I had supposed. All such contracts as they impeached I shall retain for investigation.

I have also informed purchasers that where contracts are impeached, if they do not furnish evidence immediately of the fairness and justness of their contracts, that I will receive contracts from the rightful owner, and let the person purchasing, if he will risk the contract, contend with the original purchaser, and hold up both deeds until the matter is decided. The mention of this rule had an immediate and salutary effect. Several cases were immediately decided, in some of which the original purchaser gave up his former fraudulent contract and brought in the rightful owner and repurchased the land. Hathlum-hadjo's case is settled, and the right Indian has sold, with the consent of the original purchaser. Several other cases have been settled in the same manner. I am now of the opinion that all the cases which have been for a long time hung up in this office, both by Colonel Bright and myself, will in this way be brought to a speedy issue.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEONARD TARRANT.

ELBERT HERRING Esq., *Office of Indian Affairs, City of Washington.*

MILLEDGEVILLE, May 9, 1836.

DEAR SIR: I am at this place on a visit to my family, and for the additional purpose of procuring a supply of money to subsist the troops under my command. The governor informs me that the funds of the United States in his hands are nearly exhausted, and that he is unable to advance me more than two thousand dollars. This sum will answer our present exigencies, as our credit is good; but it is to be regretted that funds have not been provided for all the accounts already contracted, as those who were so kind as to credit us are now demanding payment. It is very desirable that the department should make the earliest provision which its convenience will permit, not only for the payment of the remaining balances, but for our future supplies. Our term of service expires on the 10th of June, and if convenient to the department, it would be very acceptable to the troops to receive their pay on the day of their discharge. Should it not be deemed officious, allow me to call your attention to the peculiar delicate and exposed situation of the people of Alabama, who reside within the influence and power of the Creek tribe of Indians; not only their property, but their lives are in a precarious condition, being wholly dependent

upon the savage impulses which surround them. If the government was fully informed of the true state of feeling existing, at least with many of the Creeks, I should not take the liberty of urging upon it more energetic action in securing its citizens from violence, plunder and massacre. But I am persuaded that the various and diversified interests of the white population have produced representations which may induce the department to underrate the dangers reasonably to be apprehended. I will not say we are in danger of a general war with the tribe, but will take upon myself the responsibility of stating the facts, leaving it to the department to judge whether it be not necessary to adopt, forthwith, energetic measures for their immediate emigration. The nation has, I believe, generally, sold their land, and it is undeniable that the towns now exhibiting so many symptoms of hostility, have almost all, and perhaps without an exception, sold, and, too, with but few cases of alleged fraud. They are consequently without food, having disposed of the fields upon which they were accustomed to raise their annual supplies.

These towns consist of the Uchees, Hitchitees, and Chelhaws, which are located upon the Chattahoochee and its tributaries, from ten to thirty miles below Columbus. They were in the habit, during the last year, of plundering and sometimes murdering the people of Georgia, which was continued until Governor Schley assumed the responsibility of establishing the force which I have the honor to command, to repel their incursions. Since our arrival upon our border they have turned the direction of their depredations almost exclusively upon the citizens of Alabama; until latterly they plundered secretly and at night, but are now rapidly increasing in the number of their parties and the boldness of their action, appearing *daily* in armed parties, and in open day taking from the citizens whatever they want, (principally articles of provisions,) and driving off the cattle before the faces of their owners. In addition to these robberies, they frequently shoot at the citizens and destroy their property, which they cannot or do not wish to appropriate to themselves, thereby anxiously inviting a conflict, which once commenced and fairly begun by the citizens presenting opposition, will lead to results so sanguinary that there is no reasonable measure to its termination. In other quarters of the nation like demonstrations of hostilities have been made, but not so frequent or to such extent. Notwithstanding the daily recurrence of such acts of violence, the major part of the nation profess to be friendly, and really appear so; at least I know of no act which would contradict the sincerity of their professions. But at the same time that the large portion of the nation may be friendly and disposed to court peace, there is no doubt but that a portion of them are panting for war, which calamity, until now, has been prevented by the prudence of the people submitting to have their property taken from them without offering, in many cases, any resistance, and never in any case undertaking to punish the plunderers. But even that prudence, so judiciously exerted, will not prevent an increase of these outrages, and, I fear, cannot much longer postpone acts of open hostility. Most of the Indians are, without doubt, greatly dissatisfied, some very restless and indeed reckless, and if none of them should be killed to afford a pretext for savage retaliation, they will throw off their impatience by commencing hostilities. I come to this conclusion from their open insults, their threats, their declarations that the land is still their own, the wanton destruction of property, which they neither convert to the gratification of their appetites nor use in any way to advance their comfort or convenience. Instances are common where they shoot down hogs without using the meat; they kill the dogs, and in some cases the mules upon the plantations, and sometimes destroy the ploughs and other implements of husbandry used upon the farms. It is believed to be the purpose of the Indians to alarm and drive off the people from that portion of Alabama; many have already fled, and if all would follow their example it would, in all probability, appease their violence; but some are determined to stand their ground. The Indians having more physical power, and no food, will continue these outrages, and shortly a conflict must ensue, the consequences of which you are much more competent to anticipate than myself. What influence the fall of some half dozen Indians, fighting for bread, may have upon the nation, whether it will influence the balance to such a degree as to endanger the general peace, your experience and knowledge of the Indian character enables you better to determine; but should some of our citizens unfortunately be murdered in defence of their firesides, nothing will or ought to satisfy Alabama and Georgia short of immediate emigration, even if it has to be forced at the point of the bayonet. The government has made a treaty with them by which they have been empowered to sell their lands; the government, too, has sold the unlocated lands, the citizens have paid their money to the Indians and to the government, and shall they now be prevented from settling on their own lands, or driven from their homes, as many of them are, because a portion of the Indians, generally instigated by interested white men, suggest the existence of frauds in the contracts? Doubtless many frauds have been committed upon the Indians, but it is equally true that many alleged fraud where none exist. The treaty, in protecting the seller, did not disregard the rights of the purchaser, and it is unfortunate and much to be regretted that the officers charged with the investigation of these contracts should have considered themselves the advocates of only one side of the question. The honor and justice of the government demanded these investigations, but conducted *ex parte*, as they have been, they have resulted in no good, but, on the contrary, produced much harm, as the Indians have been much tantalized by the hope that their lands would be restored to them; and consequently, under such illusory expectations, are still averse to emigration. I venture nothing in asserting that the investigations, let the result be what it may, rarely redound to the interest of the Indian, as there is no difference between the liberality and integrity of the original and secondary purchasers. It is, in truth, a contest in most cases between the citizens for the Indian land which has been the same from the beginning, and could be no other from the treaty authorizing an intellectual agricultural people, who know the value of land, to contract with the savage, whose standard of value of any article is his immediate wants. I have no interest in these investigations, as I understand the contracts which I have made have been examined and pronounced fair and just; but the sooner they can be closed the better for all parties, as the Indians will be relieved of their delusions, and fair and *bona fide* purchasers admitted to the enjoyment of their rights. The delay in the execution of this business is justly complained of. It no doubt has prevented many settlements, retarded emigration, and I believe entirely defeated the views of the company engaged to emigrate. It is now incumbent on the government to avoid further difficulties to provide for these people. It is as easy to feed an Indian as to feed a soldier, either to watch him or to fight him; and, independent of the economy in saving the soldier's pay, it would be probably more congenial with the hospitable and parental views of the government. Many of them are most certainly destitute of the means of subsistence, save the physical power of plundering from others. As the season advances provisions will be exhausted, and the number of beings made reckless and desperate by the cravings of hunger must necessarily increase; our population must abandon the country, or at least parts of it, unless they are provided for.

If the department would at once send out some energetic officers of high character, with ample

means to open a camp with an abundance of provisions, at the same time establishing a force in the neighborhood competent to punish promptly any acts of violence which might occur, he could not fail in carrying the views of the government into successful execution. The Indians, generally, no longer have any interest in the country, but, upon the contrary, each one of them is now a nuisance, obstructing the settlement of lands; and though they may be averse to emigration, I cannot conceive a more favorable moment for the government to make an effort than the present crisis presents. I shall return to my post (Fort Twiggs, 18 miles below Columbus) to-morrow.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. HOWARD,

Major commanding volunteers for the defence of the southwestern frontier of Alabama.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

P. S.—I have just received a letter, a copy of which I herewith enclose; it is from a man of character, and I fear the facts disclosed are true.

J. H. H.

COLUMBUS, *Georgia, May 7, 1836.*

DEAR SIR: When I saw you the evening before your departure for Milledgeville, I promised you, as soon as I returned to my plantation, to inform you what the Indians were doing or likely to do. While I was there they had a dance and ball play, but I did not attend it. I saw John Sims on my return home, who told me that he was there, and that they *professed* the greatest friendship for the white settlers. His own opinion, however, was, that it was an empty profession. He further informed me that they had latterly had an *unusual* number of dances and ball plays; he *thought* for the purpose of collecting them together. The rumor that they had sent a deputation to the upper Creeks is gaining ground among the citizens of this place. The chiefs of the upper and lower Creeks are to have a meeting in a few days, the object of which I do not pretend to divine, but I think it augurs us no good. I think we would feel safer to know that we had you at the head of your battalion when that meeting takes place. News has just been brought here by one of Billy Flournoy's negroes that he has been murdered by the Indians. There can be no doubt of the fact; a carriage is about to be started to bring in the body. He was shot about seven miles from his plantation, on his way to Columbus. From the same source we learn that one of Mr. Glenn's nephews was murdered on Tuesday morning. No one here doubts for a moment that they are both murdered. The settlers on Hatchachabee and Cowagee have entirely abandoned their crops. Negroes and all are now on the road to this place. My overseer has left me, and I shall have to pursue the same plan. Isaac Mitchell told me this morning that he should bring his negroes out; everybody and everything is in confusion. We have not yet heard from General Shearer, of Selma, but my own impression is, that he will write to the governor, and the governor to the Secretary of War, to know what is to be done. We look for nothing from that quarter. The Indians are taking what they please, and we are told to protect ourselves. An increase of your force will not be amiss; there are not provisions enough in the nation to feed the Indians two months if it was all given out and distributed among them. The settlers have lived all the year in anticipation of this event, and consequently have kept provisions to last only from hand to mouth, and so soon as they have exhausted what they have, they will be compelled to cross the river. If I am compelled to move my hands across the river, I shall move, if possible, my corn and fodder. *If I find I cannot do it, I shall burn it.*

I am yours truly, in great haste,

WM. H. MITCHELL.

Major JOHN HOWARD

MILLEDGEVILLE, *May 15, 1835.*

Sir: I had the honor to receive, by due course of mail, your communication of the 28th ultimo, together with the accompanying documents, and shall leave here in a few days for Columbus for the object specified in the enclosed handbill. Of the existence of fraud, of very great fraud, the evidence which has been furnished does not leave even the shadow of a doubt. How far the system of rapacity and plunder may have obtained in my district it is yet difficult to determine. Possibly, in the latter days of my office, when the near prospect of my retirement and absence might seem to procure impunity by precluding the usual investigations in such cases, it may have been successfully practiced on myself as well as others. If this be the fact, the course which I propose pursuing will probably lead to its detection, as the aggrieved party will have an opportunity of preferring their claims and vindicating their rights against the fraudulent pretensions of the impostor. This has heretofore been my mode of proceeding in cases of disputed identity, and the adjudications which have been made, after hearing the various claimants, have been generally so far satisfactory as to be acquiesced in without further controversy, and I doubt not that similar results would attend the same policy if adopted elsewhere. Indeed, a measure of the kind appears to be so obviously proper that I am reluctant to believe that it has ever been refused. Most assuredly, he who has been wronged out of his property has a right to demand an inquiry into the circumstances which may have deprived him of it; and, in my opinion, in the present instances which have been reported, if the department order its agents to institute forthwith an investigation by proclaiming an invitation of all the cases where there may be a controversy relative to the right claimant, the wrong which may have been contrived by the artful impostor will be remedied at once and justice done the injured party; at all events, the opportunity thus afforded will be an answer to the renewal of their complaints hereafter. Established as a permanent regulation of office, public investigation in all cases of disputed identity will not only eventuate in the ascertainment of the truth, but the consequent detection and exposure must greatly discourage similar attempts at imposition in future. In connexion with the evidence which may hereafter be required in the more enlarged acquaintance of the particular claimant prior to the certification of his contract, and together with the attestation of the correctness of the transaction before a magistracy not likely to be corrupted, it will, in my opinion, go far to prevent the recurrence of those evils which it has been the object of your inquiries to remedy.

I have the honor to be, with high consideration, your most obedient servant,

J. W. A. SANFORD.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War, Washington.*

Copy of the handbill alluded to in the preceding letter of General Sanford.

General Sanford, late certifying agent of the Chattahoochee district, Alabama, will resume the duties of his former station so far as to inquire into certain frauds said to have been committed by the false representation of certain Indians, claiming and selling reservations under the assumed names of the owners. With a view to ascertain the extent of these practices, and to defeat their unjust ends, General S. appoints the first Monday in June next for the commencement of his investigations, and he earnestly invites a free and full disclosure of every case in which, by an artifice of this kind, the proper owner may have been swindled out of his property and his home.

MAY 12, 1835.

MARDISVILLE, Alabama, May 16, 1835.

SIR: The enclosed is a schedule of contracts which have been certified and forwarded to the department for the approval of the President, and which, from the best testimony the nature of such cases will admit of, I consider invalid. Number 273 has been approved, but has not been delivered, and was made by an agent of Mr. M. Gilchrist for Mr. Gilchrist. This Indian I am confident has never been before me. Number 261, made by E. Carley & Co., is also approved, but has not been delivered. They will be detained and returned to the department. If I am right in my opinion, which is, that Indian testimony is sufficient to identify an Indian living in the same town, I mean the chief and other Indians of the town are the proper persons to identify the Indians living in their towns in the absence of better testimony. If I am correct in my opinion, please return the contracts described in the enclosed schedule, except Silsuphoger's and Sally's, which are now in the office, and the right owners will be permitted to sell their own land.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEONARD TARRANT.

ELBERT HERRING, Esq., Office of Indian Affairs, City of Washington.

A schedule of contracts which the chiefs and Indians of the towns say was sold by the wrong Indians, and which I consider invalid.

Number on roll	Reservee's names.	Location.	Number of contract.	Towns.
48	Is-wi-ga.....	N. 21 21 19	521	We-wok-kar.
52	Sil-sup-hoger.....	W. 14 20 18	273	We-wok-kar.
62	Fi-ga.....	E. 14 20 18	474	We-wok-kar.
83	Ulse-gar.....	W. 25 21 18	434	Wo-wok-kar.
85	Tim-mo-wock-kar.....	W. 26 21 18	327	We-wok-kar.
15	Woxe-hadjo.....	W. 9 14 7	420	Tallasschatchee.
33	Ho-tul-ga-hadjo.....	E. 27 24 20	497	Sock-o-partoy.
63	Woxe-Yoholo.....	N. 32 21 6	508	Hatchet Creek.
11	Oak-tarsarsey-hadjo.....	N. 8 22 21	322	Oak-tar-sar-sey.
5	Is-tor-ful-ho-ga.....	N. 26 23 20	514	Fish-pond.
25	A-gin-gather.....	W. 13 22 20	460	Fish-pond.
104	Sally.....	E. 22 22 20	261	Fish-pond.

At a meeting of the citizens of Macon county and its vicinity, held at the house of James Abercrombie, on the 19th day of May, 1835, Colonel Joseph H. Howard was called to the chair, and Sampson Laucier appointed secretary. The object of the meeting being explained by the chairman, on motion the following committee was appointed: Major John H. Broadnax, Captain James Abercrombie, Thomas M. Cowles, T. P. Redding, William Dick, Amos Green, John S. Green, Henry Rugely, Charles A. Abercrombie, Joseph P. Clough, Barrant Duboise, and Stephen Day.

The following preamble and resolutions were entered into: Whereas great fraud has recently been committed in obtaining titles to lands belonging to Indians without their knowledge or consent in any way whatever. The person committing such frauds, or rather stealing the lands of the Indians, has some other Indian whom he has drilled with the description of locations and other matters in relation to the land; the Indian when thus drilled, and a new song put into his mouth, goes before the certifying agent, and passes his land by certificate, as being the real Indian owning that tract of land, to the stealer or white man, who immediately sends such certificate to Washington city for the approval of the President; the Indians, who are the rightful owners of the lands, knowing nothing of this foul and dishonest transaction until nearly all their lands have been swept from under them.

And whereas we believe it yet in the power of the President to check this evil in a great degree by withholding his approval from all bonds certified to since the 10th day of January, 1835, and require all land that has been certified since that period to be recertified in each town in the presence of their chiefs and headmen, who are ready and willing to assist in putting down this fraud, it is most devoutly to be wished that the President will exercise his power over this subject in such a way as will correct the past, and prevent the repetition of these wrongs for the future.

And whereas, more effectually to carry into view the expression of this meeting, they most earnestly

request the President of the United States to give in charge to his agents superintending the certifications of contracts for lands, which has been complained of being fraudulent, that the purchaser be required to produce the Indian purchased from at the time of the investigation.

And be it therefore resolved, That this meeting agree to exercise all influence in their power to detect and put down all frauds, and to give the agents superintending, as aforesaid, every information which they may be in possession of, appertaining to the base transactions of personating the Indian justly entitled to their lands, and thereby defrauding him out of his rights.

And be it further resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman, and countersigned by the secretary; that the secretary be requested to forward a copy of the same to the President of the United States, and a copy to the editor of the Alabama Journal for publication, with a request that all editors friendly to good order will give it an insertion in their respective papers.

J. H. HOWARD, *Chairman.*

SAMPSON LANIER, *Secretary.*

OFFICE OF CERTIFYING AGENT, *Chambers County, May 23, 1835.*

Sir: In my communication to you of the 17th instant I omitted to state to you some facts which probably may enable you more correctly to form some plan of investigating those disputed Indian land cases. The more I reflect upon the subject the more I am at a loss how to decide; the whole matter appears to be surrounded by almost interminable difficulties. I am confident, in fact I know it, that many of the contracts certified to since the 1st or 15th of February last, are genuine contracts, and large sums of money have been paid by different individuals; and I think to declare all contracts void from that date would subject many honest purchasers to heavy losses. When a contract is declared void (as I conceive) it is no more than a blank piece of paper, unless the purchaser can get the Indian to renew his contract or acknowledge the old one; and my own experience and knowledge of the Indian character generally leads me to believe that that would be a difficult matter; taking into consideration their little sense of honor or honesty and natural depravity of character, and aided by the cunning duplicity of white men, a number of them would, when once informed their contract was declared null and void, utterly refuse to renew it again.

I have frequently, from the commencement of the duties of my office, certified in different parts of my district, and about the 15th of March last I certified in Tallissee, Tuskeega, Ottissee, Cawalla, and Tuckabatchee; I spent about ten days there, many of the chiefs were present; old Tuskeene-haw, the principal chief of the nation, was present two or three days of my certifying in Tuckabatchee town, and it is said there was as much corruption carried on there as at any time at my office. I do not see how it is possible that any man could be more particular than I have been, particularly since I suspected frauds. In all cases I have uniformly examined the Indian with the utmost caution and exactness; in each case I have examined the Indian, touching his name, how long he had such, and who told him to call himself by that name; by whom he was located, and what town he belonged to; what was the name of his chiefs; what water-course he lived upon; where was the town house; on which side of the stream situated; what Indian had his name registered at the same time with him, &c., and have varied my examinations as much as possible so as to suit each case, and when the answer did not agree with known facts, in every instance he was set aside.

In my letter of the 7th of April I informed you that I had set apart the first week in this month for investigation; accordingly a number of Indians appeared and complained, and amongst the number of complainants I recognized several that had previously sold their land, and when taken apart from their chiefs and the rest of the Indians they would acknowledge they had sold, but were afraid of their chiefs; the chiefs have great influence over their people, and those that are opposed to emigration keep their people back generally.

There are two large companies of speculators formed in opposition to each other; one is for uprooting all contracts, and I do honestly believe that they cause many Indians that have sold their land to come forward and complain; the struggle is white man to white man in many instances, and the interest of the Indian not much at heart.

It is desirable that even-handed justice should, if possible, be done, both to the white man and to the Indian, but the difficulty consists in ascertaining how this is to be effected. It appears to me that, upon mature reflection, a strict investigation is the surest plan; decide which way you will, it will be attended with great difficulty.

I hope that General J. W. A. Sanford will be instructed to co-operate with me in my investigations, for it is said "in the midst of counsel there is safety." I have no hesitancy in saying that there is a large number of fraudulent contracts, and it is my utmost desire to uproot every such case.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT W. McHENRY.

HOB. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War, Washington City.*

WASHINGTON CITY, *May 24, 1835.*

Sir: From letters received from gentlemen of high standing, and in whose statements I place the most implicit confidence, my attention has been called to the wretched condition of a very large proportion of the inhabitants that have fled from the savage barbarities that are now going on in Alabama. The most of them have abandoned their homes in such haste that they were unable to remove either furniture or provisions, and the consequence is that hundreds who were but yesterday happy, secure, and provided with every comfort of life, are now thrown upon the charity of strangers, their property mostly and in very many instances entirely destroyed, and themselves without the means of commanding the ordinary comforts. This state of things should be provided for. I have been requested to present this brief statement of facts, which are well known to exist, to the immediate consideration of the President and the Secretary of War, with the full confidence that whatever can be done should at once be recommended to Congress. I have in this matter, as in all others connected with the unhappy state of things on the

frontiers of Georgia, brought the subject before the department for consideration before I would attempt any movement in Congress. I shall now wait your answer to this before I do so. At the same time I pray you let it receive your immediate attention, as the distressed should know on whom they are to rely to meet their pressing wants. I would suggest that prompt measures be taken to separate the friendly from the hostile Indians; and to that end, if an agency was at once established within the limits of Georgia, with means to furnish rations to all such friendly Indians as would come in and take protection within a limited time, the effect would be at once to separate the friendly from the hostile. If some such measure is not adopted, those that are now neutral will be compelled to take part against the whites. The advantage of a camp or post within the limits of Georgia would be to inspire those that are friendly with confidence in the security of their retreat. This has been suggested to me by an intelligent correspondent, and meets my entire concurrence.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

G. W. B. TOWNS.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

MARDISVILLE, *Alabama, May 27, 1835.*

SIR: Your letter of the 28th ultimo, with the enclosed documents, consisting of copies of letters from several gentlemen of Chambers county, Alabama, and also a communication signed by a number of citizens, and the presentment of the jury for Chambers county of Henry C. Bird, for malpractice in office, has been duly received.

Permit me to say, in reply, that I have bestowed upon these papers all that consideration and attention which their importance requires, and that I will, to the best of my feeble judgment, proceed to answer your letter, and to make such suggestions as may occur to me.

In the first place, I deem it proper to state that some difference exists as to the mode of receiving and certifying contracts between Doctor McHenry and myself. The doctor receives and certifies old bonds, or contracts, as they are termed, which have been made and executed out of the office. I have paid no respect to old bonds or contracts, because I knew how easily and how improperly they might be obtained; and since the second week after the commencement of receiving and certifying contracts I do not recollect of any being presented. Of course all contracts entered into in my district are executed, and the money paid in my presence, at which time I require the purchaser to make an affidavit that he will not take the money back, &c., and that the reservee who has just sold it to him is the true holder of the reservation sold, or that he or she is the identical Indian which was located on it; and this affidavit is filed with the deed before the purchaser leaves the office. The justice of the peace can in these affidavits commit no frauds, nor leave out anything in the affidavit, as it is made in the presence of the certifying agent; and no contracts would be received by me unless a magistrate was present to qualify the purchasers, except in contracts with sick Indians. I am requested to give my opinion as to the propriety of restricting the certifying such papers to a less number of magistrates. It seems to me unnecessary, at least in my district, as it is the duty of the certifying agent himself to be present, and as it would subject the purchaser to a great deal of expense and trouble to get a judge to attend the office.

There are, however, other affidavits which require attention; these are the affidavits of those who examine and appraise the reservations offered for sale. Great fraud might be practiced by the justice in certifying blank valuations and permitting the purchaser to fill them up with what amount he pleases. If this has ever been done, it has not come to my knowledge; and if it was to come to the knowledge of the certifying agent that any magistrate had so far and so corruptly departed from his duty as to sign and certify any such blank appraisements, no valuation certified by him would be received thereafter as an evidence of the value of land. It seems to me, however, that even in these cases it would be unnecessary to restrict the certifying of these papers to the certifying of the judges only, as it would subject purchasers to additional expense and a great deal of trouble, as the judges are frequently from home and live at a remote distance from the reservation to be valued.

My opinion is requested as to the plan proposed in your letter of appointing several places in the district to assemble the Indians, and to receive and certify contracts in presence of the chiefs and other Indians of the towns assembled at such places. This plan is an excellent one, both as to the prevention of fraud, in the first instance, and for detecting of it after it has been consummated. I am convinced that none better can be proposed. If to it was added the privilege of the rightful owner to sell his land immediately, though it had been sold by another, permitting the right owner to sell his reservation, notwithstanding it may have been previously sold by the wrong Indian, upon the chief and people of this town identifying him or her, will go further to prevent fraud than any other plan that can be adopted; and as I saw nothing in the regulations to prevent this course, or hinder the rightful owner from selling his own land, I have already permitted second purchases to be made, as I consider a contract entered into with the wrong Indian null and void to all intents and purposes. The sanction of the department to this course would silence at once all opposition to it. I have conversed with several legal gentlemen on the subject; all say they see no legal objections to it.

A plan similar to the one proposed above has already been adopted by me, and effectual means have been furnished the Indians in my district to prevent the consummation of frauds by personation.

At my request the Indians have already been assembled at my office on the week set apart for certifying contracts in April and May last. The most remote towns and the chiefs were present, who identified the Indians offering their lands for sale, and pointed out all such places as they said were stolen. The census roll was read over to them; and certificates of their locations were issued to all who had not sold their lands and were present. These certificates furnish them with the means of preventing any person from selling their lands; and they have been particularly charged not to let a white man or any other person see them until they come to sell their lands. The method I took to detect frauds was this: I called over the roll in presence of the chiefs and other Indians of the same town, and as I called the roll each person would present him or herself for a certificate of his or her location; the Indians would say when the name of a person was called that had sold, that the land was sold, and no Indian would apply for a certificate; but if the land was sold by a wrong Indian, the right owner would present himself for a certificate. The case then underwent an investigation, and if the chief and other Indians identified the applicant, I then marked this contract as fraud, and notified the purchasers that the rightful owner

might sell his land at the risk of the second purchasers. Honest purchasers relinquished their claims, and gave leave to the right owner to sell his land, and some repurchased of the right owner.

It now remains for the President to determine, after what I have done, whether it will be necessary for me to visit the different towns, or to call the Indians together again. It seems to me unnecessary; but the authority to do so should be conferred, and if any new species of fraud should be introduced, the agent might avail himself of the privilege with an assurance that his expenses would be paid.

To this question propounded in your letter, "Is it possible to devise any better plan than that provided by the existing regulations for the payment and security to each Indian of the fair amount of the purchase money he ought to receive?" To this permit me to reply, that I know of but one plan that I think would, in almost every case, secure them in a fair price for their lands, and this would be attended with expense; but what is a small expense to a great nation, when it may secure the ignorant from fraud, and make the wealthy speculator pay a reasonable amount for the property he purchases. The plan I would propose is for the government to appoint men of firmness and integrity to put a proper price upon each unsold reservation, and to report their value upon oath to the certifying agents.

I am at a loss to suggest any plan to secure them in the use of the purchase money after they have received it. Purchasers are always sworn not to take the money back, &c.; but there are often among the purchasers others who are interested in the purchases. Now, if this was added to the present affidavit of the purchaser, "we further swear that there are no other persons present concerned in the purchase of this reservation but ourselves, either as agents or otherwise, and that we will not take the money back," &c., it might be of some service, as it is said that some who are interested in the contract are not named on purpose to avoid taking the oath, so that they may take the money back. I am of opinion that it would be right to swear all the agents and purchasers present.

In the next place, it is observed in your letter that "if the statements which are made to this department are correct, a large proportion of the contracts which have been formed since the beginning or middle of last February are fraudulent. Without determining this fact, and thereby prejudicing the rights of individuals, there is certainly good reason for suspecting the whole, and therefore for instituting the proper investigations. How is this best to be done? Shall all the contracts be declared void on the ground of fraud, and the parties be required in every case to exhibit their proofs before you? Or can a sufficient security against those fraudulent transactions which have taken place be interposed by any investigation which you can make into such cases as you may have reason to be believe, or as may be represented to you as fraudulent? In one case the presumption of fraud applying to all, every grantee would be required to exhibit his proof *de novo*. In the other, the investigation proceeding from the government, would apply only to such cases as were presumed to require it. Your idea upon this subject is requested."

In reply to this, permit me to observe that but a small proportion of the contracts certified in this district are fraudulent. I am confident there are not more than about fifty out of eleven hundred and forty (the whole amount received and certified by Colonel Bright and myself) which are fraudulent. I am therefore of opinion that nearly every fraud in this district has been discovered, and may be set aside without declaring the whole void, upon the presumption that all are fraudulent; but if the fraudulent contracts in the other districts are so numerous as to require this course, and if this cannot be done without taking in this district also, I have no objection to the course, and would say let it be adopted, as honest purchasers can suffer no injury but delay from investigation, and this ought cheerfully to be submitted to, that fraud may be detected and put down.

The preceding ideas are respectfully submitted, and permit me to assure you that no officer in the government would with more pleasure see all these fraudulent transactions effectually destroyed and put down.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

LEONARD TARRANT.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Department of War, Washington City.*

The President having read with attention Mr. Tarrant's report, returns it to the Department of War. There cannot be any other instructions necessary but those already given. The great object is to secure to the reservee his land, or a fair value for it, and to prevent fraudulent sales made by Indians not entitled, personating the legal owner; all such purchases are void, and cannot affect the claims of the rightful owners, who have a right to sell to any that will purchase. The certifying agent in no case should give a certificate upon an old sale unless the reservee is present, and the money being actually paid in his presence. The papers have been sent back, that in any case the agent may re-examine them and have evidence that the *real owner* has sold, and not been personated by another.

C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War.*

JUNE 16, 1835.

LA GRANGE, June 5, 1835.

DEAR SIR: You recollect that in conversation with you in the stage, going from Washington to Baltimore, about the last of April last, in relation to the frauds practiced of late on the Creek Indians, in the sale of their reservations by "personation," I spoke of a letter that had been written the department by a number of the chiefs of that tribe on that subject, and which I supposed had not been received. In reply you informed me that a communication of that kind had been received by yourself; which information quieted at that time my apprehensions, not knowing that the chiefs had ever made but one communication on the subject. On my return home I have ascertained that the chiefs have written the department two on this same subject; and I am now *very certain* that the last one written, and the one to which I alluded in our conversation, has not been received. I am very desirous of knowing whether this letter has reached Washington or not. Will you have the kindness to send me a copy or copies of the communication or communications from the chiefs on the subject above alluded to, which have been made to the government since the first of February last? Or lest that request should give your office more trouble than I desire, will you please say to me whether a letter addressed, I think, to the President or to Dr. McHenry, and signed by some thirty-five or forty chiefs of the Creek nation, written at Cowassawda on

the 22d March, 1835, has been received by either the President, Governor Cass, or yourself? My reason for this inquiry, sir, is this: I have understood the letter above alluded to has been *suppressed* on its way to Washington; and I desire not only to inform the government of the frauds that have been practiced, but also of the means used to conceal their perpetration. Subsequent developments in the nation, during my visit to Washington and since my return, have gone fully to sustain the statements I made to the department on this subject, and even go further than the department has yet been informed. If the government desires further information or evidence of the existence of this *mighty fraud*, or if efforts or representations have been made to prevent the action of the government in attempting to remedy or uproot them, I should like very much to be apprised of the fact, that I might not only have an opportunity of sustaining what communications I have made, but of showing the object and falsity of the statements controverting them. I do not know that any steps have been taken to counteract the views and impressions of the department, as intimated in the letters addressed to the several agents. But from the feeling and alarm which they have created with those who have been conspicuous in practicing this fraud, I had supposed that something had or would be done to change the determinations of the government. They will not attempt it by denying and putting in issue the existence of the most glaring and extensive frauds; but by suggesting *consequences* and effects, they will expect to change their views of the government. And I would respectfully caution you against any such attempts; and you may rely on it, that the plan suggested by Governor Cass, in his letters to the several agents, and which, I think, has been approved by some of them, is the only one that can effect the desired object. And on that account you may expect that it will be much opposed, and said to be attended with many evil consequences.

Permit me to make one or two remarks on the subject of the emigration of the Indians. This is a subject in which I feel a very great solicitude, not only from motives of interest, but also from a regard for the welfare of those people. The report of Colonel Hogan, your agent, (whose industry and efforts entitle him to great credit,) will, I apprehend, convince you that I was right when I said to you, in the conversation before alluded to, that your efforts this season to emigrate these Indians would be attended with but little success. Sir, I care not how many agents or sub-agents you may appoint, nor how industrious they may be under existing circumstances and present arrangements, your efforts will be unavailing. From my acquaintance with these people and their present situation, added to the opportunity I have of knowing their feelings on this subject, I can say to the department there is one plan, and but one, by which their immediate removal can be effected, and that is by a stipulation or treaty with the chiefs that they *should do so* in a given time. This stipulation or agreement on their part can be obtained by the government, and their emigration effected under it at much less expense than must and will be incurred under the present arrangements. They are unprepared now for such an arrangement; and I hesitate not to say *positively* that they would most cheerfully negotiate with the government on this subject if the President would invite a delegation of chiefs to meet him forthwith in Washington, or his agent at some other place out of the nation. I am well satisfied that, by a slight attention in some unimportant part of the "*modus operandi*" of emigration to which they must object, and without any additional expense whatever, but on the other hand a probability of diminution of expense, a covenant might be obtained from the chiefs that their whole people *should* leave the territory within a given time, and that as short as the government could wish.

Any attempt of this kind must be made out of the nation, and would, I think, promise most success if made at Washington; for in their present confused and divided situation a "talk" from the President in "*propria persona*" would have a very happy effect. They would be moved, too, at Washington from the influence of conflicting and local interests, and from the influence arising out of the various and opposing interests and designs of those who control them. Your experience will, I have no doubt, satisfy you that it is much easier to effect satisfactory arrangements with Indians from home than at home. I am clearly of opinion that if the government should feel itself authorized to make any alteration in the present mode of emigration, and would very soon invite a small delegation to Washington, an arrangement might be made, under which (with much less expense to the government) at least three fourths of these people would be west of the Mississippi river before the expiration of this year. And unless some other plan is adopted, I will again venture to say that not one-twentieth, aye, thirtieth part will, within the same period, have left the country. I wish I had an opportunity of communicating fully to you my observations, my views, and the reasons on which they are founded. But I have already spun out this letter to a length much greater than at first intended, and made it longer than I fear you will have either patience or time to peruse. I would be glad that you would communicate the information sought in the first part of it as early as convenient.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM DOUGHERTY.

HON. ELBERT HERRING, *Head of Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington City.*

CHAMBERS COUNTY, June 6, 1835.

SIR: In my communication some time back I informed you that I would write to you, so soon as I could see Mr. McLemore, upon the subject of the charges made to the department touching my official duty as an officer of the government. Mr. McLemore has written a second letter to the department, explaining the first, which I hope will be satisfactory, and will supersede the necessity of certificates concerning the subject. Charge the first: That the agent has ceased to cause the parties to bring forward their Indian when a contract is contested. In that matter Mr. McLemore is mistaken. I ever have, and still pursue the same course, so far as in my power lies. The two cases he has particular reference to were the cases of Ni-oak-kie and Tyler. The former I saw in Tallahassee a few days after his land was certified to; he is a half-breed and a remarkably fine-looking Indian. I was convinced he had not been before me. I informed him his land was certified to, and to attend at my office on a certain day, and if I could I would notify the other party to be there, and would try and get his land back. He attended on that day, but I had no opportunity of notifying the person who introduced the former Indian; consequently he did not attend; but one of the party to whom the land was certified was present, and stated he was confident his co-partner could introduce such proof as would satisfy me that he had brought up the right Indian, and wished the case put off. I stated to him that I would not decide on the case at that time, but

I would take such testimony as the Indian was enabled to make in his favor, and file it in the office, and that he must do the same in a short time. I also told him the Indian produced such evidence that I was convinced that he was the proper Indian, and that he had not sold his land, and advised the parties to give the case up; but they thought differently, and contended for a hearing. I also told the Indian that I would let him know at what time to come back, and I was convinced he would recover his land. On the next investigating day (which was the first week in last month) the parties had not filed their testimony, and I decided in favor of the Indian, and gave him a certificate of his location.

In the latter case there was a mistake or accident in copying from Judge Tarrant's roll; the *l* was crossed and made a *t* of in the name. It stood thus: Tyter, when it should have been Tyler. The parties having the land certified to claimed it under the name of Tyter, and stated that if the proper name was Tyler they would give up the case; for that was not their Indian's name. The case was then put off without taking or hearing any testimony on either side, until I could ascertain from Judge Tarrant whether it was Tyler or Tyter. He wrote to me it was Tyler, and the parties gave up the case. There have been a number of cases tried, and they have invariably been annulled.

As it respects my absence for three weeks and three days, that is easily accounted for. The department wrote to me two different letters upon the subject of certifying, and stated to me that it was the opinion of the department that the business of certifying could be done in the space of one week in each month. When I received the first communication, I wrote to the department that it was impossible for me to do the business in that time, and that I should continue to certify until I heard from them. In the second communication they confirmed the first, which I received in the latter part of March. I continued to certify until about the 5th of April, and gave notice that I would certify no more until the first week in May. I have attended close to the business of my office ever since I have been in the nation, and had not appropriated a single day to my private business up to that day. I had some old unsettled business in the old settled parts of Alabama and Mobile, which it had become necessary I should attend to. I had suffered considerable losses by not attending to it sooner; and as the department had already informed me that I would receive pay for only one week in each month, I considered the remainder my own time, and chose that favorable opportunity to attend to my private matters; but before I left I gave public notice that I should be absent for three weeks, and also gave public notice that I had appointed the first week in May for the purpose of investigating fraudulent contracts. By reference to my communication to the department of the 7th of April, if I mistake not, I notified the department that I had appointed the first week in May for investigations, and not to approve of any contracts until they heard from me, for I believed many of them were fraudulent contracts, and that I had left the nation for a short time to attend to my private matters. There are many other things I could say on the subject to justify myself, but I think it wholly unnecessary.

Mr. McLemore further states that he saw a number of contracts certified to that he knew were done with the wrong Indian. I asked him why he did not let me know the fact? He stated that he knew I did not know the Indian, and that if he should stop them at that time they would introduce some other Indian when he was not present, and he would not be able to identify him; consequently, I was kept in ignorance of the fact until it was over.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT W. McHENRY.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

COLUMBUS, June 22, 1835.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of an abstract from the office of Indian Affairs of such contracts as, having been passed in my district, still remain to be approved by the President. It had already been publicly announced that the object of my return to this place was to ascertain whether these contracts had been obtained from the persons possessing the right to make them; and although I have not been more than twenty days, no evidence had as yet been submitted impeaching their fairness, or sustaining the suspicion of their fraudulent procurement. I know much has been said in relation to the prevalence of certain dishonorable and dishonest practices, but whether the assertions be true or false, the difficulty of arriving at proper proof must still leave the matter in darkness and doubt. The difficulties to which I allude as creating perplexity in the investigation, and rendering its results unsatisfactory, are those originating from the barbarous and unintellectual condition of the people with whom transactions of a peculiar character have been had; from their sudden attainment of property, without acquiring at the same time a proper knowledge of its value; from not only the want of a just appreciation of their rights, but from the existence of legal impediments which prevent their prompt vindication from the influence of an anomalous class of extraordinary adventurers, whose management and address have enabled them to control the Indian in despite of the efforts now making to redress their wrongs; from the venality, profligacy, and worthlessness of the Indians themselves. Fully aware of the effects of their combined influence, no exertion has been withheld which could counteract their tendency; and if they have still triumphed, it is because no adequate expedient could be devised to prevent their success. Every defence, even that of the most solemn form and binding obligation, has been thrown around the right of the Indian, and though suspicions have been entertained of its non-observance, I have in vain appealed for production of the testimony in support of the charge. I am nevertheless not prepared to pronounce unequivocally that fraud may not have been perpetrated in many instances. The temptation has not been inconsiderable; and there may be those who, seduced by the immediate prospect of plunder, have not been awed even by the crime of perjury itself from the consummation of their nefarious purposes. If there be such, they have shrewdly calculated upon the circumstances of concealment, and by their adroit management have thus far baffled every inquiry that might lead to the detection of their infamous conduct and condemnation of their ill-gotten booty.

In referring to the documents sent me, I discover that they relate exclusively to transactions which have occurred in a neighboring district. Deprived of the assistance which might be derived from similar evidence, it may well be doubted whether further inquiry will be attended with the discovery of any case

requiring concealment or reversal. Nevertheless, I shall not abandon the pursuit until I hear from the department.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

J. W. A. SANFORD.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War, Washington City.*

FAYETTEVILLE, *Tennessee, June 24, 1835.*

SIR: I regret that absence has delayed the receipt and answer of your letter of the 28th April (with a copy of one from Judge Tarrant) thus long, by which it seems there are many and gross frauds committed in the purchase of Creek reservations, and asking any "suggestions that might occur to me best calculated to detect those frauds."

It would give me great pleasure, indeed, to aid by the suggestion of any plan to put a stop to or even diminish those frauds; but I think it is beyond the art of human invention to put an entire stop to them, for soon as one plan is adopted and put in execution another is invented to evade it.

In relation to the frauds committed by procuring one Indian to assume the name of another, and thereby sell and convey away his land, is not new to me; there were a number of attempts of the kind whilst I was engaged in the business of certifying contracts, but which, I think, were generally detected. This was done by a strict and minute examination into all the circumstances that could be calculated to give a clue to the attempted imposition. And from actual experience, I think the plan suggested by yourself is perhaps better calculated than any other to put a stop to those frauds—that is, for the certifying agents to visit the different towns, or as many of them as might be necessary, and the more the better, so as not to make it too great a burden upon the agents. From experience, I have found great facilities in detecting fraud by this plan.

Whilst engaged in the certifying business I found it necessary to visit the most of the towns in my district, for the purpose of examining into and making corrections in the locating business. Whilst thus engaged I was generally attended by a great many Indian visitors, by whom I was not only enabled to detect fraud and impositions in the locations, but in certifying contracts, for if they are not bribed and tampered with they will generally tell the truth, for I have known them in many instances to tell me the truth when it operated against their own interest, and they knew it.

In confirmation of your idea upon the subject, I have known Indians, while under examination before the certifying agent, in the presence of their friends and countrymen, become so much embarrassed and confused that the fraud could at once be discovered. But I would say that almost everything depends on a patient, strict, and scrutinizing examination by the agent at the time the deed is executed. It will not do to adopt the same mode of examination in every case, but I would suggest the propriety of a different one in almost every instance, or at least as often as the mind would be capable of producing that change; for if the same mode of examination is pursued in every case the purchasers soon learn it, by which means the Indians are drilled, and taught the necessary answers to be made to the interrogatories put by the agent. These are things which I know from experience, and which fell within my own observation.

I do not understand in what cases justices of the peace sign blank certificates, but I would presume it was to the affidavit of the value of land, (that for the payment of the money in good faith, &c., being done in the presence of the agent.) I would think it would be no great inconvenience to the purchasers to have all the affidavits and certificates made in the presence of the agent, (if the plan of visiting the different towns is adopted,) as I presume there are now justices of the peace in almost all the different towns in the Territory, or at least in convenient distance, who might be procured to attend on the days of doing business. This would do away the frauds complained of in relation to blank certificates.

The Indians are generally honest if they are left to their own will, but they are easily bribed and led away; they are also easily detected if they have or are about to do wrong. I would therefore again suggest the necessity and importance of a minute and strict examination of the Indian whilst before the agent.

I am unable to suggest any better plan than the one heretofore adopted and pursued to secure the Indian in a just compensation for his property; for if the oath will not bind the purchaser—if he is regardless of the law of God and man—I would then be entirely at a loss to know what plan to adopt next.

I have made these few suggestions from experience and observation; if they will contribute in any way to the detection and prevention of the frauds complained of, I will be highly gratified; but I have no doubt the agents who are on the ground, and who have cognizance of all these things, will be able to suggest plans that will be more effectual than those that I have.

I have been much delayed in compensation for my services as certifying agent; this, I presume, has in some degree been owing to defects in my vouchers, and I dislike troubling or saying anything to any one except those whose duty it is to attend to it; but if you should find it convenient, and within your duty, you will much oblige me by giving it some attention.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. BRIGHT.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War, Washington City.*

COLUMBUS, *Georgia, July 2, 1835.*

SIR: In answer to yours of the 18th of June I will simply state, in every instance where my name is assigned to a certificate the Indian was before me, and the money actually paid in my presence, except some four or five cases where the Indian was sick or a cripple, and no probability of his ever being able to appear before me; and in these cases I have appointed the different person who saw the money paid, and was qualified to the same. The facts are always stated in the certificates. I think I shall be able to reach and report very near or quite all of the frauds that have been practiced in my district. From the best information I can gather, I think the number will exceed four hundred.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT W. McHENRY.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War, Washington City.*

CHAMBERS COUNTY, July 22, 1835.

SIR: I have succeeded in my investigation in detecting the frauds practiced before me much better than I had anticipated. In Chal-tock-lof-kus, Ufawla, Ko-ho-muts-kigar, Ker-off, Kia-liga towns there were one hundred and sixty-four claims stood for correction. Out of that number I found, upon investigation, one hundred and forty-two fraudulent contracts, and were set aside; the remainder, twenty-two, yet remain for investigation. Next week I expect to be in Tuckabatchee, according to appointment, to see what can be done there. On my return I will report to you again. The plan which I have pursued is simply this: I first visit each town, and require the chiefs to call the people together; I then state to them I wish to enrol the names of all those who have had their land stolen from them, (as it is called here;) I also require them to state to their people that if any should come forward and complain that have sold their land, they, the chiefs, would immediately inflict corporal punishment upon them. I am happy to state that there has not been a single instance as yet of an Indian complaining improperly. I at the same time inform the chiefs at what time I shall be in their town again for the purpose of trying or investigating the fraudulent claims. I then notify the purchasers of the time and place of trial, and require them to bring forward their Indian from whom they made the purchases. If they have made the purchase from the proper Indian, he is always present at the investigation, and is easily identified. This course, I think, is the shortest, easiest, and the only correct method to pursue to do justice to the Indian and arrive at the truth. I hope the department will approve of the course which I have pursued, and write to me on the subject.

I have no doubt that frauds have been carried to as great an extent in General Sanford's district as my own. A number of Indians of his district, understanding that I was investigating and getting back the stolen lands, have complained to me. I have stated to them I was not the agent for that district, and informed them that he lived at Columbus, Georgia. They state that they are afraid to go there; that the white people tell them they will put them in jail there, and by this means deter them from going there to complain.

A number of Indians sold, and were certified to this last week. They are fearful they will be cheated out of their land a second time, and I think the most of them will sell in the course of two or three months.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT W. McHENRY.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

MARDISVILLE, Alabama, August 4, 1835.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 9th ultimo, with the enclosed extract, dated the 14th of April, 1835.

Your wishes shall be forthwith complied with. The extract will be sent immediately to the press for publication. The Indians shall again be informed of the wishes of the department. Rumor, however, says that the project of going to Texas is abandoned by Opothle Yohola, and the rest of the Indians, and I believe it is true.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEONARD TARRANT.

C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War, Washington City.*

COLUMBUS, August 18, 1835.

SIR: Upon my return from Washington last week to this place I was honored with your letter of the 1st ultimo, in reply to mine of June 22.

In further explanation of the course which has been pursued by myself in the investigations which have been required to be made, I would beg leave to remark that, both before and during the progress of the inquiry, the chiefs of the various towns composing my district were not only notified of the determination of the department to cause justice to be done to their people, but they were specially invited to point out such cases as required the remedial interference of the agent. The result to the 22d of June has already been communicated; and, although the investigation has since been persisted in until the 10th ultimo, no fact has been exhibited of a character to discredit the proceedings which have heretofore taken place before me. From not only the continued want of this evidence, (and it has been sought in every quarter,) but from the vigilance and care which has been exercised in the first instance to prevent the occurrence of fraud, together with the solemn asseveration of the purchaser touching the truth and fairness of the transaction in question, it would perhaps be unjust not to regard the contracts passed in this district as entitled to the sanction of the President, and they are accordingly submitted for that purpose, and permission asked to be discharged from a further consideration of that subject.

I have the honor to be your most obedient servant,

J. W. A. SANFORD.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington City.*

STATE OF ALABAMA, *Creek Nation, August 25, 1835.*

DEAR SIR: The nation of which we are chiefs have never found you wanting in disposition to do them justice as far as you could, and they therefore appeal to you now with confidence. It has been made known to you before that wrong had been done and frauds committed on many of our people by the whites who have managed to get their land by hiring one Indian to assume the name of another. This has been done in obtaining a great portion of lands belonging to the Indians in the Cusseta, Eufaula, Uchee,

and other towns, which can be made to appear whenever those whose land has been stolen can have a chance to show it.

We know that you sent our friend, General Sanford, to investigate these frauds and have justice done to those that had been wronged. He could do nothing, because the Indians were afraid to go to Columbus, being alarmed at what was told them. When the agent, General Sanford, came to Columbus to attend to this investigation, I, Nealmico, as head chief of the nation, called on him, when he informed me that he had returned to look into the frauds, and that I must let the Indians in his district know it. I accordingly informed the Indians, who, as soon as they got the information, (a great many of them who had never sold their land,) came to my house on their way to Columbus to meet the agent. Whilst at my house and at other places they were told by the linguists that had been employed by the whites to purchase land that all the agent and other persons wanted was to get them to Columbus in order to arrest some of them for old debts, and enrol and send the balance to Arkansas. This so alarmed the Indians that none of them could be prevailed on to go before the agent. I then wrote to the agent to meet the Indians on the Alabama side of the river, where they would be free from the fears of arrest and enrolment; but he refused to meet them there, from what cause we do not know. Soon after this he left for Washington city. Now, on his return from there, he states that nothing can or will be done further, and that he has written to you to approve all contracts. In addition to the above, we would state that many of the Indians whose land had been wrongfully taken from them live a considerable distance down the river, and before they heard the agent had returned to investigate their claims, and could get to Columbus, the agent had left there for Washington city.

From all this you will see that although many of the Indians have been wronged and defrauded by the unjust conduct of some of the speculators, that they have had as yet no chance to be righted. The time is approaching when the Indians will have to emigrate, and many of them are now willing to go; but, as they have received nothing for their land and, feel that they may yet be righted by the President, they make this last appeal to his justice, and desire to remain until the frauds can be detected and they have a chance to sell the land granted to them by the treaty. For this purpose they hope that the President will appoint an agent, one acquainted with the Indians and in whom they can place confidence, with instructions to visit the chief towns and other places in the nation where they can meet him without fear, and prove before him the frauds that have been committed upon them. We know, of our own knowledge, that many have lost, or are likely to lose their land, who never have sold, or pretended to sell, and it will be made plain if an agent can be sent among us as desired. There are many Indians also who have never yet sold their land or had it taken fraudulently. These are desirous of selling that they may make preparations to emigrate; but as there is at this time no certifying agent, they have no chance to sell. We desire the President, therefore, to give the agent above requested (if he shall be good enough to appoint one) full power to certify and sign contracts hereafter to be made.

The Indians, as our friend well knows, are ignorant of their rights and easily imposed upon. Many of the whites are unjust and take advantage of their ignorance. In buying their lands frauds have been committed which can be brought to light. We do therefore make this most earnest appeal to our great friend, the President, that, as far as he can, he grant us what we do not believe he can deny to the feeble and the injured. If he can do nothing for those of our nation who have been injured, they must submit to it; but if he can, it will be an act of justice to the oppressed and of punishment to those who have wronged them.

NE-AH-MICO,	his x mark.
E-FAR-EMUFLOR, or Chumolly,	his x mark.
TUCKABACHIE FIXACO,	his x mark.
CAR-PIC-CHAR-YO-HO,	his x mark.
NE-HAR-THLOCTEO,	his x mark.

Witnesses:

B. MARSHALL.
PADDY CARR.

The President of the United States.

ALEXANDRIA, D. C., September, 1835.

Sir: In the verbal communication I had the honor to make you on Saturday last, on the subject of the land of the deceased Creek Indians, you were pleased to say that if I would make a communication in writing you would refer it to the Attorney General for his opinion. Being more of a soldier than a lawyer, it will not be expected that I should do more than merely state the difficulties that at present exist in the families of such Indians as have locations under the Creek treaty, and have subsequently died before a sale or transfer had been made. The treaty provides for the head of each family one half section of land; it makes no distinction between a male or female as the head of a family. If the head of a family is a widow, she gets a location, and can sell and transfer it in the same manner that a man can. If she remains on the land five years, she receives a patent for the land, and if she sells, the patent is made out in the name of the purchaser. Such are the rights of a widow whose husband died before the location was made. But the widow and children of an Indian who has died subsequent to the location being made in the husband's name, has no provision made for her unless the Executive will authorize her to make sale of the land located in her deceased husband's name. It is hoped this can be done by ordering the name of the widow substituted for that of the deceased husband, only authorizing the widow, in conjunction with the chiefs of the town in which she resides, to make sale of the land, subject to the approval of the Executive. If some such plan be adopted, the widow and children of deceased Indians will enjoy, in common with the rest of the nation, the munificent and benevolent protection of the government; but if nothing is done in those cases, and they are left to the laws of Alabama, they will be swindled out of the land, and the government be no better off, for white men will administer on the estate of all deceased Indians, (they are doing so now every day,) and they will rent the land out, cut down the timber, and make it valueless. The Indian families must and will emigrate; the land being designated for the use of an Indian will not be placed on the books of the land office among the lands subject to sale or entry, and, consequently, will escape the vigilant eye of the government, and remain at the disposal of the administrator for years, and until, perhaps, it is worn out. Thus the Indian family will lose the benefit of the provision made in the

treaty for them, and if the land reverts to the United States, it will be many years before it will be reclaimed, and perhaps it will be worth nothing when it is (if ever) reclaimed. I fear, sir, I have not been able to state this case in a lawyer-like and lucid manner; but if in bringing this subject before your excellency I may be the means of opening a way by which these poor widows and orphans may have an opportunity of enjoying the munificent provision made for them in the treaty, and my communication be the further means of stopping the infamous depredations daily committed upon these people, under sanction of letters of administration, I shall be more than gratified. I believe it is in the power of the Executive, under the treaty, to apply a remedy, and not interfere with any law of Alabama regulating the descent of estates, and if the Attorney General shall coincide with me in opinion, I feel assured you will not hesitate to give the necessary orders on the subject.

I have the honor to remain your obedient, humble servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN, *Superintendent Creek Emigration.*

His Excellency ANDREW JACKSON, *President of the United States.*

P. S.—It may be well to mention a case that was determined at our last circuit court held in Talladega county; it was this: An Indian who had a location under the treaty sold out, received his pay, and some time after died. A lawyer brought a suit in behalf of the widow against the purchaser for dower. Judge Collier decided *she had no dower*, that her husband had no fee-simple title to the land, and that the rights he possessed were conditional; he was authorized to sell with the approbation of the President, and in no other manner; but if he remained on the land five years, he would then be entitled to a patent, and might afterwards dispose of it as he pleased, but it was questionable whether the land did not revert to the United States should he die before a sale was effected, and before the five years had expired.

MARDISVILLE, *Alabama, September 19, 1835.*

SIR: I have received a letter from D. Kurtz, acting commissioner, in reply to mine of July 15, with a list of impeached contracts. In reply I must observe that some of the impeached contracts have, upon investigation, proved to be fair, and some that were not, at making the report, impeached, have since been impeached and set aside. I have been through my district, and have again assembled the Indians at suitable places for investigating contracts, and notified the whites and the purchasers of the times and places of investigation, and will shortly be enabled to lay before the department the result of my investigations. The Indians have passed their judgment on all the contracts certified by Mr. Bright and myself, except the town of Hillahee, the contracts of which I will investigate as soon as practicable.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEONARD TARRANT.

E. HERRING, Esq., *Office of Indian Affairs, City of Washington, D. C.*

CUSSETA, *Chambers County, September 20, 1835.*

SIR: I have just returned from Tuckabatchee town, and have had an interview with the chiefs. They are anxious to emigrate this fall. I shall meet them again the 6th of next month, at which time the remaining disputed contracts in Macon county will be investigated, and I think most of the unsold lands will be certified to. The chiefs are disposing of their personal property and making preparations to be off. Ere this time you have received my report upon the cases I have investigated. I have written you several letters respecting the duties of my office, which I have received no answer from; whether they have been miscarried or intercepted, I am at a loss to determine. I have been certifying for some time past. I have understood that General Sanford has stated that I was not authorized to certify. I consider myself fully authorized to certify under the additional instructions forwarded to me June 18, from C. A. Harris, Acting Secretary of War.

When General Sanford returned to Columbus for the purpose of examining into the fraudulent contracts, I returned him the book of locations of that district. Since he has made out his report I have applied repeatedly for the book of location, but have not been able to get it; he has always been absent when I applied. I have heard of its being in the hands of different individuals, but I cannot find out who has it at present.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT W. McHENRY.

E. HERRING, *Agent of Indian Affairs, Washington City.*

CUSSETA, *Chambers County, September 25, 1835.*

SIR: Yours of the 9th instant, informing me of the appointment of Colonel Hogan as investigating agent, I have received. I am very much gratified at the appointment, for it will relieve me of a very arduous and unpleasant duty. If Colonel Hogan gets on in time, I will try and get him to fulfil my appointment at Tuckabatchee, in Macon county. By so doing he can nearly wind up the business of this district in a few days. In Chambers county there are no frauds, for I am personally acquainted with nearly all of the Indians, and was able to detect them in their attempts to practice a fraud on me.

I wish you would inform me if it is the intention of the department that Colonel Hogan shall reinvestigate all those that I have investigated and reported upon.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT W. McHENRY.

E. HERRING, Esq., *Agent of Indian Affairs, Washington City.*

TUSKEGEE, Alabama, September 30, 1835.

SIR: The enclosed documents are transmitted to you. I have attended before Dr. McHenry six times on this business, but without avail. I could get nothing done in it. Having been employed by Fushatcha, I have had repeated conversations with all the parties, except General McDougal, who, I am satisfied, knew nothing about this transaction. I have conversed with Captain Walker, within a few days, and he said to me that he had "no earthly doubt (his very words) but that it was a fraud." He, at the same time, and at all times, said he knew nothing of its being wrong at the time of certifying; but says the fraud (if one) was perpetrated by Coker, as well on the company for whom he was purchasing as on the Indian; and that, having settled with Coker, they can neither do nor consent to anything that would prevent their recourse on Coker. I have learned, within a few days, that Colonel J. B. Hogan has been appointed by the President to investigate all cases of alleged fraud. As the contract, with the President's approval, is now in possession of Captain Walker, if upon the inspection of the enclosed you should deem that course proper, and lay the facts before the President, and he would be pleased to authorize Colonel Hogan to demand of Captain Walker that he should give up the contract, that it may be cancelled, I have no doubt that it would be given up, and perfect justice be effected to that company and the Indian. Upon the demand of the contract, if the company should wish it, no sort of objection would be made to any further investigation that may be deemed necessary by Colonel Hogan.

It is thought that this course would be much preferable for the Indian, and should be objected to by no one, rather than drive him to a protracted chancery suit to *compel* the giving up and cancelling the instrument for fraud.

Should the President be pleased to comply with this request, if upon the demand that contract should not be given up, I hereby pledge myself, as the counsellor of Fushatcha, that nothing that may be done herein shall be used to their prejudice, if we are finally driven into chancery. Captain Walker is advised of the contents of this letter, and may be furnished with a copy.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,
O. K. FREEMAN, Attorney and Counsellor for Fushatcha.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of War.

Fushatcha, a Creek Indian of Tallassee town, complaining, shows to Robert W. McHenry that one Thomas W. Coker, a resident of Tallapoosa county, procured an Indian by the name of Ubockholatta, and who belongs to Tuckabatchee town, to personate this complainant, and thus procure the contract of sale of this complainant's land certified to Coker, Walker, and McDougal. This complainant has resided for the last ten years upon the place where he now lives, and on which he was located. He never did sell to Thomas W. Coker, Captain William Walker, or Daniel McDougal, or any person for them, or either of them. He has never been before the agent for the purpose of having the sale of his land certified. But the sale has been fraudulently certified, and the bond, with the approval of the President, returned to that company, and, as this complainant is informed and believes, is in possession of Captain William Walker. In proof of these facts, he submits the following certified copies of affidavits, the originals of which have been filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of Macon county, being the county in which the land lies, and the residence of Captain Walker, subject to the inspection of all the parties and to the control of the proper authorities. Messrs. Coker and Walker have had notice of these affidavits and their contents more than four months.

This complainant, therefore, prays that these documents be forwarded to the President by you, with such a statement as you may please to make thereon, and that Captain Walker may be called on to give up the approved bond, that it may be cancelled.

Respectfully, &c.,
FUSHATCHA

R. McHENRY, Certifying Agent.

A.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Macon County, ss:

Personally came before me, the subscriber, judge of the county court of Macon county, John T. Brooks, who, being duly sworn, deposed and said: This deponent was present at Tallassee, in Tallapoosa county, when Robert W. McHenry, the certifying agent, certified to east half of section 27, township 18, range 23. That the person who was presented by Thomas W. Coker, as the Indian who owned the land, was named U-bock-ho-latta, who is well known by the white settlers by the name of "Blinkie." That his person is very remarkable, and he is generally known. The said Indian is perfectly well known to this deponent, and was located as borne on the roll of Tuckabatchee town, on the north of section 23, township 13, range 24. The said Indian was, as this deponent is informed and believed, raised in the family of the Big Warrior, and has for many years resided with a part of that family in Tuckabatchee town, on the west of the Tallapoosa river. That Captain William Walker, as this deponent was informed and believes, was connected with the family of the "Big Warrior," by living with one of his daughters as a wife. That he had a store of Indian goods, either as whole or part owner, in the town of Tuckabatchee for a long time, where he spent a considerable portion of his time.

That Captain Walker was present at the time the said Indian sold (as his) land in the presence of the agent, east half of section 27, township 18, range 23, which lies in the town by Tallassee, on the east side of the Tallapoosa river. That it was understood, before the agent, that Captain Walker was one of the company for whom said Coker was acting as agent, and said Walker remarked that he was pleased that the land was valued at \$300, as he had rather buy such pieces than those at \$50.

That this deponent believes that Captain Walker paid said Indian the money. That the real owner of the east half section 27, township 18, range 23, is named Fushatcha. That he did, at the time of said

certifying, live with, and has been reputed, a Tallassee Indian, and that he is another and a different Indian from the one who had the land certified as aforesaid.

JOHN T. BROOKS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 24th day of April, 1835.

JOSEPH L. CLOUGH, *Judge of Macon County Court.*

B.

Personally came Tustanugga Chopko, who, being duly sworn, through Sanda Munnach and Chesley D. Strange, interpreters, (sworn truly to interpret,) deposed and saith: That he is one of the chiefs of Tallassee town; that Fushatcha is an Indian of Tallassee; that *he* has lived at the place where he now lives eight or ten years; that Fushatcha's children were very small when he first came where he now lives; that they have since grown up; that he has always understood that he was located where he lives; that the Indian now produced is the Fushatcha of whom he deposes; that U-bock-ho-latta is another and different Indian, a Tuckabatchee Indian; that he knows him perfectly; that he has never lived, nor been, for any length of time, among the Tallassee Indians; that U-bock-ho-latta was raised and lived among the family of the Big Warrior.

TUSTANUGGA ^{his} × CHOPKO.
mark.

Sworn this 25th April, before me.

WILLIAM M. CHAPMAN, *Justice of the Peace of Macon County.* [L. s.]

C.

Personally came before me Chesley D. Strange, who, being duly sworn, says, he has known Fushatcha about two years; has always understood him to be a Tallassee Indian; soon after the location, was at the place of Fushatcha's residence, and understood he was living on the land he had been located on; knows the Indian who goes by the name of "Blinkie," and has known him for about four years; his person is very remarkable, (he is said to be a Tuckabatchee Indian,) and has understood from many persons that his name, in Indian, was U-bock-ho-latta; he is another different Indian from Fushatcha; Fushatcha always refused to sell his land until after he was convinced that an attempt had been made to procure his land by fraud; that Thomas W. Coker, who procured the land east half of section 27, township 18, range 23, certified, has since acknowledged that the Indian known by the name of "Blinkie," and whose Indian name is U-bock-ho-latta, was the Indian presented to the agent, and the agent certified the contract as having been made by Fushatcha; that the deponent and William M. Moore served a citation upon said Coker to appear before the agent with witness and the Indian who was presented to the agent, and receive the certificate of contract; that Coker replied he should not attend, he knew the Indian he presented was the wrong one; that he would be held responsible to the company for whom he purchased the land, in case it should be rectified; that if he could be made safe, he would assist us, (the deponent and Moore,) and would be satisfied with an interest in the land; and if we would agree to *that* he would assist us. This was refused by this deponent. Coker then asked this deponent what he (this deponent) would take in money to let the certificate remain as it was, having in his hand at the time two one hundred bills; Coker has, since the last-mentioned conversation, called at the store where this deponent was doing business, and asked what this deponent intended to do about the above certified contract, and said we had better compromise it, that it was not "worth while to be tearing one another up."

C. D. STRANGE.

Subscribed and sworn this 25th April, 1835.

W. M. CHAPMAN, *Justice of the Peace of Macon County.*

D.

STATE OF ALABAMA, *Macon County:*

Personally came before me, the subscriber, judge of the county court of Macon county, John T. Brooks, who, being duly sworn, deposed and saith: That this deponent was present at Tallassee when Robert W. McHenry, the certifying agent, certified the sale of the east half of section 27, township 18, range 23; that the person who was presented by Thomas W. Coker as the Indian who owned the land was named U-bock-ho-latta, who is well known by the white settlers by the name of Blinkie; the said Indian is perfectly well known to this deponent, and was himself located as borne on the roll of Tuckabatchee town, on the north of 23, 13, 24; and further saith not.

JOHN T. BROOKS.

Subscribed and sworn this 24th April, before me.

JOSEPH P. CLOUGH, *J. C. M. C.*

E.

Personally came Littlebury Strange, who, being duly sworn, says: That U-bock-ho-latta has been known to this deponent for the last four years, during which he has lived with the Tuckabatchee Indians, and been known as one of them. He is borne on the roll of that town, as located on the north of 23, 13, 24. He is generally known, being very remarkable in his person, by the name of Blinkie. Since the

sale of the land has been certified on the procurement of Thomas W. Coker, he (Coker) has acknowledged to this deponent that U-bock-ho-latta was not the owner, nor located on east half 27, 18, 23, to which he (Coker) procured the said Indian to sell and have certified; that he had been imposed on by the Indian; that if Chesley D. Strange, whom he had understood was the purchaser of the real Indian, would permit him, he (Coker) would pay the *real Indian*. This being refused, that he (Coker) would, if Strange would give him a third of an interest in the land, procure it certified to the right Indian, and cancel the first. On this being refused, he said he had transferred his interest to Captain Walker, and that he (Coker) *could not* be the loser of the whole, and he must try to arrange it so that Captain Walker would be the loser.

L. B. STRANGE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of April, 1835.

JOSEPH P. CLOUGH, *J. C. M. C.*

STATE OF ALABAMA, *Macon County*:

I, Sampson Lancier, clerk of the Macon county circuit court of the county and State aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing are true copies of original affidavits on file in my office; that Joseph P. Clough, before whom affidavits marked A, D, and E, were taken, is the judge of the county court of said county; that William M. Chapman, before whom affidavits marked B and C were taken, is an acting justice of the peace of Macon county. Given under my hand and seal (having no seal of office,) at office, the 21st day of September, 1835.

SAMPSON LANCIER, *Clerk.* [L. s.]

CUSSETA, *Chambers County, October 2, 1835.*

SIR: Yours of the 12th ultimo, with an enclosed copy of Mr. L. Clough's letter of 1st ultimo to the Secretary of War, I have just received. I will postpone a full explanation to the letter on the contracts which he has reference to until I go to Macon county. I will then be able to show you how far Mr. Clough's letter should be credited. I will simply state that every charge he has made against me is false, which I will make it appear to you without a doubt. I am much gratified that Colonel Hogan has the case to investigate, for I am perfectly willing that a public officer should examine every transaction of mine.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. HERRING, Esq., *Agent of Indian Affairs.*

ROBERT W. McHENRY.

FORT MITCHELL, *October 15, 1835.*

SIR: Has Doctor McHenry instructions to continue specifying contracts since the order of the 28th April last, directing him to suspend the certifying of all contracts? It appears he investigates a case and recertifies to it. The other agents, General Sanford and Judge Tarrant, I understand, say they have never received any order to certify since the 28th April, and the fact that the Doctor alone continues to certify has given much dissatisfaction, and I am called on daily to know why it is that Dr. McHenry can certify while the others cannot. To gratify the various persons who continue to make this inquiry I now write for information. There remains much land to be sold that has never been certified, and it would be well to authorize the agents to open their offices for the sale of such. But the resale of such as are said to be fraudulent should be prohibited until the department acts on my report, which I am ordered to make after I go through with the investigation.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Emigration.*

HOLL. E. HERRING.

COLUMBUS, *Georgia, October 16, 1835.*

SIR: The undersigned beg leave respectfully, but frankly, to address you upon a subject of deep interest to themselves personally, and of some interest to the community in which they live.

Soon after the last treaty was made and ratified between the Creek Indians and the United States, the lands surveyed and the location of the reserves made, the undersigned, in common with hundreds of other citizens of Georgia and Alabama, embarked in the purchase of lands from the Indian reserves; and in doing so, they conformed in all respects to the provisions of the treaty, and the instructions of the government to its agents.

The undersigned met with little or no difficulty until about the 1st of February last, when the Indians, with a view to emigration during the ensuing spring and summer, became generally anxious to sell their lands, and an unusual number of contracts were made and certified in due form. Owing to the fact that a large proportion of those contracts fell into the hands of certain persons and companies to the exclusion of others, hostility to the purchasers was excited, and complaints made to the department that a considerable number of those contracts were fraudulent. What was the precise nature of the complaints, or by whom made, the undersigned do not know; they are informed, however, that no particular purchaser has been accused; no particular contract impeached; and that no Indian has made any complaint. The charge seems to be particularly general and sweeping in its character and terms, that most of the contracts are *believed* to be fraudulent since a particular date. Had the charge been so specific as to present an issue, the undersigned would have met it long since, had it applied to them; but being so general and

loose, neither designating persons, time, place, nor circumstance, they believed the government could not regard or act upon it; but in this they were disappointed. After General Sanford had ceased to act as certifying agent, and after the above complaints had been submitted to the department, he was instructed to return to his post and investigate all impeached contracts. The undersigned, relying upon the justice of their cause, and believing that the matter would be urged to a speedy and final conclusion, submitted without a murmur to the course pursued. General Sanford, in pursuance of his duty, issued his printed handbills, notifying all persons concerned of the time and place, when and where he would commence his investigations, and inviting all persons, concerned or not, to come forward and make full and free disclosures of any known fraud. The same information was disseminated amongst the Indians as extensively as possible, and delivered to them on two separate occasions in open council. How long the agent remained at his post, and what complaints, and of what nature, you have no doubt been officially informed. The undersigned did hope that at this point the controversy would end, and that their contracts would have been submitted to and approved by the President, and they do now most earnestly protest against any further delay of their rights or attempt at investigation, at least until a charge more specific and regular shall be made, so that each contract may stand or fall upon its own merits. The undersigned pray you to remember that they have once been cited to appear before the government examining agent to defend their rights; that they did appear and were ready to meet any issue that might be presented, and that none was presented. They also pray to remember that since that time important witnesses have removed to other sections of the country, and they have no legal means of obtaining their testimony. They never have objected to giving a reasonable time for complaints to be made, and sustained if possible; but they believe that a much more than a reasonable time has already been given, and that all further delay and all further trouble and expense to which they may be exposed is vexatious and oppressive. The undersigned are informed that, upon the reception of General Sanford's final report, all contracts which had been certified by him were about to be submitted to the President for his approval, and would have been submitted and approved but for the reception of a communication to the department purporting to have been written by the two principal chiefs of the lower Creek nation. What was the particular character of that communication the undersigned do not know; but they have been informed that it contained substantially a charge of collusion between General Sanford and the purchasers. That although the agent professed to offer an opportunity for investigation, yet that he entrenched himself within the limits of this town, and that the purchasers by force, fraud, and menace, prevented the Indians from crossing the bridge and coming to the agent's office. This letter, the undersigned allege, and will if necessary prove, never originated with the Indians, but was suggested and forged by two interested white men, who, as we verily believe, bribed the Indians to pursue that course. The letter we pronounce to be *basely false and slanderous*. It is true that General Sanford did remain in this town, and it is also true that at the same place had all his business been transacted, and we humbly conceive it was and is the proper place for all investigations to be had. It is *not true* that the Indians were by fraud, menace, or force, prevented from crossing the bridge, or visiting the agent's office; on the contrary, the bridge was open and free for them to pass, and hundreds actually did pass daily, as they were previously and subsequently in the habit of doing, without molestation or expense. This communication, the undersigned are informed, led to the appointment of a new investigating agent, (Colonel Hogan,) with whose instructions they were wholly unacquainted. Against this appointment, or at least his right to investigate any of the contracts certified by General Sanford, the undersigned do protest, at least until it shall be ascertained from a previous inquiry that the communication aforesaid was true in fact, and that the Indians have had no chance of making their complaints if any existed.

The undersigned have said, and they repeat, that they are wholly uninformed as to the instructions of Colonel Hogan; but they are informed that he claims the right to investigate *all* contracts, whether approved or not, and for all manner of causes, and that he proposes to receive as evidence the statements of Indians, and to hold his sessions in the Indian towns in the interior of the nation. To this course the undersigned do solemnly protest: they hold that, at least in regard to approved contracts, they can be impeached in no other way than by a judicial procedure, when the parties will be entitled to a trial by jury, and when they can decree according to the justness of the case. Thousands of innocent persons have purchased and paid for their lands, built their houses and opened plantations; and if those titles are thus to be assailed, a scene of confusion and ruin will ensue discreditable to the government, and too intolerable to be borne. Those titles rest upon the provisions of the treaty, the act of the government agent, and the solemn approval of the President; and if they are all a farce, all confidence in the government is justly forfeited.

By the laws of the States of Alabama and Georgia even Indian *testimony* is inadmissible. The undersigned beg leave to inquire how, or by what authority, are their rights to be affected within the limits of either of those States by the *statements* of Indians, when by the laws of these States, and whose validity none will dispute, even Indian evidence is illegal and inadmissible.

The undersigned claim no special exemption; but they do claim the benefit of those laws applicable to all cases, and all persons, within these States. They wish it to be understood that this is no technical objection, but that its foundation is laid not only in the law, but in justice and experience. With those well acquainted with the Creek Indians in their present degraded and fallen state, it will be universally admitted that no confidence can be placed in their veracity, especially when their interest is at stake. As conclusive evidence of this, we need only refer to the communication from the *two principal chiefs* of the lower Creeks to yourself, above mentioned. They were tampered with by white men, and have not hesitated to state to you, *in writing*, a string of palpable falsehoods. If a more pertinent instance be wanting, one of those very chiefs (Epha Emarthla) has complained to Colonel Hogan that his land had not been sold by himself, and requesting that when the case was gone into a particular negro should interpret, who would say that he *had not sold*, and by no means to permit Carr to interpret, for he would say that he *had sold*. Now, in regard to this man, it is susceptible of proof from several of our most respectable citizens that he *did* sell, and was in *person certified*. Hundreds of similar cases might, if necessary, be cited. The undersigned pray that the evidence of such persons, much less their statements, may not be received against their own oaths, the attestation of the deeds, and the certificate of the government's own agent.

If further investigation is to be had, the undersigned protest against its being had at any other place than where the contracts were made. It is known to you that travelling is not entirely safe in some parts of this nation; and we believe that men who are able and willing to influence the Indians to write you palpable falsehoods, would be able and willing to influence them to render exceedingly hazardous the

travelling of their opponents through the interior of the nation. Moreover, it will be remembered that purchasers have no legal means whereby to coerce the attendance of their witnesses before the agent at any place of his appointment, and it is not likely that witnesses would voluntarily incur the danger and privation incident to such travelling. The undersigned now here state, distinctly, that if the mode of procedure is persevered in, they cannot and will not incur the hazard, and must leave the agent to pursue his own course and one-sided investigation.

In regard to the alleged frauds, the undersigned beg leave to say that in every instance the agent inquired most particularly as to the identity of the Indian, his willingness to sell, the price to be paid, and the fairness of the contract, and in every instance where there was the least uncertainty his certificate was withheld. During the time of passing the contracts complained of, either Benjamin Marshall or Paddy Carr, in almost every instance, acted as interpreter for the agent. Those men are very intelligent, and are also very generally acquainted with the lower Creek Indians. Now, we ask if it is reasonable to suppose that it was possible, in the nature of things, that many wrong Indians could have been palmed upon both agent and interpreter.

In conclusion, the undersigned beg leave to recapitulate that long since they made many purchases of Indian reserves; that they paid their money; that evidence of all this is now before the department, and is attested by the government's own agent; that up to this time no contract has been impeached; that time and opportunity has been given for complaints, and none yet made; that many contracts were made long before the time at which it is alleged the frauds commenced, against which not a word has been uttered, and which are also withheld. Now, we do respectfully and earnestly urge that our contracts be forthwith submitted to the President for his approval, and, in default thereof, we shall feel that justice has been withheld from us, and that upon every principle of fairness the government will be bound to make good any loss that may accrue to us.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

ELI S. SHORTER.
SHORTER & SCOTT.
SHORTER, TARVER & CO.
J. A. HUDSON.
HUDSON & FONTAIN.
HUDSON & McDOUGALL.
ALEX. J. ROBESON & CO.
WELLBORN & ROBISON.
LUTHER BLAKE.
BLAKE & CARR.
G. W. DELLINGHAM & CO.
J. J. FANNIN & CO.
JNO. D. HOWELL & CO.
McDOUGALD, HOWELL & CO.
J. W. WOODLAND.
PEABODY & WOODLAND.
POWELL & WATSON.
DANIEL McDOUGALD, by his attorney, John Peabody
McDOUGALD & MILLS.
N. B. POWELL & CO.
T. J. WORSHAM.
WORSHAM & CALHOON.
WILLIAM ELLIS.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR.

MARDISVILLE, Alabama, October 17, 1835.

SIR: Your letter of the 9th ultimo has been received, in which I am informed that J. B. Hogan has been appointed to examine into every case of alleged fraud in the sales of Indian reservations. On the receipt of your letter I had just concluded my investigations, which had been carried on in the towns and in their neighborhood. Throughout the district some few cases only remain to be investigated, in which white testimony is to be taken. I can now at any time make my report, but will wait until Colonel Hogan arrives.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEONARD TARRANT.

ELBERT HERRING, *Office of Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.*

GERARD, Alabama, October 17, 1835.

SIR: Some time since myself and Benjamin Marshall witnessed a letter written for and signed by Ne-ha-micco, Eli Emarthler, &c., directed to yourself. From the course subsequently pursued, it would seem that the letter in question has had an influence not warranted by the facts, and I feel it my duty, in justice to all concerned, to set the matter right. The two chiefs mentioned are near neighbors of mine; I know them well, and am in the habit of daily intercourse with them. The letter was suggested, not by the Indians, but by two interested white men. Ne-ha-micco has subsequently stated to me that he knew nothing about the subject-matter of the letter, but had been told and urged to do as they did by Dillance and Chapman, two white men, who had paid a lawyer for writing the letter. Many of the statements contained in the letter are not true, of my own knowledge. General Sanford gave public notice to all concerned of his willingness to investigate any contract, and his readiness to do ample justice in every case. He invited all persons, whether concerned or not, to make full and free disclosures of any frauds which were known to have been perpetrated. He invited the Indians to come forward and complain, if any had been injured. He disseminated the information among the Indians as far as possible, and his

message to the above effect was delivered to them in two public councils. I reside near the bridge, and was in the daily habit of crossing and recrossing, and do know that not the slightest effort was made to prevent the free and safe ingress and egress of any Indian to the town of Columbus, and, in fact, hundreds did really pass and repass daily, as they were in the habit of doing. I know of no instance in which an Indian was, by fraud, force, or in any manner, prevented from approaching the agent. I have heard of no instance, and do not believe that any such exist.

As to the alleged frauds, I will not say that none was committed, but I do say that, in regard to those certificates particularly complained of, either Benjamin Marshall or myself, in almost every instance, acted as interpreter, and I know of no case of frauds myself, and am very generally acquainted with the Indians who were certified.

The protracted course pursued in the land business is exercising and will continue to exercise a pernicious influence over the emigration; for the Indians generally indulge the hope that they will get back their lands or be paid more money, and while this hope exists they will not emigrate. There are not wanting white men to impress this upon the minds of the Indians, and hundreds who are generally and well known to have sold their lands long ago are now refusing to emigrate under the delusive hope of getting back their lands. The situation of the Indians is daily becoming worse, and nothing can save them from total ruin but a speedy emigration. I therefore feel it a solemn duty to my unfortunate countrymen respectfully, but firmly, to urge upon the government a speedy disposition of the land controversy, that the Indians may at once know their true situation and be prepared to act accordingly. Delay is the very worst thing that can now happen to the Indian. So long as the Indians remain, and are tampered with by the interested white men, so long will they be dissatisfied with the disposition of their lands and with all that the government can do in regard to them; but they will at once submit to whatever may be done by the government, so that it be prompt and final.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR.

PADDY CARR.

TALLASSEE, October 24, 1835.

SIR: I commenced the duties assigned me of investigating the complaints made by the Indians of frauds in the sale of their lands. In this town we had fifty cases; in thirty-one of the same no defence was made, the parties refusing to appear and contest the cases. In Coosawda there were seven cases; in Chehan three; and in Tuskegee six. I shall make, in detail, a full report as soon as I get through Dr. McHenry's district.

It appears that the parties to the frauds have determined very wisely to make no defence for fear of being made known to the Indians; and it is a singular fact that, in calling over the names of the Indians in each town, the chiefs at once said the lands had been sold, and named the *bona fide* purchaser, and, *vice versa*, not sold; and in every case we find the declaration of the Indian chiefs to be true.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN, Superintendent of Creek Emigration.

HON. E. HERRING, Washington City.

Extract of a letter from John B. Hogan, superintendent of Creek emigration, to the Secretary of War, dated Tallassee, October 28, 1835.

* * * * *

I have been engaged, in conjunction with Dr. McHenry, investigating the frauds. We have gone through eight or nine towns that have assembled in Tallassee and Tuckabatchee squares, and have had no great difficulty in most cases, the stolen land being given up without a contest; but still many knotty and difficult cases have been presented and decided on in the best manner I could to do equal justice; but much complaint and difficulty have arisen in the locations, and many prominent Indians have had no lands at all, owing to the loose manner in which the rolls have been copied, and I have been compelled to say to them that I would send their names to the department, but I could not assure them that they would obtain land. Even this condescension of placing their names on the roll seemed to be highly gratifying to them.

We leave here to-morrow for the upper towns on the Tallapoosa river, and from what I can now foresee it will take some considerable time before I can make my report in detail; but when you get it I flatter myself that the department will have little or no trouble on this subject. The special references that have been made to me shall be attended to after my return from above. * * * *

From all I can learn, see, and believe on the subject of Creek matters, I am satisfied that, if authority is given during this winter to certify the sale of Creek lands, and have it done in the presence of the chiefs of each town, and on particular days, so that no further frauds can be committed on them, and the sale of the orphans' land is ordered and effected, by the 1st of April the whole nation will be on the move westward. This winter should be devoted to the closing of all their affairs, and by spring they will be ready.

I have the honor to remain your most obedient servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN, Superintendent of Creek Emigration.

TALLASSEE, November 2, 1835.

SIR: I returned here to-day from the upper towns in Doctor McHenry's district, and have closed the investigation in that part of the nation, and restored a great deal of land that has been fraudulently transferred to what is termed the land stealers. In almost every instance the thieves made no defence, but gave up the lands, and admitted that the right Indians had not sold the land to them. Major Abbott,

who has acted as secretary to us in this investigation, will prepare a report in detail, and have it ready by the time I can return from Mobile, whither I am compelled to go to attend our circuit court, now in session. On my return I shall proceed with Sanford's district, in which, I am told, an immense deal of fraud exists; and I am told they have gone so far in that district as to have men hired to prove everything they wish. It does appear to me that a few prosecutions for perjury on the bonds would have a happy effect; these fellows laugh at their villany, and openly acknowledge they stole the land. As long as the government lets them off without a prosecution, they care nothing about the transaction. Your letter of the 15th ultimo, covering a copy of O. K. Freeman's letter, was received by me the morning I left here, and notified Mr. Freeman and Doctor McHenry of its reception, and postponed the examination until we could get through the other business. Dr. McHenry states to me that he had been in the habit of charging the purchasers money, say fifty, one hundred, or one hundred and fifty dollars, as the case may be, when he leaves his house and goes into an Indian town to certify for the accommodation of the purchaser; that he has never made any secret of such transactions; that he has always been in the habit of doing so, and that he will hand me his statement as soon as he returns from the old settlements, where he has gone for his wife and family. Mr. Freeman addressed me a letter, a copy of which and my answer are herewith enclosed. Much anxiety and interest exist among the speculators to have orders issued to the certifying agents to certify such lands as have been given up, and if such orders were issued before the department acted on my report, I believe nothing could prevent a similar system of roguery from being practiced; and, as the Indians will not emigrate this winter, it will be time enough to open the offices in January next for the sale of all the lands reverted and remaining unsold. Opothleholo has declined emigrating this fall, and alleges, as a reason, that he cannot sell his land, and that there are also a great many Indians who wish to go with him who have not sold, and there is no person here to certify. But all this is a mere excuse, for I am convinced that he had no idea of going this fall, and he has been put up to make this excuse by those who make use of him, and who want the offices open that they may get the land. There are so many at work in this nation at their dirty tricks that it is hard to know who to believe.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Emigration.*

HON. E. HERRING.

P. S.—I shall want a copy of the census roll of the upper towns of the Creek tribe, taken by Major Benjamin Parsons, and hope that the clerk that makes the copy will be very particular in arranging them under the head of their proper towns, and that each name be spelled exactly as the original. I have already met much difficulty for want of this roll.

J. B. H.

TUCKABATCHEE, *October 28, 1835.*

DEAR SIR: I have this instant heard that the men who were compelled to give Doctor McHenry \$300 to procure the certificate of a correct claim have been practiced on in this way. They have been told that if they proved the bribe they would lose the land. There are so many singular constructions of the power of these courts of "special commission," that if this impression is not removed, I despair of being able to prove anything, although their action was compelled, and in their ignorance at the time thought necessary.

Respectfully, &c.,

O. K. FREEMAN.

Colonel HOGAN.

TALLASSEE, *November 2, 1835.*

SIR: Your letter of the 28th ultimo was received by me this day on my return from the upper towns in this land district. You state "that the men who were compelled to give Dr. McHenry \$300 to procure a certificate have been practiced upon, and that they have been told that if they prove the bribe they will lose the land, and that if the impression is not removed you despair of being able to prove anything." The object of the investigation is to get at the truth; and if these men have given Dr. McHenry \$300 to have the land certified, it cannot affect them if they purchased from the proper owner of the land, and had the right Indian before the agent. I have no power to take the land from them, if bought of the right owner. If, however, the bribe was given to have the land sold by another Indian who personated the lawful owner, then indeed they may fear the investigation they have invited. Dr. McHenry has gone into Shelby county to meet his family, and I shall go to Mobile, and be back in three weeks, and will give you timely notice of my return to this place, when we will investigate these charges.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

J. B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Emigration.*

O. K. FREEMAN, Esq.

TALLASSEE, *November 3, 1835.*

* SIR: I returned to this place on yesterday from the upper towns in this land district, having closed on Sunday evening the examination of Dr. McHenry's district in Chattahoochee, (old Meneroway's town, in the vicinity of the Horseshoe.) The greater portion of the lands in that town had been fraudulently certified to, and the investigation appears to give general satisfaction to the Indians, as well as whites, who wish to have the titles removed from the difficulties that heretofore surrounded them. On my return last evening I learned from Major ——— that Opothleholo had declined going this fall, and that on the

day assigned for a council to deliberate on the subject, they had all got into a frolic, and he was just recovering from its effects. This morning I received a message from him requesting me to ride down and see him; that he was quite unwell, or he would come up and see me. Accordingly I rode down to his house, two miles on the opposite side of the Tallapoosa, and found Tuckabatchee Micco and the Mad Blue, the three principal men of the nation. Opothleholo commenced by speaking of this illness, and having fever every other day, and then his great desire to talk freely with me as the agent of the government, and his regret that it would be out of his power to go this fall; that his people were in debt, and had drawn orders on the principal chiefs, to be paid out of the annuity; that he had learned with regret that their father, the President, had sent word that his people in Alabama should have no more annuity; that he relied on me to make their condition known to their father at Washington; that unless another annuity was paid here the principal chiefs would be ruined; that they would all go this fall if they dare, but that if they attempted to go before their debts were paid, their creditors would seize on their negroes and horses, and would ruin them; that what they told me they would do I might rely on their fulfilling their promises, &c. In reply to them, I told them that the President, their great father, had never ceased to look to their interest, and had a regard for all the wants and difficulties that surrounded their people; that if he were anxious that they should remove, it was because he knew they could not remain here and exist as a nation; that to save them he had repeatedly urged them to go to the home prepared for them, where they would have none of the difficulties that now surrounded them; that such word had been sent to me to tell these people that no more annuities would be paid here; that I would give them no positive assurance that that order would be changed, nor did I believe it would, unless the President was well assured that the whole Creek nation would then get up and go; but that if they would give me their solemn promise to go early in the spring, I would write to the President and state their wishes, but I could give them no assurance that the annuity for the year 1836 would come and be paid here. They then assured me most solemnly that they would go early in the spring, whenever I said the word, and that the whole nation, with the exception of Tuskenia, and such as he could influence, should go with them. They then pledged themselves to me that they would give out the broken days, and convene the chiefs in a general council in twenty days from this time, when they would give out their talk that *no more corn* should be planted here, and that all must be ready to come into camp when I gave them the broken days; that it would suit their people best to go in the spring, as many of them had no clothing and no shoes to travel in cold wet weather, such as we now begin to have, but in the spring all could and should be ready; their land could be sold and certified to; those who had their lands stolen would get it back, and could sell it; their cattle, which was now scattered in the woods, could be collected and disposed of, and all their matters of every description attended to; and the Indians should be ready by the 1st day of April. I reminded them of the absolute necessity of being candid and confiding with the agents of the government; that if I found them false, I should never have any more confidence in them. They again and again assured me I might rely on their promise; and I must confess to your excellency that until this day I have had little or no confidence in their professions, but now I have, and I have no doubt but that these chiefs will strictly comply with their engagement; and should your excellency determine to pay the next annuity due the Creeks east of the Mississippi, the money should be here by the 15th April, to be paid them after they go into camp, and let them move off the next day after they receive it and pay their debts. If this arrangement is made, I have no doubt but that I can confidently assure your excellency that from ten to fifteen thousand of these people will be on the way to Arkansas before the 1st June next.

The circuit court of Mobile county convened on Monday, and I am compelled to be there next week. I shall leave this place for a short time, but shall soon return, and continue the investigation through Sanford's and Tarrant's districts.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient, humble servant,

J. B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Emigration.*

His Excellency ANDREW JACKSON.

TUSKEGEE, *January 1, 1836.*

DEAR COLONEL: I have just received a letter from Dr. Robert W. McHenry, the contents of which I deem it my duty to give the earliest information of. A copy of it is as follows:

"TUCKABATCHEE, *December 31, 1835.*

"SIR: I wish to complete my new record book, and I cannot do so until I get the list of reversed contracts; and I am also instructed to certify to certain reversed contracts, which I cannot do until I get the record. I wish you to send the roll by the bearer of this. I want to complete the business which I have on hand, and then resign, and leave the troublesome business to some other person.

"Your obedient servant,

"ROBERT W. McHENRY.

"I shall remain at Tuckabatchee until the messenger returns."

To this I returned the following reply:

DECEMBER 31, 1835.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the date of this morning from Tuckabatchee I have just received, with the request that I should forward you by the bearer (Sandy) the roll of reversed contracts, in order to complete your new record book, and for other purposes. I sincerely regret, from the situation in which I am placed, I am unable to comply. An extract from my instructions will be sufficient to satisfy you in this particular; it is as follows: "The books and papers placed in your hands are a sacred deposit in your charge, and you will allow no one to open or inspect any of them, or take copies of any part of any of the books or any papers placed in your possession by me." The withholding of all papers intrusted to my keeping by Colonel John B. Hogan, to whom I am in this business subordinate, until other orders from him on the subject, you will at once perceive to be but in accordance with my duty, and I do not

therefore deem it necessary to offer other or further apology on the present occasion for so doing, though I should be much pleased did I feel at liberty in the present instance to act otherwise. I expect Colonel Hogan daily. The delay, if any, will not be long, and consequently not much inconvenience can ensue. On his arrival I have no doubt but that he will immediately cause such papers to be forwarded as you may be in need of.

Very respectfully, &c.,

THOMAS J. ABBOTT.

Dr. R. W. McHENRY.

We are all anxiously awaiting your arrival, but as our expectations have not been realized as to the speediness of the time, and fearful that you might yet longer be detained, I have thought it advisable to write you for further orders on the above subject.

Very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

THOMAS J. ABBOTT.

Colonel J. B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Indian Emigration.*

TUCKABACHEE, *December 31, 1835.*

SIR: I would wish to see you before you complete your report or return of the reversed contracts. I am calling in all the contracts which have been certified and not returned to the office, and all those which have been recertified to I wish to lay before you at as early a day as possible for your inspection, according to the instructions of the department. I wish to complete my new record book as soon as possible, and then I have determined to ask leave of the department to resign, and leave the troublesome business to some other person.

Your obedient, humble servant,

ROBERT W. McHENRY.

Colonel J. B. HOGAN, *Tuskegee, Alabama.*

Extract of a letter from Colonel J. B. Hogan to the President of the United States, dated Tallassee, November 3, 1835.

I returned to this place on yesterday from the upper towns in this land district, having closed on Sunday evening the examination of Doctor McHenry's district, in Chattoh Sofkar, (old Menewway's town, in the vicinity of the Horseshoe;) the greater portion of the lands in that town had been fraudulently certified to, and the investigation appears to give general satisfaction to the Indians, as well as whites, who wish to have the titles removed from the difficulties that heretofore surrounded them.

COLUMBUS, *Georgia, November 10, 1835.*

SIR: I hold that any individual in this community who is aggrieved by the acts of any public functionary has the unquestioned right to utter his complaints in a firm and respectful manner, and that it is the duty of such functionary calmly and fairly to hear such complaints, and when they are well founded to redress them. I think that such is the present situation of things between you and myself, and what is *my* condition is that of many others similarly situated. The records of your office will show that in different ways I have been an extensive purchaser of Indian reserves in the Creek nation and have paid away large sums of money; to enable me to do which I have sold one hundred and ten slaves and my real estate, the latter at twenty-five thousand dollars, and indeed have vested my whole substance, made by a lifetime of incessant labor. In this adventure I relied implicitly upon the validity of the treaty, the laws of Alabama, and the integrity of the government; but truth and a due regard to my own rights compel me now to doubt whether my confidence has not been misplaced. The truth may sometimes be unpalatable, but it is not the less necessary that it should be uttered. With the terms of the treaty, the powers of the certifying agents, and the general course of business, up to about the 1st of February last, you ought to be, and doubtless are, familiar. Up to that time no complaints were uttered by either the white man or the red, and previous to that, thousands of contracts were made, certified, and *approved*; since which, honest and innocent farmers have purchased the same lands, gone into possession, built their houses, and opened their farms.

About the time mentioned a clamor was gotten up by a company of speculators, who, I will venture to say, have committed two frauds to any other man's one, and a loose, general, and untangible charge was made that divers frauds had been committed in substituting wrong Indians in place of the true owners of the land; no particular case, person, time, or circumstance was given. This charge, general and loose as it was, met with the most indulgent hearing from you, and what has been obviously miscalled an "investigation" was ordered. Such an "investigation," I will venture to say, has never before been witnessed, and I doubt if its like will ever again be seen. It has been an outrage upon every principle of justice, and utterly above all law. To call it arbitrary and tyrannical, would be clothing it in not one-half of its enormity. Could it only have been witnessed by those who ordered it, I am sure they would have lost no time in disavowing and annulling it. First, Dr. McHenry commenced his investigations; he visited each Indian town in turn, assembled the Indians around him, and commenced calling over the located roll. When a name was called, any Indian might claim it who chose; and if sustained in it by

his chief, he was at once taken as the true owner of the land. He was then asked if he had sold his land. If he answered in the negative, the sale was at once annulled, unless the purchaser would swear that the Indian present was the identical one from whom he had purchased. Now, mark the dilemma in which purchasers were placed. Indians in going before the agent for certification, or in going on any other visit from home, generally dress in their best, and when at home their garb and appearance is quite different; so much so, that after the lapse of weeks or months no man can identify them, only in a very few cases. But this is not all; suppose the Indian before the agent to be himself a substitute, and suppose the purchaser to be acquainted with the Indian from whom he purchased, he must in that case swear to a lie, or lose property fairly purchased and paid for. I have not done with this spectacle yet. In all these investigations the agent had at his back and was surrounded by this famous *honest* company of speculators, with whom there is too much reason to suspect him of being directly interested, however utterly it may be impossible to prove it; and as contracts were set aside, they were immediately recertified to different members of the same company, and that, too, at the time when he was under positive instructions not to certify. Whole bundles of these contracts are now in existence, and no doubt will, at a proper time, be filled out and dated so as to make all *appear* fair, and submitted for approval to the President. This is not all. This agent is yet continued in office, and thus has the power of giving vitality to those contracts which are, in truth and in fact, null and void.

I am not yet done. The contracts thus impeached were made in due form—they were certified by the government's own agent; evidence of the payment of large sums of money is now before you; the purchaser, in every case, has sworn that he believed the Indian from whom he purchased was the true owner of the location. Surely such a contract, so made and authenticated, is *prima facie* valid. That it may be impeached in a proper way and upon proper grounds I will not deny; but when impeached, I maintain that the grounds must be plainly and distinctly stated; that the *onus probandi* lies upon the party complaining; and that the cause must be tried by some tribunal known to the laws or constitution of the county. Such a tribunal as has been instituted is not only novel, but wholly irresponsible, and conducts its proceedings without regard to any known rule of law or evidence. To make the case still more glaring and unanswerable, citizens of the United States are summoned before a tribunal unknown—the judge governed by no law, and not even acting under the obligation of an oath—when they are stripped of their property and swindled out of their money upon the bare, naked *statements* of Indians, when, by the laws of the very State within which this court is held, Indian testimony is even inadmissible. But suppose, for the sake of argument, that the contracts are invalid, by whose act were they consummated? Surely by the act of the government, through its agent. Now, if the government has appointed a fool or a knave to office, are private persons to bear the loss occasioned by his folly or knavery? Surely the government is bound to confirm the acts of its agents, or to make good the consequences. The report of Dr. McHenry seems to have left no chance of escape from one of two conclusions—either that he was obviously deficient in *capacity* or integrity. For some purpose, best known to yourself, his report seems neither to have been confirmed nor rejected, but a new agent (Colonel Hogan) was appointed, with powers and instructions unknown to the community, but which he seems willing and able to make mean anything or everything, as happens to suit his purpose. He, too, has commenced investigation; and, although I have not had the honor of being present at any of his *courts*, yet I am informed he pursues rigidly the illustrious precedent of his illustrious predecessor, sustains him in everything, goes even further than he did, and will no doubt report him to be an efficient officer, and an innocent and persecuted man. Verily, this farce is too shallow to pass with an intelligent community. The circumstances under which Colonel Hogan was appointed to this office, and the consequences which might naturally have been expected to arise out of it, demand a moment's notice. He was lately the chief emigrating agent for the Creek Indians. His office was destroyed by the making of a private contract with certain gentlemen for the emigration of the Indians, by which "Othello's occupation" was gone. That he was mortified and displeased at this result, and that he was deeply prejudiced against those who superseded him, ought to have been foreseen, and his influence guarded against. Instead of this, he was immediately appointed superintendent over the emigration, and appointed judge of the investigating court, with the most ample and fearful powers, and every disposition to exert them to the last extremity. With the result you have doubtless been made acquainted, and it is a result which ought to have been expected. The Indians were generally well satisfied, and thousands of them, having sold their lands, were ready for emigration. The powers given this agent have been so used as to destroy all hopes of emigration, and they are now universally dissatisfied and confidently expecting to get back their lands or to be paid more money. They are fastened down for another year, at least, upon the State of Alabama, and thousands, having made no crops, must either perish or live by plunder. All this, I must say, has resulted, most naturally, from what I respectfully consider the misjudged acts and policy of the government. No good has or can result to any one. I have said, and I repeat, that the Indians almost universally indulge the hope that they will get back their lands or be paid more money; and surely every act of the government and its agents, for some time back, has been calculated to strengthen those hopes. Colonel Hogan, I am informed, claims the power to investigate *approved* as well as *unapproved* contracts, and I am also informed that this power he has actually asserted and exercised in several cases already. The result of all this is to excite a very general and well-founded alarm throughout the whole community. Those who have purchased are uncertain whether to go on with their improvements, and those who have not purchased but wish to do so are afraid of the title. The agent says that patents will ultimately have to issue, and that where a contract has been approved and afterwards condemned, the purchaser will be defeated by a refusal to issue the patent. Is it, can it be possible that this authority has been given him? Does not the treaty declare, in express terms, that when a contract is made, certified, and approved, a patent *shall* issue? Is not the requisition imperative? And, after all this is done, can a patent be withheld for any cause whatever? But this is not all. The President has, at numerous times and to numerous persons, declared that patents were unnecessary; that the contracts, certified by the proper agent and approved by him, formed a perfect and good title. Few men, whether friends or foes, distrust the honesty of President Jackson. Now, it is not material whether the President was mistaken or not in this opinion; he has said what I have repeated, and the people believed him implicitly, and made their purchases accordingly. This, I trust, is not now to be used as a trap to ensnare and ruin the unwary and unsuspecting. That the President has repeatedly expressed the opinion imputed to him, I am apprised, comes within your own knowledge; and pardon me for saying that this new discovery of the necessity for patents smells rather strong of a desire to *hunt* for an excuse to injure *American citizens* for the benefit of savages.

I submit to your candid judgment whether this Indian business is not, at best, sufficiently complicated,

and whether it is not due to the cause of justice and to the situation of the community, no matter what may be your opinion upon the other matters involved, at once promptly to put down all difficulty in regard to *approved contracts*, by instructing the agent, in express terms, not to touch one of them. That those contracts are generally, if not universally, fair, is very strongly proved from the fact that they are of long standing, and none of them have been complained of or impeached up to the present moment. Now the scene will be changed: the agent is to come to the town, the very home of the Indian, and not only offers, but, as the Indian will believe and has good reason to believe, *invites and encourages* him to complain. Hundreds and thousands of complaints will be made, when the contracts are as honest and *bona fide* as any that were ever made; and the inevitable truth is, that there will be just as good a chance to impeach a *good* as a *bad* contract. There is and can, from the nature of the case, be no *certainty* in any such investigations. You may believe that your instructions to the agent can give rise to little or no difficulty in regard to approved contracts. I pray you, upon this subject, to be undeceived in time. It is understood that Colonel Hogan is to commence operations in General Sanford's district some time in next month. I am apprised that there are men now engaged in the lower towns holding daily councils with the Indians—urging them to appear before the agent and universally to complain that their lands have been stolen or that they have not been paid, instructing them what to do and say, and assuring them of success. These men are of the most worthless order; they are wholly irresponsible; they are seeking to obtain an influence over the Indians, with the hope of getting their lands in the end, and are entirely unable to pay for them when gotten.

That frauds may have been committed in some cases is probable; that they may have been in some cases by the Indians themselves, sometimes by the white man, and sometimes by concert between the white man and Indian, may all be probable; nay, that wrong Indians may in many cases have been innocently certified was even to be expected, and could not in all cases be prevented. But put the matter upon the very worst footing, I will venture the assertion that if the whole business were done away and the lands recertified, where there is now *one* fraud there would then be *ten*.

I may have spoken my views and feelings with too little regard to my words, but, to avoid all mistakes, I now here say that I have uttered no word intended to be offensive to you personally. I do believe that a mistaken course has been pursued, that difficulty upon difficulty will arise, and that the shortest and best way to get over them is to approve all contracts that have gone through the formality of certifying. True, this may in some cases do injustice, but this injustice does not and cannot legally be made to appear, and there is no probability, if done over again, that there will be a nearer approach to justice.

Upon the subject of approved contracts I have a deep interest at stake; indeed, all that I am worth in the world is involved, and it is not remarkable that I should feel strongly upon the subject. In regard to unapproved contracts my interest is comparatively small.

Before General Sanford I have not an impeached nor do I believe an impeachable contract. Before Dr. McHenry I have several. What are the facts in regard to them I do not know, not having been present when the lands were purchased or certified. I only know that my money was paid for the lands to the last dollar, and that the "investigation" which has been had has been a mere mockery of justice. Whatever may be the final result, I shall never believe that a deed of conveyance for land, or an Indian contract witnessed by two men, founded upon a valuable consideration actually paid, certified in due form by the government's own agent, and the identity of the Indian sworn to by the purchaser, can ever be annulled upon the naked denial or declaration of any Indian or number of Indians without a palpable violation of all law, and a total subversion of every principle of civil government. Against such a principle I protest now and ever.

Is an apology necessary for my troubling you with so long a communication? If so, I have only to say that I was reduced to the alternative of doing this or visiting Washington and seeking a personal interview with you upon the subject. The present course I deemed most convenient and acceptable to us both. I only ask you to ponder well what I have said; do this, and I shall yet expect justice at your hands.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI S. SHORTER.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR.

P. S.—I forgot to mention one very important matter in regard to the anticipated investigations in General Sanford's district. Benjamin Marshall was the general and usual interpreter for the agent. He is very generally acquainted with the Indians who were certified; he knows of no fraud; he is on the eve of removing westward, and is by far the most important witness in the nation; an opportunity has been given for investigations when this man was present; it was declined. Shall it now be renewed when this man will be absent? Let justice answer.

CREEK NATION, *Alabama*, November 16, 1835.

Sir: We, the undersigned principal chiefs of the lower Creek Indians, some months ago addressed a letter to you containing, as we now understand and are informed, matter with which we were then unacquainted and producing results which we did not expect. We, you know, are unacquainted with your language, and can neither speak nor write it ourselves; nor can we understand it when spoken or written to us by others. That letter did not originate with us or with the Indians. We should never have thought of it had it not been suggested to and urged upon us by two white men who professed to be our friends and the friends of our people, and who assured us that the letter would greatly benefit us and our people. Under this impression, and without knowing or understanding what were the contents of the letter, we signed it.

We are now informed that the letter contained a complaint, in substance, that the investigating agent, General Sanford, had not given our people a fair chance to complain of frauds in the sale of their lands, and that the white men had, by fraud, force, and threats, prevented our people from going before the agent to make their complaints. If the letter contains any such statement as this, we wish the letter to be considered as never having been written, for it is not true. Our people well know that the agent was ready to hear them; there was no difficulty in making their complaints if they had any to make; but we know of no frauds ourselves; we have heard of none from our people, only as they have been

prompted to make them by interested white men. We believe it best to stop all further investigations; for some of our people who are known to have sold their lands are ready, under the influence of white men, to deny selling; and we believe many of our people, in this way, are about to get into trouble.

NE-HA-MICCO,	his x mark.
HO-TUL-GE TUSTUNMUGGA,	his x mark.
EFI-EMARTHLAR,	his x mark.
TOMMY MICCO,	his x mark.
TUCKABATCH FIXICO,	his x mark.

Done in the presence of—

WM. RIVES.

SAMUEL R. ALLSTON.

LUTHER BLAKE.

PADDY CARR, *Interpreter.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

COLUMBUS, November 18, 1835.

SIR: We feel it our right to directly approach you upon a subject of deep interest to us individually and to the community in which we live. We appeal to your sense of justice to relieve us and the community from a state of suspense and oppression which we do believe has been brought upon us and continued by the mistaken opinions and policy of the Secretary of War. Our interests have now been suspended upwards of nine months, and we seem to be no nearer to our rights, and to the obtaining of our property, than at first. Hundreds and thousands of substantial and honest farmers, relying upon your approval, under your own hand, of Indian contracts, have purchased settlements in the Creek territory. All things were going on peaceably and pleasantly; the Indians had sold and were selling rapidly; they were all looking forward to, and preparing for, emigration to the west, when a hungry and disappointed company of the most inveterate speculators in the nation took it upon themselves to exhibit a comprehensive but exceedingly loose and irregular charge of fraud in regard to the contracts; and this charge was made with many professions of justice toward the Indians, but without one such impulse of the heart. This complaint has led to results expected and desired by no one. It only requires a little more delay and encouragement to involve in confusion and doubt every contract that has ever been made with the Indians, approved or not. Already farmers who have purchased approved contracts are alarmed at the title; they fear to go on with their improvements; and others wishing to purchase are afraid to do so. In short, two months ago contracts with *your approval* were universally believed by this whole community to be as perfect as a patent from the Land Office. Now such title is almost universally distrusted.

No one seems to know what is intended, and no one pretends to know what will be the result. This difficulty has resulted from instructions given by the honorable Secretary of War to Colonel Hogan, or to a misconception of those instructions by Colonel Hogan; for he has actually claimed and exercised the right, under the powers with which he has been clothed, to impeach and annul approved contracts.

We wish you to be truly and correctly informed as to what has been done, and the present state of the matter. That you may have a full and distinct view of the whole ground, and of the points in controversy, we respectfully ask that you cause to be submitted for your examination by the honorable Secretary of War the following documents, to be examined in the order stated: the instructions issued to General Sanford, requiring him to investigate alleged frauds; the final report of General Sanford upon this subject; the letter of five Indian chiefs of the lower towns, attested by Marshall and Carr, asking for a reinvestigation; the letters of Marshall and Carr denying the truth of the facts contained in the letter; the instructions issued to Colonel Hogan upon the subject of reinvestigation; a communication from ourselves to the honorable Secretary of War of the 16th of October; a communication to the same from Eli S. Shorter of the — instant; a communication to the same from ourselves of this date, enclosing the testimony of Marshall and Carr; and a letter from the aforesaid chiefs disavowing their previous letter; to all which we shall add the testimony of General Sanford, so soon as he returns from Milledgeville. We never have for a moment doubted your disposition to do us and all others equal-handed justice, and so far as you are concerned, to decide upon our rights according to the rules and forms of law. Our confidence remains unshaken.

Permit us to say, in conclusion, that further delay is almost certain ruin; for some of us have nearly our all at stake. We urge and pray for a speedy and final decision.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

Shorter, Tarver & Co.
Shorter & Scott.
Eli S. Shorter.
G. W. Dillingham & Co.
Luther Blake & Co.
Powell & Watson.
McDougald & Co.
McDougald & Hudson.
J. A. Hudson.
Peabody & Woodland.

Hudson & Fontain.
J. W. Woodland & Co.
Columbus Mills.
I. G. Worsham & J. S. Calhoun.
McDougald & Mills.
Shorter, Tarver & Shorter.
Eli S. Shorter & Co.
William C. Hill & Co.
E. Corby & Co.
E. E. Bisell & Co.

The President of the United States.

COLUMBUS, Georgia, November 18, 1835.

SIR: Yours of 2d of October was received on the 17th instant, enclosing a copy of Mr. Freeman's letter to the department. At present I will simply state the charges are false. Neither Freeman nor Dilliard can establish any part of the charges set forth in the letter. Mr. Freeman has been employed

by some of the swindlers or land stealers to defend their cases before me, which I refused, and would suffer no lawyer to interrupt me in the duties of my office. I can attribute his spleen to nothing else. I do not consider him a man of truth or a gentleman.

Colonel Hogan, on his return from Mobile, will investigate the case, and I am perfectly willing to abide by his decision. He will also attend to the charges made by Mr. Clough. That letter, I have been credibly informed, was also written by Freeman.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT W. McHENRY.

ELBERT HERRING, Esq., *Agent of Indian Affairs.*

COLUMBUS, Georgia, November 18, 1835.

SIR: Yours of the 28th of August I received some time back, enclosing an extract from R. G. Haden's letter. I was on the eve of leaving home on a trip through my district for the purpose of investigating the fraudulent claims, and I intended to answer the letter on my return, which slipped my recollection until the present.

As respects my exacting of two dollars on each contract, it is not correct.

I always kept by me blank bonds. If the parties applied to me for bonds, I filled them out and charged them two dollars; if they furnished their own bonds and copies, I filled them out and charged them nothing. Mr. Haden also states, that after a contract has been reversed and re-certified, I erase the first purchaser's name, &c.

My old record book was too small to arrange the names as I wished; consequently I erased the first purchaser's name and inserted the second, and inserted the first purchaser's name in a second book, to preserve it until I could make out a new record which I have nearly completed, and have recorded each name in its proper order.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT W. McHENRY.

ELBERT HERRING, Esq., *Agent of Indian Affairs, Washington City.*

COLUMBUS, Georgia, November 23, 1835.

SIR: We have received your letter of the 31st of October, in answer to our communication of the 16th of the same month.

We endeavored to call your attention, amongst other things, particularly to the injustice and irregularity, as well as illegality, of the instructions understood to have been given to Colonel Hogan, in regard to investigations into contracts approved by the President of the United States. To this part of the communication you have favored us with no answer. It is true, you say, that "by the 3d article of the Creek treaty of 1832 no contract made for the purchase of these lands is a *valid title till approved by the President*;" and again you say, "to go into an examination of all cases of contracts *not yet acted upon by the President* would be useless, and was never expected." To men of plain, unsophisticated minds, it would seem that you entirely concur with us in opinion upon this subject, and that the idea of this inquiring into and disturbing approved contracts is not for a moment to be tolerated. If there is anything of diplomacy in this language, or if it is in the nature of a Delphic oracle, we admit that such is the obtuseness of our understandings that we are unable to detect it; but it is extremely singular, whilst you employ such language to us, and avow such opinions yourself, that your agent, Colonel Hogan, should read a different language in your instructions to him, and should assert and exercise powers directly at war with the language and opinion now used and avowed by yourself. There is wrong somewhere, but upon whom it rests we form no opinion.

It is also singular that certain white men, whose characters are debased and unprincipled, and claim to be familiar with the opinions and instructions of Colonel Hogan, are actively engaged with the Indians of the lower towns in stirring them up, and urging them to come forward and complain against contracts made and approved twelve or eighteen months ago. It is also strange that, whilst those men are so employed, Colonel Hogan, as if intending to give them ample time, is on a visit to Mobile. We pray you not to shut your eyes upon these facts, but promptly to do us that justice which every freeman is entitled to. More we neither ask nor desire.

We remonstrated with you, in the most respectful terms, upon the injustice and oppressiveness of ordering a reinvestigation of the business transacted in General Sanford's district. We urged, and yet urge, that as an office had once been opened for this purpose; as it was kept open a reasonable length of time; as it had been closed and a final report made by the agent, the matter ought then forever to have stopped. But you say that a *subsequent* charge had been made by five of the principal chiefs of the lower Creeks, asserting that for particular causes the former investigation had not sufficiently probed the matter. We urged upon you that this reinvestigation ought never to have been ordered; that the door for complaints, or rather for confusion, ought not again to have been thrown open without a previous inquiry into the truth or falsehood of the assertions of those very respectable and veracious chiefs. To this view of the subject you have not attempted the difficult task of an answer. We asserted, and again assert, that the facts stated by them were and are infamously false, and that the chiefs were only used as instruments in the hands of two interested white men, and made to assert what these white men themselves well knew to be false. Had a previous preliminary inquiry been instituted, limited to the facts stated, all further difficulty would have been removed.

The falsehood of those charges we have already proved to you by the letters of the two interpreters and witnesses to the letter, and we now prove it further by their *oaths*, and by the disclaimer of the chiefs themselves. To the evidence heretofore offered you have replied, and correctly too, that the attestation of those witnesses, and their subsequent letter to you, must materially detract from the credibility of their evidence. The same may be said of the letter and disclaimer of those celebrated chiefs. But what, we ask, is the plain inference to be drawn from all this? Suppose their credit to be entirely destroyed, and

what is the conclusion? Why, that a letter has been written and attested by a parcel of men who have acted so as to show that not one of them is entitled to be believed. All that they have done or said on both sides is to be considered as never having been done or said. But we pray you not to forget the application which this case has to each and every investigation ordered by your authority, when reliance is sought to be had upon the naked statements of Indians. Here you have an instance before you not to be evaded or resisted, where five of the *principal chiefs* and two of the most intelligent half-breeds, who understand English perfectly, have, under the influence of white men, solemnly communicated to you inconsistent and consequently false statements. Now, if such Indians can be thus used and influenced, what may not private Indians and other chiefs be induced to do or say by the same influence? And remember, we pray you, that all the difficulty leading to all your investigations is of white men, and not of Indian origin. In none of the investigations had, or to be had, has or can the truth be arrived at. The Indians have and can be influenced to say anything, however false, and not one complaint has been made in which some white man was not directly interested.

The Indians are not now what they once have been, or what you believe them to be. There are few "respectable Indians" in the whole nation. They have lost their original character, and have sunk into a state of degradation of which you have no conception. In the hands of white men they are indeed as "clay in the potter's hands." It is but fair that you should admit that the people and legislature of Alabama understood the character of this portion of their people better than you can, and it was with a full knowledge of the utter worthlessness of the character of the Creek Indians that the legislature of that State declared that Indian *testimony* should be incompetent and inadmissible. You seem to think that the competency of such testimony in the investigations had, and intended to be had, does not enter "into the examination." The reason assigned is no less singular to our minds than the opinion itself: it is that this is an "extrajudicial investigation." Now, we believe that extrajudicial investigations ought not to be favored, and should never be resorted to only in cases of extreme necessity, because they are seldom, if ever, calculated or enabled to do complete justice; the instruments used generally act under no sufficient responsibility or obligation to command the respect and confidence of the community; and in all cases of extrajudicial examinations there is the strongest necessity to adhere to the plain and well-settled rules of evidence. This brings us to the consideration of the main question. These extrajudicial investigations are had in the State of Alabama; the laws of that State declare the testimony of Indians to be illegal and incompetent; your agent receives as evidence the naked statements of Indians.

If this is not directly violative of the laws of the State where this act is done, we do not understand the English language. But this is not all. The statements of witnesses, much less of parties directly interested, is in no court or investigating tribunal allowable by any law or usage. No matter who or what the witness may be, or of what country or nation he may be an inhabitant, it is the clear right of the party to be affected by it to have that statement at least under oath. What have we done which is to deprive us of the protection of the laws of our country? We may have the misfortune of bearing your deep-rooted prejudices, but as we have never done ought to incur them, we solemnly appeal to you, and in the name of our country, we demand at your hands the protection of her laws. We need not remind you of what you so well knew to be true, that however pure may have been your intentions, yet that throughout the whole of this Indian business your course has been hard, rigid, and suspicious toward purchasers, and kind, liberal, and indulgent toward the Indians. You have suspected and believed everything against the former and in favor of the latter. You treat as trifles contracts solemnly made, large sums of money actually paid, the official acts of your own agents, and the written affidavits of your own fellow-citizens, and treat them all as cobweb work, when opposed by the bare, naked statements of interested Indians. Such a state of things was never expected by us, and we believe it will be new to our countrymen.

We remonstrated, and do again remonstrate, with you against this reinvestigation, because when it might have been had Benjamin Marshall, the interpreter, was here, and by him a large number of the Indians could easily and clearly have been identified. Now he will be absent, and his testimony cannot be had to each case.

We also remonstrated with you, and do yet remonstrate, against holding these "extrajudicial" investigations at the different towns in the nation, because we have and can have no power of coercing the attendance of our witnesses, and must decline meeting the agent ourselves. Here, again, we think the convenience and benefit of the Indian is cared for and looked to, when the convenience and even personal safety of the purchaser is disregarded.

The course pursued in regard to the whole of this business, no matter what may have been the motive, has been calculated to make the Indian, if possible, more depraved, and has in truth produced that result. We made no assertions not sustained by facts. The Indians, many of them, sold their lands before the locations were made, but after the treaty was executed, and gave their bonds to take their reservations agreeably to the treaty, and afterwards to convey the title. When the locations were made the Indians were told that all such contracts were void, and the Indians not bound by them: thus holding out to them direct inducements to disregard and violate their contracts. In very many cases previous advances were made to the Indians upon their lands, and, when certified, those advances were not permitted to go in part payment for the land, but the purchaser was compelled to pay the whole price in money and get back his advances as he could, thus inducing the Indian to evade the payment of his debts. Finally, the course pursued has induced the Indians very generally to believe that in order to get back their lands, or to receive more money, they have nothing to do but go before the agent and complain; the moral effect to be produced upon such a people and by such means may easily be anticipated.

You deny that the purchasers of Indian reserves have acquired vested rights, or can acquire them until their contracts are approved by the President. When approved, the purchasers have a "perfect title." But have they no right, no claim, no interest, in the purchase between the time of making the contract, paying the money and certification of the same, and the approval by the President? Surely they have some interest, and a vested interest too. Surely they have a *prima facie* claim to the property, which can only be defeated or destroyed by legal and competent testimony. The President, it is true, has the right to approve, and, as a necessary consequence, the right to withhold his approval. But the whole world will believe the discretion vested in him to be a legal discretion; that his approval will follow the certification of his agent as a matter of course, unless some good cause is plainly alleged and proved against the validity of the contract; and when we talk of proof, we mean legal proof. When the President strips his countrymen of their property, and wastes their substance for the benefit of such men as have gotten up and now urge this difficulty, or even for the benefit of the Indians and when he does this upon the bare, naked

statements of parties interested, and those parties ignorant and unprincipled Indians, acting under the dictation and promptings of interested white men; when he does all this against the official acts of his own agents, and the oaths of American citizens, then we will believe it, but not before.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

Shorter, Tarver & Co.

Shorter & Scott.

Eli S. Shorter.

G. W. Dillingham & Co.

Luther Blake & Co.

Powell & Watson.

McDougald & Co.

McDougald & Hudson.

J. A. Hudson.

Peabody & Woodland.

Hudson & Fontain.

J. W. Woodland & Co.

Columbus Mills.

J. G. Worsham.

J. C. Calhoun.

McDougald & Mills.

Shorter, Tarver & Shorter.

E. E. Bissell & Co.

Eli S. Shorter & Co.

E. Corby & Co.

Wm. C. Hill & Co.

P. S.—You will observe that the letter of the five chiefs of the lower towns, which you will receive in another package, is, besides others, attested by Lieutenant Alston, of the United States army, and by Paddy Carr, as interpreter, the latter of whom knows these chiefs personally and well. There can, therefore, be no doubt of the identity of the Indians or the authenticity of the letter.

General Sanford, you will perceive, declines answering the interrogatories. The cause is assigned by himself. It seems that all the facts intended to be elicited from the general have been by him already communicated to you. It seems to us that no man not devoid of sensibility could (all things being considered) feel or act different from General Sanford.

Your remark in your letter to us "that gross frauds have been committed is a fact not disputed" Pray, where did you make this discovery? You will find no such admission in any communications to you, and surely no one else has any right to conclude *as by their admissions*. If you are *really* in an error upon this point, let us now undeceive you. We do now here, in due form and with proper solemnity, deny the existence of any such fraud in any contract in which any of us have any manner of interest, and we defy the production of *proof* to sustain any such charge. The *statement* of Indians, under the dictation of a parcel of land pirates, we hold to be no proof. They never have been so regarded by any investigating tribunal upon the face of the wide earth, and if they are now to be so regarded it will be the first time.

You also remark, in regard to the investigation with which General Sanford was charged, that "it was not contended that this investigation was improper, or that it affected the vested rights of the parties." You concluded that as the first investigation was not *objected* to, it was therefore regular and proper, and consequently that the reinvestigation with which Colonel Hogan is charged is also proper, regular, and unobjectionable. Now, do you really think so meanly of the understanding of your countrymen as to believe that such reasoning as this is to pass current? If you do, you are greatly in error. One error will, under no circumstances, justify a second error. Two negatives may, in grammar, make a positive, but two wrongs can never make a right. Besides, the investigation was ordered without our consent, or even knowledge, and we never had an opportunity to object. But let us neither be misunderstood nor misrepresented upon this subject. We never should have objected to the first investigation if we had the power and opportunity.

We know General Sanford to be an impartial, high-minded, honorable, and honest man. We know that he was familiar with the whole business; that he knew the true character of the Creek Indians, and that he would be able himself to arrive very generally at the truth. We also know that few, if any, of the Indians who had by him been certified would dare to come before him to complain. We felt every confidence that in his hands our rights were safe. Things are now, however, materially changed. Our anticipations in regard to General Sanford were right. The Indians and their *disinterested* and justice-loving white friends and admirers would not come before him, although they had every opportunity of doing so, because they knew that he could and would detect and expose them. Now we have a new agent who is unknown to the Indians, and who is unacquainted with them personally, and who is moreover unacquainted with the manner in which the business was transacted. The Indians and their advisers have no fears of exposure or detection in coming before him; they know that he is without information upon the subject, and hundreds upon hundreds of the Indians, who have actually sold and been certified are now ready to come before him with the utmost boldness and confidence and deny having done so, and their chiefs stand ready to sustain them in it. The chiefs, Indians, and whites very generally believe that the agent is deeply prejudiced against the purchasers in favor of the Indians. It is also known that an unfriendly state of feeling exists between General Sanford and Colonel Hogan, and the latter is, with good reason, suspected of a disposition to put the former in the wrong, if possible, and his power to do so is ample when he is permitted to take as evidence Indian statements, and to shield himself behind the very loose and latitudinarian instructions under which he acts. With the misunderstanding between those gentlemen we, of course, have no concern; but when the acts and policy of the government have involved its own agents in a controversy, we who are not a party to it protest against being made the victims. We desire upon this point to be still more distinctly understood. No matter what may be our objections to Colonel Hogan or Dr. McHenry; no matter what may be their feelings towards us, we are perfectly willing to submit to any investigation which even they may institute, provided they act under the obligation of an oath, and are expressly prohibited from receiving any but competent and legal evidence, and that taken in due form of law. Can this be refused, even to the most humble member of the community?

We have every confidence in the justice of our cause. We know it must and will prevail unless the laws of our country are outraged and trampled upon. We fear, we shun no investigation; we invite it full and ample, but insist that it be in proper form, and conducted upon proper principles. What has been done by Doctor McHenry and Colonel Hogan is partial, irregular, illegal, and totally a nullity from beginning to end, at least as we believe. If Doctor McHenry has not officially informed you that, in regard to the contracts particularly impeached, he was more than ordinarily vigilant and circumspect in the examination of the Indians, he has been remiss in his duty. We do assert that his examinations were so diversified, and conducted in such a way, as utterly to preclude the possibility of palming wrong Indians upon him. He required the Indian to give his name; the town to which he belonged; the name of the chief; where he himself resided; if upon a watercourse, on which side; where his chief resided; if upon a water-

course, on which side; what other Indians lived near him; where was his name registered for location; who by; to state the names of other Indians who were registered at the same time; and his answer was compared with the roll of locations; where the town-house stood, on which side of the stream; with many other such questions; all of which were continually changed and varied in every case to present a new examination; and in every instance where there was the least hesitation, embarrassment, or inaccuracy in the answer, the Indian was set aside. If he has not advised you fully upon this subject, we ask not only as a favor, but as an act of common justice, that you put to him plain and direct interrogatories to the above points; and if he does not fully sustain us, we pledge ourselves to prove it upon him by a host of respectable witnesses. We also assert that most of the disputed contracts before Doctor McHenry were certified to in the presence of some one or more of the company of Stroud, Shields, and others who are now complaining, without the slightest objection from any of them. If they knew the Indians to be the wrong ones, or if they had any claims to the property, they should then have made it known; not having done so, they are, upon principles of justice and law, now and forever precluded and estopped from doing so.

It is true, and therefore proper for us to state it, that the present mass and chaos into which this whole Indian business has fallen has resulted from the unreasonable delays, the frequent change of policy, and the generally uncertain and irregular policy of your department. Often the community could not conjecture from the business of one week what state of things the next week would bring forth. How order is now to be restored, and the business closed without doing injury to some party, we are at a loss to perceive. The President can do this, if any living man can, and to him we yet look with unimpaired confidence.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

SHORTER, TARVER, and others.

STATE OF ALABAMA:

Interrogatories to be exhibited to Paddy Carr, whose testimony is deemed material for the purchasers of Indian reserves under the last treaty made with the Creek Indians, upon the trial of certain imputations of fraud made at the Department of War.

1. Who was the usual and general interpreter for General Sanford, in the sale and certification of Indian reservations, about the first of February last, for some time previous, and up to the close of the business? In case of his absence, were you in the habit of acting as interpreter; and during that time did any other person act in the same capacity?

2. Are you very generally acquainted with the lower Creek Indians, whose business was transacted in General Sanford's office? Do you know of any fraud that was practiced by the substitution of a wrong Indian? If you had detected any such attempt, would it not have been your duty, and would you not have performed that duty, to disclose the matter to the agent?

3. In every certification which you witnessed, say whether yourself and the agent did not very closely and particularly examine the Indian selling, touching his identity? State what was the nature of those examinations.

4. During the time General Sanford kept his office open in Columbus for investigations, say if you did not reside on the Alabama side of the river? Whether you did not daily cross and recross the bridge? Whether large numbers of Indians during that time did not cross and recross as usual without let or hindrance? And say if you know of any attempt by force or menace to prevent any Indian from crossing or approaching the agent's office to make complaint, if any existed? If so, state who was the person and what means did he use?

ELI S. SHORTER, *for self and other purchasers.*

GEORGIA, *Muscogee County:*

Answers of Paddy Carr to the annexed interrogatories.

1. Benjamin Marshall was the usual interpreter for General Sanford. I sometimes acted in his absence; I know of no others.

2. I am as well and perhaps better acquainted than any person in the nation. I know of no fraud that was practiced. In a few cases during the certification, Indians did present themselves who were not the proper owners of the land; but from the strict examination by the agent, they were always detected and severely reprimanded. It would have been my duty as an interpreter, and I certainly would have performed it.

3. It was the constant rule of the agent to examine the Indian selling as to his identity, by asking the name he gave in to the enrolling agent; the town he gave in at; the town he belonged to; the name of the chief. The agent would then inquire of the Indians present if they knew the one then before him, and if what he had stated were facts; then to whom he had sold; when the sale was made, and how much he was to get; explain to the Indian the nature of a sale, and strictly charged him to take care of his money, and not suffer the white people to cheat him out of it.

4. I did reside on the Alabama side of the river, and was in the habit of almost daily crossing and recrossing; numbers of Indians were daily going the same without the least hindrance. I never heard there was a charge of that kind until a long time after General Sanford has ceased certifying.

PADDY CARR.

The above foregoing answers were this day sworn to and subscribed before me, November 23, 1835.

ALFERD IVERSON, *J. S. C. C. C.*

STATE OF GEORGIA:

Interrogatories to be exhibited to General John W. A. Sanford, late certifying agent under the last treaty with the Creek Indians, and whose testimony is believed to be material for the purchasers, in certain charges of fraud, made at the Department of War.

1. Were you certifying agent under the last treaty with the Creek Indians? If so, where did you keep your office and transact the business; and when did you cease so to act?

2. State if you did not certify and submit to the consideration of the President a large number of contracts which have not been approved and returned to you? If so, what has been the alleged cause of their detention?

3. Be pleased to say who was your interpreter about the first of February last, for some time before, and up to the close of the business? State, as far as you know or believe, the extent of the acquaintance of your interpreter with the Indians whose contracts you certified? State, also, whether the interpreter was instructed by you to disclose any fraud that he might detect in an attempt to substitute a wrong Indian or by any other means?

4. Say whether you were vigilant and careful in every case to detect impositions or frauds? And please to detail your mode of examining the Indians selling, and others who chanced to be present.

5. In the sales by the Eufaula Indians, please to say whether one of the chiefs attended from day to day, and whether he did or not attest to the identity of the Indians?

6. Did you ever certify a contract without receiving, yourself, from the purchaser the whole consideration in money expressed in the deed, and handing it over to the Indian?

7. Were you ever instructed by the War Department to investigate any allegations of fraud in regard to those contracts or any of them? If so, did you put yourself in a condition to discharge this duty? What previous notice did you give to both Indians and purchasers, and how was that notice promulgated amongst the Indians?

8. State, if you please, how long you remained at your post ready to go into any investigation that might be required? And say, as far as you know, whether force, menace, or any other means, was used by any person to prevent any Indian from approaching you, to make complaints, if any existed?

D. M. DOUGALD, *for self and other purchasers.*

All the foregoing interrogatories have been fully and satisfactorily answered in my various communications to the Department of War, and it is not believed that the more solemn form here proposed will give them any additional credit before the department. The statements of the agent, if worthy of belief, have been made in a manner over his official signature, that the government itself cannot but regard as legitimate, and it cannot be conceived that any beneficial end can be attained by presenting them in any other shape than they have already assumed. If, hereafter, his testimony should be wanted before the judicial tribunals of the country, it will most cheerfully be rendered.

J. W. A. SANFORD.

MILLEDGEVILLE, November 20, 1835.

STATE OF ALABAMA:

Interrogatories to be exhibited to Benjamin Marshall, whose testimony is deemed material for the purchasers of land under the last treaty with the Creek Indians, and in regard to which fraud has been imputed, the said witness being on the eve of removing from said State.

1. Did you generally act as interpreter for General Sanford in the sale and certification of Indian reserves about the first of February last, for some time before, and up to the close of the business? If any one else during that time acted occasionally as interpreter, say who that person was?

2. Are you very generally acquainted with the Indians in the lower Creek nation, and those whose business was done in General Sanford's office? If so, say whether you know of any fraud which was committed by substituting a wrong Indian?

3. Had you detected any such fraud, was it not your duty to disclose it; did not the agent request you to do so; and would you not have done it?

4. When the agent was instructed to investigate alleged frauds, what notice thereof did he give to parties concerned and to the community at large? And how was that notice communicated to the Indians, and promulgated amongst them?

5. Did you not reside on the Alabama side of the river during the time the agent kept his office open for investigation in Columbus? Were you not daily in the habit of crossing and recrossing the bridge? Did not large numbers of Indians during that time cross and recross as usual, free from molestation or hindrance? Do you know of any force or menace used to prevent any Indian from crossing or approaching the agent's office to make complaints, if any they had? If so, state who the person was, and what means were used?

JOHN D. HOWELL, *for self and other purchasers.*

STATE OF GEORGIA, Muscogee County:

Depositions of Benjamin Marshall, taken before me, Alfred Iverson, judge of the superior courts of the Chattahoochee circuit, in the State aforesaid, at Columbus, in the county aforesaid, this 17th day of November, A. D. 1835. The said Benjamin Marshall, after being duly sworn true answers to make to the interrogatories hereunto annexed, deposes and answers as follows, that is to say: To first interrogatory he answers: I did act as interpreter between General Sanford and the Indians, from the month of February, 1834, up to March, 1835. I was absent three or four times during that period, but did not stay away more than a week at either of the times. I am not able to state who acted as interpreter during my absence.

To the second interrogatory he answers: I am generally acquainted with the Indians in the lower Creek nation, except the Uchees and lower Ufawlahs, and I have no knowledge of any case certified when I acted as interpreter in which the wrong Indian was substituted. I was present when a large number of the lower Ufawlahs were certified, and remember their chief, Yilker Hadjo, was present whilst the contracts were certifying, and was called upon by General Sanford, in every instance, to say whether the Indian of his town, that was produced, was the true holder of the location.

To the third interrogatory he answers: I did consider it my duty to disclose fraud in all cases that came within my knowledge, and I was so instructed by General Sanford. There were several cases in which I did make known to General Sanford that the Indian produced was not the right one, and thereby prevented the contract from being certified.

To the fourth interrogatory he answers: When the investigation commenced, General Sanford issued a written notice to the purchaser on those few cases in which complaints were lodged; and before the investigation commenced notice was given by printed notices stuck up at public places, and also in the newspapers published at Columbus. Notice was given to the Indians by informing the chiefs, who were instructed to give notice to the people of their towns. I gave notice to the Indians myself at two councils, one of which was held at the residence of Neah Micco, the other at Fort Mitchell.

To the fifth interrogatory he answers: I did reside on the Alabama side of the river, opposite Columbus, during the time the investigation was going on. I was in the habit of crossing the river daily by the bridge during that time, and saw large companies of Indians crossing and re-crossing, and never saw any attempt, either by force or otherwise, to prevent said Indians from crossing and making their complaints.

B. MARSHALL.

Answered, subscribed, and sworn to before me, this November 17, 1835.

ALFRED IVERSON, J. S. C. C. C.

COLUMBUS, December 18, 1835.

Sir: We have had the honor to receive your letter of the 4th instant. It is not our intention further to argue the question with you, but feel that it is no less due to you than to ourselves that we should disabuse ourselves of one impression which seems to have been made upon your mind. If in our manner or words we have been personally offensive to you, we deeply regret it, and assure you that such was not our desire or intention. You will pardon us, we trust, for having given place in our minds to the *fear* that you regarded our appeals to you as presumptions, and our representations as undeserving of notice, and have consequently deemed them not worthy the consideration of the President. Some little consideration is also due to the state of feeling which it was natural for us to have when our rights were suspended month after month, and our property sought to be taken from us by Indian adversaries, under the direction and dictation of interested and worthless white men; and especially when we thought we saw the *prejudices* and the *power* of the government arrayed against us. Under this aspect of affairs, we only sought to have our cause laid promptly, fairly, and fully before the President, to the end that the matter should be completely understood before decided. If in doing this our language has been strong and rough, we can only say that we have neither been raised or educated in courts nor colleges.

We acknowledge frankly that we were mistaken as to the power of Colonel Hogan; but in this we were not alone, for the whole community regarded him as judge and jury, vested with full and ample power to attack and vacate any contract that he pleased, approved or not approved.

That the President or any private gentleman has the *right* to seek for evidence as to approved contracts, and, if successful, to advise and aid in a judicial investigation, with the view of redressing the Indian and punishing the wrong-doer, no one, we presume, will doubt. Perhaps, under all the circumstances of the case, it is morally the duty of the President to do this, especially when invoked to it by the Indians. At all events, we wish not to be understood as objecting to *such a course*. We were in the same way and to the same extent misled as to the agent's powers in regard to non-approved contracts. We now see no objection to the President seeking *evidence*, as to the fairness or foulness of these contracts, by which to guide his own mind in approving or not approving them. To collect all the evidence and report it to the department seems to be the whole duty and power of the agent. What effect that evidence is to have is an after consideration, to the correctness of all this we cheerfully subscribe. When this question finally comes up for decision before the President, it is to be hoped that the wheat will be separated from the chaff—that what is in law and good sense *evidence* will be received and have full weight given it, and the balance rejected altogether. We shall then see whether the highest officer in these United States will receive and be controlled by such evidence as would necessarily have to be rejected by every subordinate magistrate under him.

If we are not distinctly understood in our aim and object, we wish to be so. We are entitled to our money back or the land for which it has been paid; and so long as we believe that law and justice prevail in our country we shall not surrender our claim. If it can be made appear that we have in person, or through our agents, perpetrated any fraud upon an Indian, we are ready to surrender our claim so far, and to submit to all the consequences. But we claim what even the most humble citizen of the United States is entitled to demand as an unquestioned and unquestionable right. We claim that we be neither convicted nor punished, in our property or our persons, but before a proper tribunal, and upon *competent and pertinent evidence*. We shrink from no investigation conducted upon legal principles; we invite and *defy* an issue made in any way or triable before any tribunal when fraud is alleged against us. And, sir, if you can suggest a mode, by the making of a case, or in any other way, to settle the question of fraud upon principles of law and right, we will meet you promptly and in good faith.

In justice to ourselves we must state, whether we are believed or not, that upon divers occasions throughout the whole of this Indian business, all of us, when we have had the power in our own hands, upon discovering any error which we had committed, have promptly redressed the injured party. We have done so to this day, and shall continue so to the close of the business. We want not to be urged to it by the lash of the government or the coercion of the law. We only want our own minds convinced; but when we see and know that falsehood upon falsehood is uttered by the Indians to the agent; when we know how and by whom all this is done; when we are sure of the depth of depravity surrounding the whole concern of purifiers, we cannot look to those developments for truth.

We now wish, *pro forma*, to give you notice not to deliver any contract in which we may be concerned, or any of us, and which may not be approved by the President, except to ourselves or our order. We also notify you not to submit to the President for his approval any recertification of the same lands to any other person, until we shall have had notice of the number of our contracts annulled, with the name of the Indian and his location, the name of the agent who is to recertify, and the time and place of his doing so. It may be that, by applying for a bill of injunction to restrain the agent from all recertifications, we may get up the question and settle the validity of our claims; we care not for the manner, so that we can arrive fairly at the *question*; and we trust, sir, that we shall be met in the same spirit, that is, if such a resort be found ultimately necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI S. SHORTER, *for self, and attorney for the other purchasers of Creek reserves.*

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR.

CUSSETA, December 19, 1835.

SIR: Yours of the 1st instant was received on the 16th. I am at a loss how to act, and wish you to advise me on the subject. The investigation of the fraudulent contracts is completed in my district, with the exception of some fifteen or twenty contracts, which will be attended to as soon as Colonel Hogan returns to the nation. I had investigated all but about one hundred and fifty contracts before he reached here; nineteen cases out of twenty were reversed by the consent of both parties, or by the non-attendance of the purchaser; in all these cases it was a voluntary relinquishment of their claims, and I would consider them fit cases to be recertified.

If those fraudulent purchasers are allowed to come in now and claim their purchases and prevent the Indians from selling their reservations, (after first relinquishing their titles,) they would never consent to give it up until they could make repurchases themselves, and by this means monopolize the whole business, and would completely debar the honest part of the community from making scarcely a purchase.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

ROBERT W. McHENRY.

ELBERT HERRING, Esq., *Agent of Indian Affairs.*

COLUMBUS, January 2, 1836.

I beg leave to call your attention to the enclosed affidavits, for the purpose of showing you the extent of my claim upon the land mentioned, and that *if* wrong has been done in any regard to these cases it has not been done by me. These lands have all been certified before Judge Tarrant, and in the name of E. Corley & Co. Agents were necessarily employed to make the purchases and certify the Indians. Two of these men acted in such bad faith to me that I was compelled to dispense with their further services. Subsequently these two men (the Indians being present, but at whose procurement I do not know) went before the agent and themselves reported the contracts to be spurious. Whether the fact be true, or whether their object is to fleece me, I am unprepared to say. The object of this letter is to propose to you, in regard to these contracts, that they all be *approved*, that they be delivered to the agent (Judge Tarrant or Colonel Hogan) as *escrows*, to be complete upon my paying again in current money into the hands of the agent the prices respectively attached to the locations. The agent to pay over the money to the rightful Indian, and in cases when it is made to appear that the proper Indian has sold, and been certified, that the money be returned to me. These lands were all appraised before the agent, under the oath of two disinterested men, and you will find the prices rather larger than those given by other purchasers for similar lands in the same part of the country. I am also authorized to make the same proposition in regard to all unapproved contracts certified to by Dr. McHenry, (and reported as spurious,) in the name of B. P. Tarver, Shorter, Tarver & Shorter, McQueen & Shorter, and Hill, Shorter & Co. All this is proposed, you will be pleased to understand, as a *compromise*, a desire to "buy our peace," and an effort to bring our Indian business to a final close. Judge Tarrant has promised to make for us the proposition in regard to the business before him, and he seemed strongly to favor it. Whether he has found time to do so, I do not know. Will you do me the favor to submit this proposition to the consideration of the President, and, if accepted, to direct Dr. McHenry and Judge Tarrant to send to you such contracts as they may each have on hand in favor of said persons, and in the condition indicated. Then, by causing me to be furnished with a complete list of the locations and prices, I shall be enabled at once to close the whole matter. This, of course, has no connexion with the business of my clients, (the other purchasers;) what course they will take is as yet uncertain.

Pardon me for intimating that by this arrangement the emigration may be accelerated, and certainly the Indians can, by it, be made to have more money at the commencement of this long journey than they can or will have under any other arrangement.

Respectfully, &c.,

ELI S. SHORTER.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR.

Ohas-kee.....	south	64	22s.	18r.	\$75 00
Sally.....	east	9	22	20	210 00
Elit-diga.....	south	7	23	21	80 00
Ko-chos-fixico.....	west	1	22	20	50 00
Oak-lar-sarsey-hadjo.....	north	8	23	21	200 00
Hopothle-hadjo.....	west	22	20	21	65 00
Waxe-hadjo.....	west	9	14	7	50 00
Slathe.....	east	34	22	20	50 00
Aginathe.....	west	13	22	20	170 00
Holeose.....	south	22	21	21	25 00
Hatul Hadjo.....	east	27	24	20	250 00
Emarth-lar-yoholo.....	north	35	22	21	150 00

Tim-on-fus-tigey	west	41.	22s.	20r.	\$50 00
To-horte	north	33	22	20.	100 00
Lich-cho-dica	south	35	22	21.	100 00
Is-far-me-yoholo	east	6	23	18.	125 00
Thlath-le-yoholo	south	31	24	18.	200 00
Oke-che-hadjo	north	11	23	17.	75 00
Waxe-hadjo	east	1	23	17.	75 00
Pow-hose-enarthlar	west	10	23	17.	100 00
Cho-yoholo	north	9	23	16.	100 00
Tim mar-tu	north	7	24	18.	25 00
Che-was-te-hadjo	east	10	23	17.	275 00
Ar-chew-y-che	south	8	24	18.	25 00
Se-he-larche	north	31	24	18.	200 00
Wo-liga	east	25	22	19.	75 00
Thlath-lo-hadjo	south	36	22	21.	50 00
Tal-mar-si-lihne-har	west	19	23	21.	100 00
Jop-pe-lo-ke	north	12	22	20.	125 00
Ar-se-m-hoke	east	34	23	20.	60 00
To-both-kei	east	6	22	20.	40 00
Abi-heach-har	east	24	22	19.	60 00
Siro-kin-ha	west	32	21	21.	50 00

3,395 00

GEORGIA, *Muscogee County*:

Personally appeared before me Eli S. Shorter, who, after being duly sworn, saith: That he furnished to his agents, in silver coin, every dollar of the sum attached to each of the foregoing thirty-three Indian reservations; that his agents reported to him that the money had been paid as stated on the foregoing page; that the contracts were all fairly made, and the proper Indians certified; and that his agents were particularly instructed by him not to purchase even *disputed* contracts. This deponent further saith that he has never received back one dollar of said money, nor is there any promise, obligation, or understanding existing between him or any other person for the return of the same, or any part thereof.

ELI S. SHORTER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2d January, 1836.

JAMES HITCHCOCK, *J. J. C.*

MADISONVILLE, *Alabama*, January 8, 1836.

Sir: Two Indians came with Colonel Howell Rose to sell their reservations this day. In both cases the claims of the purchasers had been relinquished. But Colonel Rose could not ascertain the Indians who had sold those places originally. I was therefore compelled to refuse to let these Indians, who are the rightful owners, sell their lands, as the seller's as well as the purchaser's consent to rescind the former contract is required by my last instructions from the commissioner. In some cases the seller is dead; and if purchases are not permitted to be made, manifest injustice to the owners of reservations will be the consequence. These Indians came a long way, were barefooted, and yet could not sell. Mr. Rose offered to pay them seven hundred dollars each. One of those places was sold for sixty dollars, and the other for eighty-seven dollars. Colonel Rose was willing to risk his money on the contracts, and contends that it is unjust not to let them sell, and has requested me to lay his case before the department. It is unnecessary on these cases to make any remarks of my own, as the department is in possession of my opinion upon the subject, which is unchanged.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEONARD TARRANT.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Department of War, Washington, D. C.*

COLUMBUS, *Georgia*, January 9, 1836.

Sir: I am unexpectedly under the necessity of writing you once more, and I hope this will be the last trouble that I shall give you. I am just informed that Benjamin Marshall has denied to Colonel Hogan that he ever wrote you any letter in regard to statements made in the letter first written by the chiefs of the lower Creeks, or that he ever signed any paper except his answers to the interrogatories propounded to him. I am also informed that, at his request, Colonel Hogan has written to you for a copy of his letter. As the letter in question was procured and forwarded by my advice, and as I have frequently in my correspondence with you alluded to this letter as being genuine, I feel a deep and determined interest in having the truth made to appear in this matter, no matter when or upon whom the blow may fall. That a letter in the name of Marshall was written and sent I do myself know, but by whom *written* I do not know. My impression is, that the signature was Marshall's own writing; but of this you can perhaps satisfy yourself by comparing it with his signature to the interrogatories, which I *know* to be genuine. The letter was shown to me by Mr. Luther Blake, and was mailed by Mr. John D. Howell, both of whom do say that Marshall did sign, and their remembrance is that he *wrote*, or at all events *directed*, the letter. The object which I now have is to request the favor of you to send the *original* letter to Colonel Hogan, that he may sift and probe the matter to the bottom. And as I leave home to-morrow for the Mississippi land sale, and consequently shall not be present with Colonel Hogan, I beg you to furnish him with a copy of this letter. By calling upon the above persons, with General McDougald and Mr. Wooshane, he will be able to get all the facts.

Respectfully, &c.,

ELI S. SHORTER.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

TUSKEGEE, January 11, 1836.

SIR: Dr. McHenry joined me last evening, and we have been engaged in examining the report prepared and his books. He has exhibited to me your letter of the 4th ultimo, directing him to recertify the cases of frauds that were given up. He has not acted under that order; and I think he has acted very prudently in not acting until the report is before the department and is approved. The cases given up are all frauds; but were he to obey this order, the parties would contend for the land until they could get the Indians frightened into a disposition to take anything rather than incur a loss; the speculators would then bring up the right Indians and make a great show of honesty by giving up their contracts and have them recertified to by the *bona fide* owner at a little over the prices set opposite the stolen contract. If the department wish to put a stop to these frauds, they must put a stop to certifying those stolen contracts until the report is approved, and then give peremptory orders to the agents to fix certain days to appear at certain hours, and then in the presence of the chiefs and Indians, and all others who choose to attend, to certify to such bonds as are sold and the parties ready to pass the papers before the agent. If this is done a full stop will be put to the rascally practices heretofore pursued; and public notice must be given of the days that the agent goes round. It will not do to permit the agent to put off for an Indian town upon the invitation of any individual. If he does, there will be no publicity of his going, and consequently imposition will be practiced. I have just been informed that two speculators from Columbus, with Paddy Carr, went into the Casetas, and there bought all the land, and took back all the money, under promise to keep it for them to pay the expenses of a delegation to go to Washington to endeavor to get back all their land and the twenty-nine sections. This is another of those rascally schemes that has been resorted to to swindle those poor deluded people. I am told that an extensive plan of swindling is prepared and ready to be put in operation, if they can get an agent appointed to recertify in Sanford's district. I am assured that nearly three-fourths of the cases in that district are fraudulent, and among the Uchees nearly all. You shall have the report as soon as it is fully examined, and a clear copy prepared of this district.

I have the honor to remain your obedient, humble servant,

JNO. B. HOGAN.

HON. E. HERRING.

TUCKABATCHEE TOWN, January 14, 1836.

To our father the President:

Your agent, Colonel Hogan, has just visited our town and communicated to us the welcome news that the disposition we had made of the twenty-three sections that were given to the Creek tribe has met your approbation. As we have heretofore informed you that we were preparing to quit the land of our nativity and seek a new home in the far distant west, we again take the liberty of advising with our great father on this subject, believing, as we do, that our great father has ever been disposed to render us all the facilities that are in his power; and as the day we have set to commence removing is fast approaching, and as we are anxious to go with as little trouble to the government as possible, we again beseech our great father to exercise towards us that same humane and friendly care that has heretofore characterized his administration.

We have in our former communications spoken to our father of the new method of emigrating his Creek children by contract. We hope, by introducing this subject to his consideration, he will not consider us as being too strenuous or importunate on this point, as it is one of vital importance to us. When we came to the determination to never again rekindle our council fire on the eastern side of the Mississippi, it was under the belief that we were to be removed under the superintendence of Colonel Hogan. And we now say to you, in the undisguised language of sincerity, that our people are opposed to, and protest being removed by, the present emigrating company, but beseech our great father to say to our people that they can go, as they formerly expected to go, with Colonel Hogan, and under his immediate control, and we vouch that our people will take their line of march and go without a murmur; but we fear, unless the plan of emigration is changed, our people will be found lingering behind in a state of degradation for years to come, for a large majority of the nation have already expressed their determined opposition to the present contractors.

Our belief is that the present contractors cannot remove us with that same ease, attention, and liberality that we so fondly anticipated under the management of Colonel Hogan, who, by his gentlemanly deportment, has succeeded in gaining our entire confidence. Our people all know him, and profess an ardent desire to go with him, but protest against going with a company of speculating contractors, who have recently extended their company and taken in new partners who are too well known to us. And as this company have not the interest of the government in view, we believe the health, comfort, and interest of the Indians will never be consulted, but that all their arrangements will be conducted for their own good and pecuniary benefit.

As the government has ever professed and exercised a fraternal care and anxiety for our welfare, and has promised to aid us in emigrating in the safest and most comfortable way, we believe that the difference that might be saved by the contract, if any, should weigh nothing when compared with the immense advantages that would result if our people were told that they should be carried off, as they have heretofore been, under the superintendence of men whose only duty would be to economize on behalf of the United States, and at the same time afford the best attention to the Indians.

If our great father will change the plan of emigrating to the old and original method, he shall have our lasting thanks and prayers for his happiness, and our undivided effort to effect a speedy removal of all our people. But if he still says we must go with the present contractors, we must submit, but we can give no pledges that all our people will start, nor can we say how many will go; but place us under the entire management of our friend Colonel Hogan, and we will do our best to get all off with us.

We now wish to again call the attention of our great father to the lands belonging to Indians who have died since their lands were certified, and we request that the heirs in all such cases may be permitted to sell and certify the land, as they generally get nothing when sold under an administration.

Permit us now to call our great father's attention to a promise made by our great father the President when we were in Washington city closing the last treaty with the government. It was then promised to us, for our influence in making the treaty, to give each of us, at some convenient time, the sum of \$1,000.

This promise was made in presence of friends, Colonel William C. King and the Hon. Samuel W. Mardis. As we are now bringing all our matters to a close, we wish our great father to say to us whether we may still calculate on receiving the same.

This letter is directed to our father the President, as we want it to meet his own eye. We now close, and hope to receive an immediate answer, and tender the President, our great father, our best wishes for his health and happiness; and subscribe ourselves his children,

HOPOTHLEYOHOLO,	his x mark.
LITTLE DOCTOR,	his x mark.
MAD BLUE,	his x mark.
TUCKEBUTCHER MICO,	his x mark.
JIM BOY,	his x mark.
WM. MCGILVERY,	his x mark.
OSALCHEE MICO,	his x mark.
SITCHEE COLONELS,	his x mark.
OLD KING,	his x mark.
TUSTENUGA CHOPES,	his x mark.
TUSHATCHEE FINICO,	his x mark.
OBIE FINICO,	his x mark.
POSCONE E. MARTLA,	his x mark.
OSOCH FINICO,	his x mark.
LAUGHTER MADAUGHTEAR,	his x mark.
TUSCONA HARGO,	his x mark.
NOELEE EPISSA HARGO,	his x mark.
SPOAK OAK MICO,	his x mark.
COOSA HARGO,	his x mark.
MARDOWAS HARGO,	his x mark.
ARLOCKYOHOLO,	his x mark.
OGILISSO,	his x mark.

In presence of JAS. L. ALEXANDER and BARENT DUBOIS.

Fort Mitchell, January 22, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 13th instant, in which you inform me that the President has dispensed with the services of Dr. McHenry, and directing me to receive the books and papers of his office.

Dr. McHenry is now here, and received your letter of the 10th instant, announcing to him the same fact. As I could not obtain the assistance of General Sanford in the investigation of his land district, I requested Dr. McHenry to aid me, and he arrived here the day before yesterday for the purpose. He informs me that it will be out of his power to deliver up the books and papers of his office for two weeks at least from this time, at which time I shall appoint Major Thomas J. Abbott to go to his residence and receive them according to your instructions. The doctor resides about forty miles from this place; and permit me, sir, in this place to say to the department that, in the selection of a successor to Dr. McHenry, there is no gentleman better qualified for this office, nor none that I am acquainted with in the Creek nation so peculiarly fitted for this office as Major Abbott, who is every way deserving of the office. He is the same gentleman who took the census of the lower Creeks, and is familiar with the names, customs, &c., of these people, and, at the same time, is a man of stern honor, and has always been above the contemptible traffic carried on at the expense of these people. If the department has not already determined on a successor, I would beg leave to recommend Major Abbott for that office.

I commenced hearing complaints at this place, thinking it would be more convenient for the Indians, as well as such whites as chose to attend, and accordingly assembled the chiefs, who agreed to have their people here. Two or three towns assembled, and so did a crowd of land buyers and their interpreters, who are active, smart negroes. The first day we had some sharp sparring between the Indians and the land buyers. The Indians came forward and gave in their statements with rather too much truth, and a scene took place of rather novel character. Some Indians denied having sold their land; but Mr. Hudson, who figures largely in the Creek nation, asserted they had, for they had sold to him. The Indians denied it, but said Hudson had told them their land had been stolen, and they must steal some other Indian's land, and he would give them \$10, and that was all the money he had received, and all that had been paid him before General Sanford had been taken back. I demanded of the Indian the name of the person who took it back, and he pointed to a black fellow present, named Tom. Turning rather quick on Tom I said, "Ah, Mr. Tom, are these your tricks?" The poor fellow replied, "Master, I had to do what Mr. Hudson told me to do." Hudson flew in a rage, and swore he would blow Tom's brains out if he opened his mouth again. I told Mr. Hudson to keep cool; it was useless to get himself into a passion; I had an unpleasant duty to perform, and it must be done, and it was useless to get into a passion, as nothing could be made out of me by it. That night the interpreters were sent in every direction among the Indians to induce them to stay away. A council was held at Neomicco's house, and Paddy Carr staid with them to keep the Indians off. Paddy has been deeply engaged in buying Indians' reserves, and is as much implicated as any of the whites, and he has as many complaints against him as there are against others, and he is, of course, opposed to the investigation. The next day a few Indians and two chiefs came before me; but now all was smooth and fair, and they answered for all their town, and all sold but a few cases. I was now informed that the speculators had bought up the chiefs, and were slaying beeves and feeding them to keep away. Whiskey was also profusely distributed amongst them. I determined at once to hear no more complaints at this place, and would remove the whole affair to their own council fires, and dismissed what few had come in, and gave public notice that I should hear complaints and investigate in the town squares. Enclosed is a copy of the handbill issued. The chiefs all seem very much gratified at my determination to go into their towns. It was always my determination to investigate the complaints in the towns, but I had hoped I should be able to enter the complaints here; but two days' experience satisfied me that I could not probe the matter at this place, as the Indians

were cowed by the mass of whites assembled on this occasion; but on his own square he will not fear any one. Major Abbott has just completed copying the report of Dr. McHenry's district. We have reversed 656 cases in that district, and unless your agent, whoever he may be that will be appointed to recertify, goes into the town square, and in the presence of the chiefs and other Indians, on days specially appropriated, and due notice given to all concerned, and then and there only, certify to the land of the Indians of that town, the same if not a more extended system of fraud will be carried on by the agents of these land buyers. This plan, and this plan alone, will check it. I have reason to believe that companies have been formed on a very extensive scale to speculate in the reversed cases, and unless Doctor McHenry's successor is wide awake to those people's plans they will deceive him, and impose the wrong Indian upon him, and the same complaints will be again reiterated. In taking testimony when it was necessary to have it, I found, at first, I was quite in the dark. Men of fair standing would be bought up to testify to a particular fact; but when I made the inquiry as to their interest, direct or indirect, I found them members of the same land company. In order, therefore, to know how far I could rely on the disinterestedness of the various persons grouped around me, and who constantly followed me from place to place, I procured a list of the names of the several land companies, as far as I was able to get them, and I send you a copy of what I have obtained; but I am convinced it is very defective, and that these companies are much more extensive than are generally supposed, although we have done much in ferreting out frauds in that district. I am well satisfied I have not been able to get all the cases, for on my return from Mobile, and whilst I remained at Tuskegee, there were complaints coming in every day; and when I asked the Indians why they did not appear before me in the square, they said they were told by the white people that their land was gone, but if they made no complaint against them to the agent (meaning myself) that they should be paid the full price of their land; consequently, having believed what was told them, they had remained away, believing it was better for them, but now they found they had been fooled, and that if they deferred making complaint any longer they would lose both land and money; and in every instance of this kind it was an admitted case of personating one Indian for another. In this district I find there has been a very loose method of doing business, and much embarrassment must inevitably grow out of the course practiced or permitted by General Sanford. It seems that the agent has been in the habit of permitting the agents or strikers (as they are termed) of land companies to enter the names of their firms opposite to the name of an Indian; it stood then as if sold, but the paymaster of the company, or cashier, would enter the office, examine what lands had been marked as purchased, and if he did not choose to pay the price he would not take a bond; but when the money was paid, the agent entered on the margin (\$.) A stranger looking at the book would suppose all the land thus entered as sold, but the knowing ones knew better; and even when another land speculator did purchase one of these pieces that had thus been previously marked as sold the agent made no erasure, but entered on another part of his book an abstract of the bonds sent forward to be approved. This practice led me into an error upon calling over the roll of a town, complaint being made, and on examining the book to see if the land was sold, found it marked to a particular firm; and looking on the abstract sent to Sanford from your office, of the unapproved bonds, I found the land marked to another person. Upon expressing my surprise to those standing around me, (all land speculators,) the above explanation was given me. I do not mention these things as a matter of complaint against General Sanford, whom I believe to be an honorable man, but as an instance among the many difficulties that I have had to encounter in getting at a thorough knowledge of the affairs of this district.

I have received an order from General Gibson to discharge my two assistants, Major Abbott and Mr. Leonard, who have been employed in aiding me through these investigations, and without their help I could not pretend to perform these duties; for no two men could do it in the time allowed me. I have, therefore, taken the responsibility of retaining the services of those gentlemen, believing that the honorable Secretary of War will sanction my doing so, when the necessity of the case is made known to him. In Judge Tarrant's district, I am informed there is not over one hundred cases of fraud, and if the department will exonerate me from the labor of investigating them I shall be very much obliged by so doing. I have no doubt but Judge Tarrant is as well qualified to ferret the schemes that have crept into his district as I am, and there is but one reason why my going there may prove more beneficial than the judge's. It is the impression that has been created, that I can cure all complaints; and in a great many instances where the Indian has had the money taken from him by the purchaser, and complaint has been made to me of that fact, I have compelled them to settle and satisfy the Indian by threatening them to report their conduct, and keep them from titles. Judge Tarrant, I understand, would take no cognizance of such complaints; but I have told the speculators that my duties were "to right the wrongs committed on the Indians, as far as in my power lies," and if they would not pay up the Indians I would report them. In a great many cases they have come forward and paid the Indians, and made them satisfied, although the bonds were approved. This is the only reason why my personal attention to that district would be of any advantage, except the fact that the examinations have given me more influence, and made me more generally known to the Indians, and may be made useful in emigrating them; but if the department would relieve me from Judge Tarrant's district I should be very glad; if not, I hope they will not urge the examination of that district while the weather is so cold, wet, and unpleasant as it is at present. I shall go through this district if I have to swim every creek in it; but my duties have been laborious enough, and if I can be excused for the present, as to Tarrant's district, it will be duly acknowledged. You will find the abstract and reports now forwarded no small affair, and will give the department some idea of the labor and circumspection necessary to be observed in hunting up such a mass of cases from such materials as we possessed and within our reach, and I hope it will prove satisfactory to the department.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Removal.*

HON. E. HERRING.

P. S.—The abstract will be forwarded in a tin case, to preserve it from rubbing, &c.; the affidavits in a package.

PORT MITCHELL, January 22, 1836.

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In order, therefore, to know how far I could rely on the disinterestedness of various persons grouped around me, and who followed me constantly from place to place, I produced a list of the names of the several land companies, as far as I was able to get them, and I send you a copy of what I have obtained; but I am convinced that it is very defective, and that the companies are much more extensive than is generally supposed. Although we have done much in ferreting out frauds in the district, I am well satisfied I have not been able to get all the cases; for on my return from Mobile, and whilst I remained at Tuskegee, there were complaints coming in every day; and when I asked the Indians why they did not appear before me in the square, they said they were told by the white people that their land was gone; but if they made no complaint to the agent (meaning myself) that they should be paid the full price of their land; consequently, having believed what was told them, they had remained away, believing it was better for them. But now they found they had been fooled, and if they deferred making complaint any longer, they would lose both land and money; and in every instance of this kind it was an admitted case of personating one Indian for another. In this district I find there has been a very loose method of doing business, and much embarrassment must inevitably grow out of the course practiced or permitted by General Sanford. It seems that the agent has been in the habit of permitting the agents or strikers (as they are termed) of land companies to enter the names of their firms opposite the name of an Indian. It stood then as if sold; but the paymaster of the companies, or cashier, would enter the office, examine what lands had been marked as purchased, and if he did not choose to pay the price, he would not take a bond; but when the money was paid, the agent entered on the margin (\$.) A stranger looking at the book would suppose all the land thus entered as sold; but the knowing ones knew better. And even when another land speculator did purchase one of these pieces that had thus been previously marked as sold, the agent made no erasure, but entered on another part of his book an abstract of the bonds sent forward to be approved. This practice led me into error upon calling over the roll of a town, complaint being made. And on examining the book to see if the land was sold, found it marked to a particular firm; and on looking on the abstract sent to Sanford from your office,

of the unapproved bonds, I found the land marked to another person. Upon expressing my surprise to those standing around me, (all land speculators,) the above explanation was given me. I do not mention these things as a matter of complaint against General Sanford, whom I believe to be an honorable man, but as an instance among the many difficulties that I have had to encounter in getting at a thorough knowledge of the affairs of this district.

I have received an order from General Gibson to discharge my two assistants, Major Abbott and Mr. Leonard, who have been employed in aiding me through this investigation, and without their help I could not pretend to perform these duties; for no two men could do it in the time allowed me. I have, therefore, taken the responsibility of retaining these two gentlemen, believing that the honorable Secretary of War will sanction my doing so, when the necessity of the case is made known to him.

In Judge Tarrant's district, I am informed, there is not over one hundred cases of fraud; and if the department will exonerate me from the labor of investigating them, I shall be very much obliged by so doing. I have no doubt but Judge Tarrant is as well qualified to ferret the schemes that have crept into his district as I am. There is but one reason why my going there may prove more beneficial than the judge's. It is the impression that has been created that I can cure all complaints; and in a great many instances, where the Indian has had the money taken from him by the purchaser, and complaint has been made to me of that fact, I have compelled them to settle and satisfy the Indian by threatening them to report their conduct and keep them from titles. Judge Tarrant, I understand, would take no cognizance of such complaints; but I have told the speculators that my duties were "*to right the wrongs committed on the Indians, as far as in my power lies*;" and if they would not pay up the Indians, I would report them. In great many cases they have come forward and paid the Indians and made them satisfied, *although the bonds were approved*. This is the only reason why my personal attention to that district would be of any advantage, except the fact that these examinations have given me more influence and made me more generally known to the Indians, and may be made useful in emigrating them. But if the department would relieve me from Judge Tarrant's district, I should be very glad; if not, I hope it will not urge the examination of that district while the weather is so cold, wet, and unpleasant as at present. I shall go through this district, if I have to swim every creek in it; but my duties have been laborious enough, and if I can be excused for the present as to Tarrant's district, it will be duly acknowledged.

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I have the honor to remain your obedient, humble servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN, *Supt. of Creek Removal.*

HON. E. HERRING.

P. S.—The abstract will be forwarded in a tin case to preserve it from rubbing, &c.; the affidavits in a package.

MARDISVILLE, Alabama, February 13, 1836.

SIR: Your letters of the 21st and 23d ultimo have been received—the first in relation to the claim of Poleche, of Concharteta, and the other directing me to discontinue the recertifying of any contracts unless authorized by the department. But few contracts had been recertified, and those, according to your directions, both parties relinquished. Mistakes in recent contracts have also been corrected, and may still be corrected, I suppose, where the mistakes are obvious and the parties willing to correct.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEONARD TARRANT.

ELBERT HERRING, Esq., *Office of Indian Affairs, City of Washington, D. C.*

FORT MITCHELL, February 14, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 3d instant, which has in a great measure relieved me from the various reports that have reached this place through letters from Washington city, viz: That I had been removed from the appointment of superintendent of emigration, and that I was hereafter to be retained for the purpose of investigating these cases of fraud, connected as this duty has been with that of emigration. I had not hesitated to perform the duties assigned me, no matter how unpopular or odious they may be; but if the single duty of investigation were tendered me, unconnected with that of superintendent, I could not be prevailed on to accept the office under any salary. The office I sought and received was that of superintendent; and while I am that, I will never shrink from the performance of any duty that may be required of me by the department. It is true, I should be glad to have been relieved from investigating Tarrant's district, but I shall, nevertheless, perform that duty, as it is required of me. The duties of superintendent are of themselves light while the contract exists, and, with the aid of Captain Page, I could easily perform in connexion with the other duties; but the duties of superintendent can certainly be better performed in connexion with those I am now charged with than separately. I have given my views upon this subject to General Gibson previous to the reception of your letter of the 3d instant, and while I was under the impression that the arrangement made of me was a final one, and, perhaps, wrote under some excitement. Your communication, however, has placed this change on a different footing, and I am satisfied with the arrangement, provided my connexion with the emigration is not entirely suspended. If it is to be considered that I am to have nothing further to do with the emigration, I wish to leave it in time to prevent blunders. I have examined, in this district, fourteen towns, and some of them very large ones; and my notes have increased so rapidly on me that I shall have to suspend the investigations after this week, in order to copy the notes taken in a rough book, and to afford the whites an opportunity to file affidavits, &c. I shall leave here for the

western portion of this district on to-morrow, and will continue the investigation until Thursday. I shall then be near Tuskegee, which is forty miles from Montgomery; and I will then go to Montgomery, and meet the chiefs in Tallahassee, and pay over the \$43,000 which is in the Bank of Montgomery. After I pay over the money, which I shall do on Sunday, 21st instant, I shall then make a short visit to my family, and be back in two weeks. In the meantime nothing will be lost by my absence, as Major Abbott will be engaged in carrying the minutes on the report, and so far to facilitate the report on this district. Captain Page has not yet arrived here, but is daily looked for; and he being charged with the duties of emigration, any matters connected with that branch of the service will be attended to by him.

I am gratified to learn that my report has been received, and is acceptable to the department. A greater mass of corruption perhaps has never been congregated in any part of the world than has been engendered by the Creek treaty, in the grant of reservation of lands to those people. I am followed from place to place by gangs of from twenty to forty speculators, as they are termed, and nothing but my long residence in Alabama, and known character, has prevented me from coming into collision with these people, who occasionally break out, but generally behind my back, when I do not hear them.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN, *Superintendent Creek Removal.*

HON. E. HERRING.

COLUMBUS, Georgia, February 18, 1836.

SIR: Having just returned home from Mississippi, I have been surprised and mortified to learn that in an interview which you had with Judge Iverson, during his recent visit to Washington, you remarked to him that in a letter which I had then recently written you, in relation to certain Indian contracts certified before Judge Tarrant, I had *admitted fraud*. This information came to me second-handed, and not directly from the judge himself, for such are the personal relations between him and myself that we only commune together upon matters of necessity. If you made such a statement you have greatly misconceived my letter alluded to, and thereby done me great injustice. The letter contains *no such admission*. On the contrary, it states the integrity of my own conduct, and that the frauds were charged, as I was informed, by my agents, who had made those very contracts; but that I did not know whether in doing so they were actuated by a regard to truth, or from feelings of vindictiveness toward me. And in order to adjust the matter with as little delay as possible, I proposed to make the payments the second time; to make the agent the sole judge, and if he found in any case that the wrong Indian had been certified, that he should pay over the money to the rightful owner of the land, otherwise to return the money to me. I have since learned that my agents absolutely bribed the Indians to go before the agent and complain, and are themselves banded with the extensive and immaculate company that are going the rounds with Colonel Hogan, armed to the knife, tampering with, and bribing the Indians to complain, and who are determined to break up all the contracts in the nation, and to repurchase the whole territory themselves. Under such circumstances, and especially as my proposition has not been accepted, I now here withdraw it.

I could say much, founded upon universal rumor, in regard to the course pursued by Colonel Hogan, of the unbiased judgment of the whole community as to its wisdom and propriety, the mischief already done, and the disastrous consequences likely to result; but fearing that I should not receive even a respectful hearing, I shall forbear, and with as much patience and fortitude as I can command will await the result. If it is the pleasure of the government to strip myself and others of the earnings of our whole lives by such means and upon such evidence, be it so, we must submit to the power with which we are unable to contend.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI S. SHORTER.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR.

RUSSELL COUNTY, Alabama, February 20, 1836.

The undersigned, being resident citizens of said county and State, beg leave most respectfully to spread before you a true exposé of our situation, and that of our county, and to ask from you a redress of our wrongs. What we say to you we believe to be true, and we further believe that we utter the wishes and opinions of nine-tenths of our fellow-citizens residing within the Creek territory. You may discover from the files of your office that but few of us belong to what are called speculators in Indian lands. We are mostly planters, who make our living by tilling the ground, and by the sweat of our brow. We moved into the country, and purchased our lands. We have built our own houses, and cleared our own lands. We have in some instances purchased government lands, but most generally derive our title second or third handed under Indian contracts, certified in due form, and approved by the President of the United States. These contracts have been assigned or transferred to us by the original purchasers, and is all the title we have. We never until yesterday entertained the shadow of a doubt of the validity of such a title. We never believed that our own country would attempt to entrap and ruin her own citizens, nor can we yet believe that the President will sanction or permit such an act. The terms of the Creek treaty are well known to you, and most of the acts of your agents are known to you, but some of them and their consequences are not sufficiently known. From the ratification of the treaty, up to about one year back, the whole matter of the treaty went on in one smooth and untroubled stream. Seven-tenths of all the valuable reserves in the nation had then been sold, certified, and approved. There was, up to that time, no complaint of fraud; such a thing as personating an Indian had not been attempted. Mistakes had been made and were corrected cheerfully upon discovery; the Indians were universally friendly and contented; they anticipated removing west during the ensuing summer and were preparing for it. About that time an unusual number of Indian contracts were certified, and frauds were charged. At this point all of our difficulties commenced, and permit us to say that every act of the government upon the subject from that time to this has had a most pernicious effect. The complaints were made in behalf of the Indians and

professedly for their benefit, but were intended to end in an extensive speculation by white men, many of whom would have committed the same frauds, and worse ones, too, than they charged upon others. You believed the Indians had been wronged, and, actuated by a sincere and laudable desire to do them justice, you directed certain investigations to be instituted. How they were conducted by Dr. McHenry we forbear to mention, as it is understood he is no longer in office; but we must say that the course pursued and pursuing by Colonel Hogan is, in our opinion, equally misconceived and unfortunate. It is unfortunate, we think, that any inquiry was ever instituted, unless founded upon certain and specific charges, and confined to certain and specific cases. And especially it is unfortunate that the door for investigation has been opened so wide. In endeavoring to avoid one evil you have encountered others still more formidable, and in escaping one extreme you have run upon the opposite one. The investigations have done no good and much harm, and future investigation will do no good but still further mischief. The evil stops not at the impeachment of false contracts, but has already involved hundreds if not thousands of as fair and *bona fide* contracts as were ever made, and many of the serious contracts still remain unscathed, and will remain so, for we assure you that all this business is done by the tact and management of white men. The present course of your agent seems to give every advantage and favor to the Indian, and to deny everything to the white man. His course is a direct and powerful inducement to the Indians to complain, and, when complaining, they are listened to with fearful favor. His course is to visit each town, assemble the Indians, and, without waiting for them to make their complaints, he calls over the roll of names, and enters upon an examination of each case, and inquires himself as to the sale, price, payments, &c. When an Indian is found to be dead, removed, or absent, he enters into an examination of the chiefs and other Indians as to all the particulars of the sale. There is an extensive and well-organized band of most inveterate Indian traders continually in attendance on the agent with their interpreters. They are unceasingly engaged with the Indians, urging them to complain, teaching and bribing them and the chiefs how to act and what to say. The consequence is that more than one-half of all the contracts, approved as well as unapproved, are impeached, and, so far as the agent has the power, are reversed. These same land dealers generally wind up the show by purchasing up these impeached and reversed contracts. Under the tuition of such men, with so indulgent and partial an agent, and when the testimony is of so easy procurement and so difficult to be disproved, it is not strange that so many contracts should be involved. The wonder is that any one escapes. The single word of an Indian, especially if corroborated by a chief, silences everything. Many of the contracts under which some of us and our neighbors and friends hold titles to our homes are impeached, although we hold the Indians' contract, approved in due form, and under the hand of the President. The consequences of this course, which you have pursued from the best motives, have already developed themselves to an alarming extent. The Indians, instead of being generally friendly, have, to a great extent, become sullen, insolent, and hostile; instead of being universally satisfied they are universally dissatisfied; and, instead of preparing for emigration, none of them will even hear of such a thing. The war that has taken place, the lives that have been lost, the present delicate and dangerous state of the country, are all attributable to the policy which has been pursued. We do earnestly believe that, unless the present policy is at once abandoned, and a firm and decisive course pursued, the scenes now enacting in Florida will be enacted with aggravation in this Territory. This catastrophe may be arrested by a timely change of policy. A little more delay and temporizing will put the matter beyond your reach. We have heard much said about the frauds on the part of the purchasers of Indian lands, but we have seen no good reason for the charge. We believe that the Indians, very generally, have been fairly treated. They have wasted their money, loaned, or given it away; but that is their own business. If frauds have been committed, they will no doubt be adjusted between the parties, to some extent, if left to themselves. We do verily believe that the best and the only safe course you can pursue is to stop at once all further investigation, to have approved all contracts that have been certified, and to push the uncertified contracts as rapidly as possible, and then to let the Indians know that their lands are gone by their own acts, and that they must remove. Things must come to this result, and the sooner the better for all concerned. By this course, wrong may be done in a few cases, but this can hardly be avoided; and, in any effort to avoid it, greater mischief will be done. The Indians really never have had, and now have not, any substantial interest at stake in this controversy. Their names are used for effect, but the contest is really between the white people. Should every contract in the whole Territory be swept from the record and the lands resold, we are absolutely certain that, by no arrangement that you could invent, is it possible that the result would approach nearer to justice than what has been done. The purchases now going on are by men notoriously unable to pay for the lands, and in every respect tinctured with as much fraud as attaches to the worst contracts heretofore made. If what has been done has led to such protracted investigations, and has left the Indians dissatisfied, how much more protracted must be the investigation, and how much more dissatisfied must be the Indians, under these same recertifications? The Indians have been tampered with so much, and have had such strong inducements held out to them to tell falsehoods, and they have indulged in it so far, that the truth is not now to be had from them. The chiefs are as worthless and false as the common Indians. The further this matter is pursued the more confused and difficult it will become. We therefore recommend and pray you to put a final and immediate end to the delicate and embarrassing controversy.

Respectfully, &c.,

G. W. Elliott, *Sheriff*
Wm. N. Richardson.
John Wimbuly.
John Prise.
Irly Jurdin.
H. A. Thorn.
Thomas P. Noblitt.
William Bryan.
James David.

Henry Root.
William Pride.
A. M. Weathers.
Isam Dorsey.
Jonathan Thomas.
Ninrod W. Long.
Wm. W. Pitts, *Justice of Peace*.
Thomas Harvey.
James Mull.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR.

RUSSELL COUNTY, *Alabama*, February 20, 1836.

The undersigned, being resident citizens of said county and State, beg leave most respectfully to spread before you a true exposé of our situation and that of our county, and ask from you a redress of our wrongs. What we say to you we believe to be true, and we further believe that we utter the wishes and opinions of nine-tenths of our fellow-citizens residing within the Creek territory. You will discover from the files of your office that none of us belong to what is commonly called speculators in Indian lands. We are planters, possessing large interests, and who make our living by the sweat of our brow. We moved into the country, and purchased our lands. We have built our own houses, and cleared our own lands. We have, in some instances, purchased government lands, but most generally derived our title second or third handed under Indian contracts, certified in due form, and approved by the President of the United States. These contracts have been assigned and transferred to us by the original purchasers, which is all the title we have. We never until recently entertained the shadow of a doubt of the validity of such a title. We never believed that our own country would attempt to entrap and ruin her own citizens, nor can we yet believe that the President will sanction or permit such an act. The terms of the Creek treaty are well known to you, and most of the acts of your agents are known to you, but some of them and their consequences are not sufficiently known. From the ratification of the treaty up to about one year back, the whole matter of the treaty went on in one smooth and untroubled stream. Seven-tenths of all the valuable reserves in the nation had then been sold, certified, and approved. There was up to that time no complaint of fraud—such a thing as personating an Indian had not been attempted. Mistakes had been made, and were corrected cheerfully upon discovery. The Indians were universally friendly and contented. They anticipated removing west during the ensuing summer, and were preparing for it. About that time an unusual number of Indian contracts were certified, and frauds were charged. At this point all our difficulties commenced, and permit us to say that every act of the government upon the subject from that time to this has had a most pernicious effect. The complaints were made in behalf of the Indians, and professedly for their benefit, and was intended to end in an extensive speculation of white men, many of whom would have committed the same frauds, and worse ones too than they charged upon others. You believed that the Indians had been wronged, and, actuated by a sincere and laudable desire to do them justice, you directed certain investigations to be instituted. How they were conducted by Dr. McHenry we forbear to mention, as it is understood that he is no longer in office; but we must say that the course pursued and pursuing by Colonel Hogan is, in our opinion, equally misconceived and unfortunate. It is unfortunate, we think, that any inquiry was ever instituted unless founded upon certain and specific charges, and confined to certain and specified cases, and especially is it unfortunate that the door for investigation has been opened so wide. In endeavoring to avoid one evil you have encountered others still more formidable, and in escaping one extreme you have run upon the opposite one. The investigations have done no good, and will do still further mischief. The evil stops not at the impeachment of vicious contracts, but has already involved hundreds, if not thousands of as fair and *bona fide* contracts as ever were made, and many of the presumed spurious contracts still remain unscathed, and will remain so, for we assure you that all this business is done by the tact and management of white men. The present course of your agent seems to give every advantage and favor to the Indian, and to deny everything to the white man. His course is a direct and powerful inducement to the Indians to complain, and, when complaining, they are listened to with fearful favor. His course is to visit each town, assemble the Indians, and, without waiting for them to make their complaints, he calls over the roll of names, and enters upon an examination of each case, and inquires himself as to the sale, price, payment, and what they have done with their money. When an Indian is found to be dead, removed, or absent, he enters into an examination of the chiefs and other Indians as to all the particulars of the sale. There is an extensive and well organized corps of the most inveterate Indian traders continually in attendance upon the agent with their interpreters. They are unceasingly engaged with the Indians, urging them to complain, teaching and bribing them how to act and what to say. The consequence is that more than one-half of all the contracts approved, as well as unapproved, are impeached, and, so far as the agent has the power, are reversed. These same land dealers generally wind up the show by purchasing up these impeached and reversed contracts. Under the tuition of such men, with so indulgent an agent, and where the testimony is so easy of procurement, and so difficult to be disproved, it is not strange that so many contracts should be involved. The wonder is that any escape. The single word of an Indian, especially if corroborated by the chief, silences everything. Many of the contracts under which we and our neighbors and friends hold title to our lands and our homes are impeached, although we hold the Indian contract, approved in due form, and under the hand of the President. The consequences of this course, which you have pursued from the best of motives, have already developed themselves to an alarming extent. The Indians, instead of being universally friendly, have, to a great extent, become sullen, insolent, and hostile; instead of being generally satisfied they are universally dissatisfied; and instead of preparing for emigration, none of them will even hear of such a thing. The war that has taken place, the lives that have been lost, the present delicate and dangerous state of the country, is all attributable to the policy which has been pursued. We do earnestly believe that unless the present policy is at once abandoned, and a firm and decisive course pursued, the scenes now enacting in Florida will be enacted with aggravation in this Territory. This catastrophe may be avoided by a timely change of policy; a little more delay and temporizing will put the matter beyond your reach. We have heard much said about the frauds upon the part of the purchasers of Indian lands, but we have seen no good reason for the charge. We believe the Indians, very generally, have been fairly treated. They have wasted their money, loaned, or given it away; but that is their own business. If frauds have been committed they will, no doubt, be adjusted to some extent between the parties if left to themselves. We do verily believe that the very best and the only safe course that you can pursue is to stop at once all further investigations, to have approved all contracts that have been certified, to push the uncertified contracts as rapidly as possible, and then to let the Indians know that their lands are gone by their own act, and that they must remove. Things must come to this result, and the sooner the better for all concerned. By this course wrong may be done in a few cases, but this can hardly be avoided. The Indians really never had, and now have not any substantial interest at stake in this controversy, their names are used for effect; but the contest is really between the white people. Should every contract in the whole territory be swept from the record and the lands resold, we are absolutely certain that by no arrangement that you could invent it is possible that the result would approach nearer to justice than what has been done. The purchases are now going on by men notoriously unable to pay for the lands *bona fide*, and in every respect tinged with as much fraud as attaches to the worst contracts heretofore made. If

what has been done had led to such protracted investigations, and has left the Indians dissatisfied, how much more protracted must be the investigations, and how much more dissatisfied must the Indians be under the same recertifications? The Indians have been tampered with so much, they have such strong inducements held out to them to tell falsehoods, and they have indulged in it so far that the truth is not now to be had from them. The chiefs are as worthless and false as the common Indians. The further this matter is pursued the more confused and difficult will it become. We, therefore, recommend and pray you to put a final and immediate end to the delicate and embarrassing controversy.

We, the subscribers, reside in the Hatoelbee, Parlachola, Sowalco, Hilichely, and Uchee towns. Some of us have resided there between two and three years; we purchased under Indian titles. The Indians whose names were to our contracts we have often seen at our own houses and at other places. We have frequently heard them admit that they had sold their lands, and that the Indians of those towns had almost universally sold. We never heard from them or others any complaint of fraud until the recent investigation of Colonel Hogan, when many of these very Indians have come forward and denied having sold, and have urged many other complaints never before heard of by us. Indeed, these towns have almost universally complained, when it is notorious that they were the first Indians in the nation who sold, and that they sold all in a body as rapidly as possible. These same Indians are, moreover, exceedingly roguish, mischievous, and hostile, and always have been so. Colonel Hogan has certainly induced a very general belief amongst the Indians and whites that he has power to alter and change locations, to give back to the Indians their lands; and he has promised them more than can be performed for twelve months to come. His operations, however well intended, have created much confusion and excitement, and the consequences which may ensue can never be sufficiently deplored.

A. B. Dawson, *Russell county, Alabama.*
Wm. B. Flourney,
Joel Hurt, sr.,
Henry Hurt, sr.,
John Canty, *South Carolina.*
James E. Glenn, jr., *Barbour county, Alabama.*
Mem. Glenn,
John S. Glenn,
Daniel A. Tarrant,
L. T. Sans,

Thos. A. Holland,
Jonathan W. Rains,
Binum Howell,
William P. Alliston,
Richard Richardson,
William Richardson,
John E. Dawson,
Joel Culbreath,
Thomas Culbreath,
Jno. Crowell, jr., *Russell county, Alabama.*

HON SECRETARY OF WAR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *Alabama, Tuscaloosa, February 25, 1836.*

DEAR SIR: Information upon which I can rely having reached me that there are at this time about two thousand five hundred Creek Indians who have taken up their residence in Cherokee county, in this State, without any apparent means of subsistence, and much against the inclination, not only of the white settlers, but of the Cherokees themselves, I would respectfully beg leave to direct the attention of your department to the obvious necessity of removing them to the country destined for their residence beyond the Mississippi, at as early a period as practicable. Reduced almost to a state of starvation, and driven as they have been from that part of the Cherokee nation within the limits of Georgia, by the rightful owners of the soil, it is to be apprehended that the present state of excited feeling against them may drive them to some deed of rapine or murder, which may excite the white settlers to acts of retaliation, and ultimately lead to their utter extermination. Having sold their reservations secured to them by the treaty, and removed from the territory formerly claimed by their tribe, it is respectfully suggested that they have no longer a legal claim to a residence in any part of this State, and that nothing short of their entire removal beyond the Mississippi, will secure to our citizens in their vicinity the peaceful enjoyment of their homes. Though no positive evidence has been adduced of any hostile intentions on their part, indications of the sort have been reported to me, which require that a strict watch should be kept over them. Should you think it advisable, and will authorize or request me to do so, I will order out a sufficient force, and will deliver them to any authorized agent of your department, at any designated point on the Tennessee river, within the limits of this State, at such time as you may appoint. It is believed that nothing short of the exhibition of a force entirely competent to remove them will induce them to go, though it may be hoped that no actual appeal to arms will be necessary. I send you enclosed documents received from the part of the country into which the Creek Indians alluded to have introduced themselves. My health is and has been bad for some time, having been confined almost constantly to my bed for the last sixteen or eighteen days.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. C. CLAY.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

DEKALB COURT-HOUSE, *February 8, 1836.*

DEAR SIR: I hasten to lay before you the situation of our country. Some two or three weeks since about nine hundred Creek Indians have emigrated from the Creek nation to this section, and are settling down on the Lookout mountain, dividing the counties of Dekalb and Cherokee, and it is reported on most respectable authority that one thousand more are actually on their way here, all of whom are without the least visible means of support, and consequently will depend on plundering, pilfering, &c., for subsistence. Their intention is to settle the Lookout mountain from one end to the other, which mountain is only about six miles wide. It is also rumored that the anti-treaty party of Cherokees intend rising and massacring the white population in the night time; and, from the number and manner of the emigrating Creeks, more than probable they may have something to do with it also. The anti-treaty Cherokees have lately held a private council, the object of which is not known. I speak not alone; it is the voice of many of

your liege subjects. We think that something ought to be done. Are there any guards for the defence of our country? If so, is it not expedient for them to be placed where danger is expected?

I am, dear sir, your most obedient servant,

R. M. HOOK.

Hon. C. C. CLAY.

STATE OF ALABAMA, *Cherokee county, mouth of Chattuga:*

The undersigned, a committee of the citizens of the State of Alabama, Cherokee county, who met in convention on the 6th February, at the mouth of the Chattuga, have had the matter upon the intrusion of the Cherokee Indians into our territory under consideration, and have sought for all the means of information to them practicable, and find that there are quite a large population of Creek Indians intruded into our country, and would suppose that a schedule of the relative locations, and the number so well ascertained, will give one of the best views of the case that can be presented to your excellency, viz:

Spring creek.....	200 or upwards.
Terrapin creek.....	60 Polecat town.
Terrapin creek.....	60 Little Hogstown.
Coosa river.....	500 Hillbulga and villages.
Wolf creek.....	200 on Lookout mountain.
Chattuga.....	40
Ball Play creek.....	1, 500
Emigrants, two weeks successive.....	50 bound NE.
	<hr/>
Making, in all.....	2, 610
	<hr/>

Thus we suppose we are below the actual number, yet we conceive that we are near the true number; and your excellency can at once make up an opinion, whether such collections on the soil of Cherokees seems to lead to an idea of their compliance in the humane policy of our venerable Chief Magistrate, in transplanting them to a more fertile soil, which is to be theirs, and one much more congenial to their pursuits and the interests of them as a people, pure in nationality, and aloof from the temptations to debauchery and drunkenness, and consequently deterioration and demoralization. The committee would also beg leave to remind your excellency (for it is to you well known) that the soil which the Creeks held of right is now in the hands of citizens of the State, who are paying a tax to the State for the land they occupy; and that, by being transposed on our soil here, they will be stopping or at least blunting the prospect of the real ownership of our lands here; that by being placed here among us we shall be deprived of part of the influx of population we were expecting to come among us this season—the consumption of provisions being increased, and consequently the prices advanced—thus Alabama is losing population for the present, and it may be that they may never again be ready to remove, that is, those who have not set out, and the part that has passed through it; and thus a population that is useless will be rivetted on us that may, if suffered, remain for years, and the places they fill be kept out of the hands of tax-paying citizens that would be useful to our State, and be advancing her towards her destined stand in the scale of comparative representation in Congress. There are good reasons for the supposition that a Cherokee of distinction, viz, David Vann, has encouraged them thus to migrate and settle on lands of his nation; and, furthermore, that in so doing he has procured many reserves from the poor deluded creatures at very reduced prices, promising settlement (or ought we know reservations) here. The mode of redress is in the breast of your excellency, unless there has been legislation on the subject, of which we are unapprised; and it is only with us to say that we expect a removal, and feel confident that your excellency will adopt such a measure, and that immediately, as will insure the dignity of the State, the prosperity of our country, the safety of our property, and the security of our families. The committee would beg leave respectfully to call to mind the influx of the Georgia Cherokees also, by which possibility may not be known to you. The number of such is as yet limited; yet the course of the Georgia legislation being the occupancy of all her lands by the fortunate drawers thereof, we may expect that the number will weekly increase, unless some countervailing measures shall be speedily adopted, or a treaty soon be ratified. Should Creeks and Cherokees be suffered to remain among us our population will be small, and not so valuable as if the lands were ceded and occupied by real owners; and insofar as our three counties here are concerned, which, although mountainous, have yet much valuable valley land in them, the State will be deriving no income by tax so long as we remain as we are; nor will our territory be strongly represented in Congress, the people mostly being deterred from emigration among us by the unsettled state of our affairs as at present.

By the unsettled state of society now in our present state of matters, in fine, the sooner we have our Cherokee and Creek friends confined to their own proper residences, the sooner shall we have our territory peopled by valuable citizens, our State deriving succor from them by taxation, and support from their suffrage for members to Congress. Thus will civilization and occupancy, residence and ownership of soil, go hand in hand to increase the happiness of our citizens, the prosperity of our State, and the general good of the whole body politic.

Respectfully, your obedient fellow-citizens,

JOHN PATEY.
J. J. SCOTT.
IVY RICHMOND.
R. H. REYNOLDS.
E. W. LANGSTON.

Hon. the GOVERNOR of the State of Alabama.

The report and petition was agreed to before the citizens convened, after the nomination of Singleton Hughes, esq., as chairman, G. Clifton, assistant, and Major White, secretary, without a dissenting voice, and the subject of the importance of the matter was thought to be of sufficient importance to procure the courtesy of Major Samuel Martin to go as express to Tuscaloosa, and we hope that he will be able

to give you a more extensive view of the matter than is afforded by our feeble petition; and on motion he was named, and agreed to undertake the trip; and subsequently the meeting, on motion, adjourned.

SINGLETON HUGHES.

GEORGE CLIFTON.

JOHN A. WHITE, *Secretary*.

STATE OF ALABAMA, *Cherokee county, mouth of Chattuga, February 6, 1836.*

At a meeting of a respectable number of the citizens of Cherokee county, to consider what measures should be adopted in relation to the intrusion of the Creeks into our county, the following committee were appointed to draught resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, after the appointment of Asa W. Allen, chairman of the meeting, and Henry Smith, secretary, viz: John Pates, Henry Bullard, Francis Adams, sen., J. J. Morrison, J. S. Street, J. J. Scott, sen., Reuben Runnels, Ivy Richardson, and E. W. Langston, withdrew and reported the following resolutions:

Your committee have had the subject of the intrusion of the Creek Indians into our territory, and our county in particular, under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following resolutions for the adoption of the meeting:

1. *Resolved*, That we view all men as having the right of self-preservation, yet would believe that the Creeks, by their removal among us, are depriving the Cherokees and whites of a part of their means of subsistence without their consent or concurrence, and we therefore are decidedly opposed to their removal among us, and would suggest the propriety of the appointment of a committee, to report at a subsequent meeting, to draught a petition to his excellency C. C. Clay, requesting him to aid and succor us as citizens, to accompany our resolutions.

2. *Resolved*, That we now, in general meeting, will pledge ourselves to aid and support any agents, civil or military, that may be sent among us with authority to expel our neighbors gently, if possible, but forcibly, if there should be a necessity.

3. *Resolved*, That we now express our decided opinion that we have both natural and inalienable rights here, and we therefore believe we shall be supported by his excellency in such way as will insure the safety of our families, the security of our property, and the dignity of our State.

4. *Resolved*, That the committee be requested to hear the suggestion of any citizen, and, if agreed to, embrace them in the report.

5. *Resolved*, That his excellency be requested to address to the postmasters at Spring Creek, Childer's Ferry, and Turkeytown, copies of his plans for the expulsion of our Creek neighbors from our territory.

JOHN PATES.

E. W. LANGSTON, *Secretary*.

The resolutions were read and sanctioned singly, and in whole subsequently, and the only question of dissentience was in regard to signatures, and it was agreed that the knowledge of the number present would supersede the necessity of the signatures, all present having sanctioned the resolutions, which was supposed to be 230 to 250. The committee appointed were John Pates, R. Runnels, I. Richerson, J. J. Scott, and E. W. Langston; and on motion the meeting adjourned to meet on the 13th instant, at the mouth of Chattuga.

A. W. ALLEN, *Chairman*.

HENRY SMITH, *Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *Alabama, Tuscaloosa, February 25, 1836.*

DEAR SIR: Deeming it necessary, from the doubtful state of affairs among the Creek Indians, that some force should be stationed among them, in order the more effectually to watch their proceedings, and to restrain them from acts of depredation and hostility, I have, agreeably to the requisition of Colonel Lindsay, made by the authority of General Scott, called into the field a regiment, to act as a corps of observation upon them. The requisition called for infantry, but conceiving, with Colonel Lindsay, that one regiment of infantry was perfectly inadequate to the performance of the duty required of them, and that mounted men in such service would be far more efficient than thrice their number on foot, I have called for mounted infantry, to rendezvous by the 10th of March, ready for service. Colonel Lindsay, for want of authority, did not make a requisition for this kind of troops, yet expressed himself most decidedly in favor of them, and doubted not that the department, taking into consideration the object of the regiment, the extent of the country (near two hundred miles) they had to guard, and the present spirit of discontent manifested by the Indians, who are reduced almost to a state of starvation, and are collecting together and committing depredations, would readily concur in the same opinion, and sanction the order thus given. Earnestly desiring that the course I have pursued may meet with your entire approbation, and requesting an answer as soon as it may be consistent with your convenience,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. CLAY.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War*.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *February 26, 1836.*

SIR: In reply to the question proposed to me in your note of yesterday, I have the honor to state that, in my opinion, patents from the United States are necessary to complete the title of the purchaser in all the cases provided for in the second and third articles of the treaty made with the Creek Indians under date of the 24th of March, 1832.

By the first article the Creeks cede to the United States all their land east of the Mississippi river. The Indian title to the whole territory is thus extinguished, and that of the United States rendered absolute.

The second article authorizes certain tracts to be selected from the lands ceded, and the third, after providing that the tracts so selected may be conveyed by the persons selecting the same to any other persons for a fair consideration, in such manner as the President may direct; that the contracts shall be certified by some person appointed for that purpose by the President, and that it shall not be valid till approved by the President, declares that "*a title shall be given by the United States on the completion of the payment.*"

The third article thus takes a distinction between the President's approbation of the contract and the perfection of the title; it evidently contemplates the necessity of a further act. It is obvious, also, that as no title had been given to the Indian making the selection, some further act would be requisite to vest in the purchaser the title of the United States.

In the cases provided for in the fourth and sixth articles it is expressly declared that "*patents*" shall issue to the Indians for the selected tracts. There is no difference between these cases and those before provided for, except that under the second and third articles the title is to be given, not to the Indian making the selection, but to the purchaser from him. The *means* of title must be the same in both cases—that is to say, a patent from the United States.

The letter of Mr. Mardis is herewith returned.

I am, sir, with high respect, your obedient servant,

B. F. BUTLER.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

TUSKEGEE, *March 31, 1836.*

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date, and hasten to reply. You state that, as contractors for the emigration, you are desirous to know the reasons of the delay in making known to the public, prior to the 29th instant, the order of the War Department of the 15th January last to the certifying agent.

I cannot conceive what object the contractors can have in view in making this inquiry; but as your company desire the information, whether it will forward your duties as emigrating contractors or land speculators, you are welcome to the information sought, and I shall be proud to gratify your desires. By reference to my letter-book I find that on the 3d of February last I was at Fort Mitchell, and had returned a day or two before from Irvington, and acknowledged, in a letter addressed by me to the Secretary of War, the receipt of his several communications of the 15th, 16th, and 23d of January; his order of the 23d countermanded his order of the 15th, and of course it was not made known to the public. On our return here from the last council Major Abbott received through the medium of this post office his orders, and among them, as such, a copy of the Secretary of War's letter addressed to me, and dated the 15th of January; consequently, I felt myself bound to consider the reiteration of that order as the will and intention of the department, and made it public accordingly.

I have the honor to remain your obedient humble servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN.

Messrs. J. W. A. SANFORD & CO.

TUSKEGEE, *March 31, 1836.*

SIR: The contractors for the emigration are desirous to know the reasons of the delay in making known to the public, prior to the 29th instant, the order from the War Department of the 15th January last to the certifying agent.

J. W. A. SANFORD & CO.

Colonel JOHN B. HOGAN.

COLUMBUS, *March 20, 1836.*

SIR: Mr. Iverson, the junior editor of the Columbus Sentinel, informs me that he has been called upon by Mr. Van Ness of this place for the author of an article which appeared in the Sentinel of the 26th ultimo, headed "new appointment," but as Mr. Guerny, the senior editor, was absent, he declined giving Mr. Van Ness his authority. I was not at home at the time the demand was made by Mr. Van Ness, and as I do not see a necessity for delay in giving you the desired information, I herewith enclose you the copy of a letter from General George Gibson, dated Washington, January 30, and addressed to the company of contractors for the emigration of the Creek Indians. The company is under the impression that Captain Page's appointment is *permanent*. This letter was by me shown to the editor of the Sentinel with a view to the publication of some such article. Whether the company is right or wrong in their opinion remains still to be seen.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN D. HOWELL.

Colonel JOHN B. HOGAN.

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, January 30, 1836.*

GENTLEMEN: Captain John Page, United States army, is charged with the duties heretofore assigned to Colonel Hogan in connexion with the Creek emigration, and will be governed by the instructions to Colonel Hogan of the 21st of September last.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

MESSRS. JOHN W. A. SANFORD & CO.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *Tuscaloosa, Alabama, March 22, 1836.*

SIR: Enclosed I forward a communication from Major General Garrett, another from Colonel William B. Martin, (who is inspector general of General Garrett's division,) another from the officers of three companies, which were sent by General Garrett to Vernon, the place of rendezvous for the regiment of observation, (of which I spoke in my last,) but did not arrive till the regiment was disbanded; besides communications from meetings of the citizens of several counties, or from their committees, and from individuals, expressive of their own views and those of their neighbors in reference to the probable course that may be pursued by the Creek Indians.

Those communications disclose the apprehensions of the citizens of several of the counties formed out of the territory lately claimed by the Creeks, and also those of the citizens of Montgomery county, which borders on that territory. These are only specimens of the sentiments and feelings of the counties generally in that part of the State, as I am led to believe from communications which I am receiving by almost every mail.

From those documents it is hoped you will perceive the *expediency*, if not *necessity*, of calling out such force of mounted militia as will give safety as well as tranquillity to all who are amongst or on the borders of the Creeks and Cherokees. I cannot doubt that such a measure is necessary, from all the information I have upon the subject. And I have no doubt that a body of well armed and equipped mounted men, ranging through the country inhabited by the Creeks and Cherokees, would have a most favorable influence on the emigration of both tribes. Let me most earnestly entreat you to take such steps, or give me such authority as will at least protect the lives of my fellow-citizens.

Should my request be granted, I trust you will cause such orders to issue, as to *arming, equipping, and mustering the troops into service*, as will prevent another failure. I received a communication from Captain John Page, of the United States army, by the last mail, bearing date on the 15th instant, by which I am informed that he has been appointed mustering officer by General Scott for all the troops called into service by the executives of Georgia and Alabama. I cannot say by whom these duties are performed, but beg that I may be furnished with a duplicate or some other official evidence of any such order as soon as it may be given.

By the mail of the 19th instant I received another letter from Captain Harding, dated Mount Vernon arsenal, March 12, 1836, a copy of which you will find enclosed. In this letter he refers to his second letter of the "9th instant," showing that to have been the *true* date, and says "on the 14th you may depend on my being at Mount Vernon, &c." The troops were not discharged till the 14th, when Captain H. had not arrived, nor did he till the 16th, as I learn by the Montgomery Advertiser, which is published in the vicinity. You will observe, moreover, his last letter being dated on the 12th, and assuring me that he would be at Vernon on the 14th, he only considered *two days* necessary for the trip from one point to the other. If this be the fact, (and I have no doubt it is,) what prevented him between the 9th and 14th (being five days) from performing the duty? And why did he not address the commanding officer at Vernon directly, informing him that he would come, instead of merely addressing me at this place, about one hundred and twenty miles distant across the country? There is something inexplicable to my mind in the circumstances attending this failure.

Hoping to hear from you at as early day as it may suit you to communicate,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. C. CLAY.

HON. LEWIS CASS.

MOUNT VERNON ARSENAL, *March 12, 1836.*

SIR: Owing to some unaccountable delay on the part of the mail, your communication of the 20th ultimo was not received until after my letter to you of the 9th instant had been despatched.

I perceive your excellency did not send me the written authority of Colonel Lindsay for calling the Vernon regiment into service, which paper will be necessary to legalize the muster, and ought to accompany the roll to Washington. I will, however, waive this objection, and on the 14th you may depend on my being at Vernon to muster the men into service; and in the meantime you will please forward the orders of Colonel Lindsay to my address at this place.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your obedient servant,

E. HARDING, *Captain of Ordnance.*

His Excellency C. C. CLAY, *Governor of Alabama.*

TUSKEGEE, *February 18, 1836.*

SIR: To my astonishment, I learn that a part of the detachment of militia destined for the Florida service is to be raised from the new counties, or that part of the State that is already occupied by a large number of Indians, that might, from the most trifling circumstances, be induced to take up the gun and scaling knife, and with ease could put to slaughter every white inhabitant within the new counties or

Creek territory. The people of the new counties are not opposed to rendering all the aid that should be required of them to the people of Florida, but circumstances forbid a man leaving this part of the State at present. I am well acquainted with the situation of this county, and know there cannot be more than one hundred and fifty men able to bear arms, and there is, at a moderate calculation, six thousand Indians now in the limits of this county, and fifteen hundred or two thousand of them warriors. Under circumstances like these, should the Executive determine to have the order for draft put in execution within the limits of the new counties, it certainly will render the situation of the settlers much more dangerous than it is now, which is at present not considered safe. I do not wish to be understood that I anticipate an immediate attack from the Indians, but they have already committed a number of murders on the whites, and there has been so little, if any, exertion used on the part of the Executive to have the murderers apprehended that the Indians have been quite impudent and troublesome in many parts of the nation. Another thing, which will in all probability place the settlers in a more unpleasant situation, is, that the government intend to try the most effectual course to emigrate, which will necessarily be accompanied with a little salutary force, and that no doubt will make a number of the Indians restive and disposed to do mischief.

Your most obedient and humble servant,

THOMAS S. WOODWARD.

His Excellency CLEMENT C. CLAY.

MONTGOMERY, *February 4, 1836.*

SIR: From information recently received in this place, from Columbus, Georgia, that the Creek Indians had assumed a hostile attitude towards the whites, and have actually commenced depredations on the Chattahoochee, together with the fact that many of the Creeks have joined with the Seminoles in Florida, and that the Indians in the counties of the nation are now purchasing all the guns and ammunition they can procure, present, in our opinion, sufficient evidence of a design on the part of the Creeks to follow the examples of the Seminoles, and push a war against the whites to the last extremity. We, therefore, the committee appointed to address your excellency in behalf of the citizens of Montgomery county, (being on the frontier,) feel it important that some measures should be adopted for the defence of our inhabitants of this as well as the counties in the nation. It is a fact too well known that, in case of a sudden invasion from the Indians, the people on the frontiers would be utterly defenceless, in consequence, not only of the disorganized condition of the militia, but for want of proper munitions of war.

In conclusion, we respectfully request that your excellency will forthwith forward to this place five hundred stand of muskets and accoutrements, three hundred yangers, and two hundred pistols and sabres, and any other number or description of arms which your excellency may deem proper and expedient.

With much respect, we remain, your obedient servants, &c.

SAMUEL D. HALT,
G. D. SHORTRIDGE,
B. S. BIBB,
JOHN GINENAT,
JESSE P. TAYLOR,
HUGH D. HENRY,
C. CROMELIN,

Committee on the part of the citizens of this county.

His Excellency Governor CLAY.

TUSKEGEE, *Macon County, Alabama, February 16, 1836.*

DEAR SIR: The solicitude I feel for the citizens of this section must be my apology for troubling you with this communication. I presume you are already informed of the difficulty in this part of the State. The Indians for some time past have manifested considerable hostility. The white citizens now in the nation capable of bearing arms are only, in proportion, as one to fifteen. Should a portion of those here be taken away it will be easy to see that many helpless families will be left exposed to the cruelty of the savages. Should the citizens of this, Columbus, and Russell counties be called to Florida, it will be necessary to take their families out of the nation, or provide for their security in it. If, however, we are compelled to go, we are voluntary. For myself, I have no family, and am ready to volunteer tomorrow; and I presume the citizens will generally do the same.

You will, perhaps, be addressed by others on the same subject.

Yours, very respectfully,

W. BASKIN STOGNER.

His Excellency C. C. CLAY.

SATURDAY, *January 23, 1836.*

At a meeting of the settlers on Uchee creek, Russell county, Alabama, assembled according to previous notice to consult for their general safety, and adopt such plans of defence against the surrounding savages as in their judgment may seem most expedient, on motion, John B. Tate was called to the chair, and Mr. Thomas Reid appointed secretary.

On motion of Colonel N. W. Long, a committee of five citizens were appointed to draw up resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting, with regard to the danger with which they were surrounded, and to suggest such plans for immediate self-defence as may be within the reach of this settlement.

Mr. McKean, Mr. Matthew Turner, H. B. Green, Colonel N. W. Long, and Richard L. Kemp were appointed the committee.

On motion of H. B. Green, the chairman was added to the committee.

On motion of Mr. Turner, it was—

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns, it adjourn to meet again on Saturday next, the 30th instant.

JANUARY 30, 1836.

The meeting of the settlers of Uchee creek met according to adjournment, when the committee appointed at the last meeting reported the following resolutions, which were adopted without dissent:

Resolved, That, from our earliest acquaintance with the Indian character, they have in all the colonies and States been a dangerous, a vindictive, and a treacherous neighbor; that exasperated, as many of them justly are, from the heartless and insatiable avarice of interested persons who have had influence over them, and the known sympathy that exists between the lower Creeks in Alabama and the Seminoles in Florida, and from many recent overt acts and other circumstances, we have abundant reason to apprehend immediate danger.

Resolved, That the settlers be requested forthwith to form themselves into a volunteer company, and to submit to a regular drill exercise, for the defence of the settlement, once a fortnight, or oftener if occasion may require.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed again to memorialize the governor, and freely and fully suggest to him our particular situation, requesting that he would place arms and the munitions of war within our reach, and take such other steps for our safety as he in his wisdom may direct. Mr. Adams, Mr. Brown, and the chairman were ordered to compose said committee.

Resolved, That the citizens of the late Creek purchase, and on the frontier thereof, be requested to form volunteer companies and committees of vigilance; and that they be requested to communicate to each other every movement of a hostile nature that they may discover, that the proper measures may be adopted for our general safety.

Resolved, That a committee of seven men be appointed to superintend the building a fort or fortification, to be commenced to-morrow morning, (Sunday,) and carry on the same till completed. Colonel Long, H. B. Green, J. Dorsey, J. Lawrence, William Threadzett, William Dormant, and John B. Tate were appointed.

Resolved, That all persons within and without the nation be, and they are hereby, requested to abstain from selling the Indians ardent spirits and powder; and that we know no difference between a murderer and one who is accessory thereto, by furnishing our common enemy with the means of death and bloodshed.

JOHN B. TATE, *Chairman*.E. T. REID, *Secretary*.JACKSONVILLE, *Alabama*, February 12, 1836.

DEAR SIR: The bearer of this visits the seat of government on an errand which will, doubtless, call into lively action those kind and solicitous feelings which a patriotic chief magistrate ever feels for the welfare of our citizens when their rights are in danger from savage warfare.

That large bodies of armed Indians have and still are assembling in various parts of this country is substantially true. The exact number is not ascertained; but from information, which strikes me as authentic, I am inclined to think they can muster near one thousand competent to bear arms. Embodied, too, under circumstances manifestly indicating hostile intentions and warlike preparations.

On the tenth a gentleman traveller passing through the country was shot through by a small band, and on yesterday died of the wound.

In the action of our citizens caution and prudence have been their guide. Out of a population of over one thousand souls in this town, there are not sixty guns, embracing all kinds, mostly small shot guns, which would be of little service if we should be invaded.

Whether the Creeks intend an assault in this part of the country, or whether they are preparing to join the Seminoles in Florida, time alone can develop. They have been visited in friendship by prudential men to ascertain from them their intentions; nothing can be obtained from them as to their purpose or mind. Under these circumstances, we feel fully warranted in making this appeal for aid, and do believe that a patriotic State will sustain us.

The bearer, Doctor Smith, is a gentleman, and implicit confidence may be had in any statements he may make to you.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. MARTIN.

His Excellency C. C. CLAY, *Governor of Alabama, Tuscaloosa*.

AUTAUGA COUNTY, *at Camp*, March 15, 1836.

The undersigned have been regularly constituted officers of three companies of mounted volunteers, raised in pursuance of your official order to Major General T. H. Garrett, of the seventh division Alabama militia, dated the 18th of February last, to act as a corps of observation over the Creek Indians for three months, &c., and have, under the command of Colonel William B. Martin, inspector general of said division, proceeded thus far on a direct route to Vernon, the point of general rendezvous designated in said order; but having been informed that no provision whatever has been made for the reception of the troops there, and that those who had already rendezvoused had been disbanded by your excellency's order, have thought it most advisable to remain here until further orders from your excellency.

The undersigned would respectfully represent the importance of entertaining the troops under their command, for the purposes at first contemplated, inasmuch as the same causes of alarm now exist that have existed; the same feelings and fears entertained, to wit: that the Indians are rapidly approaching a period when the means of subsistence will be exhausted, and nothing left but the property of the white people, which, perhaps, with their persons, will be subjects of savage aggression.

Further, we would represent, that an official communication from General Garrett to yourself in reference to the situation of the Indians, recommending a corps of observation, was generally known in this county, upon which it was designed to have effect. That the same was approved of by the citizens

generally, as likely to secure the means of keeping in awe the Indians, and insure security against any hostilities which might be conceived by them.

Again, we would represent, that information from respectable sources induces us to think there exists hostile feelings in the bosoms of many of the Indians, especially in the counties adjacent to the counties of Benton and Talladega; that we have learned a considerable number of warriors from Tallapoosa have gone off for the purpose of joining the Seminole Indians. And, indeed, we feel justified in saying that the citizens of the Creek and Cherokee country, generally, look to your excellency for security against the dangers which they consider surround them continually, and that there has not been a period since the settlement of the country when the movements of the Indians should be more vigilantly guarded than at present. And, further, that if the troop is disbanded, it will be, perhaps, more injurious to the citizens than if it had never been raised; inasmuch as the Indians may be encouraged to acts of violence, from the consideration that they are not guarded by the constituted authorities of the State. We would further remark, that considerable expense has been incurred, and sacrifices made, by many who are now under our command; that such arrangements have been made by many for the engagement of their services to the government, that now to disband and send them home would be attended with great pecuniary distress and inconvenience, and their confidence in the government, in some measure, destroyed. The premises considered, the undersigned pray that your excellency will retain them in service according to the tenure of their enrolment, and that the troops under their command be permitted to retain and elect their officers according to your first order to General Garrett; and that they be directed to carry out the original design of the government, as a corps of observation over the Creek Indians for three months, unless sooner discharged by your excellency; believing, as we do, that the selection of our troops from Talladega and Benton, and De Kalb, and Cherokee, they will be better prepared to guard and detect the movements of the Indians than troops selected from distant parts of the State.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

THOMAS M. SIKENS, *Captain*.

M. H. HUGHES, *Captain*.

J. D. SHELBY, *Captain*.

WILLIAM GARRETT, *Lieutenant*.

JOHN H. TOWNSEN, *Lieutenant*.

H. H. PORTER, *Ensign*.

JOHN D. MILLER, *Ensign*.

M. CHANDLER, *Ensign*.

JOHN O. BRACKEN, *Quartermaster*.

JACKSONVILLE, *Alabama*, March 3, 1836.

DEAR SIR: I am called upon again by the citizens amongst whom I reside to address you, more particularly of Cherokee county. I have been in that country for the last week. I have been through the Creek camps, upon Terrapin creek. I have also been in the most populous Cherokee settlements; and from all latter indications, the citizens have become somewhat alarmed, fearing a union between whichever party in the Cherokee nation, (which may be displeased at the action of their delegation now in Washington city,) and the Creeks who are settling in the Cherokee nation by request of the Cherokees. Such an occurrence may happen.

The people in this section of the State are anxious that a troop be stationed among them, under command of their own officers, who have families alike with the soldier to protect. They have confidence in General Garrett, who is a liberal, high-minded officer, and is better acquainted with the Indian character than any other officer perhaps in the State, having resided among them for the last four years.

One fact is also of importance to the people here, and is in existence, and is this: that the Indians are absolutely destitute of the means of subsistence, and are now *stealing the corn and bacon from those who are unable to lay in other supplies*, and, from the scarcity of provisions in our country, must suffer, unless the Indians are checked. Hence arises the necessity of immediately filling the place of those who have volunteered in the service of the United States, unless they are ordered to be stationed in this county or Cherokee. The fact is, by taking volunteers from among us, is opening the avenue by which the Indians have access to the volunteers' corn and meat-house.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. MARTIN.

Hon. C. C. CLAY.

HEADQUARTERS, *Jacksonville*, March 3, 1836.

SIR: Your order of date of 18th of February has been, thus far, promptly executed, and all things in relation to it will be fulfilled at the time it commands.

Yours of the 20th ultimo is also before me, and, in relation to it, I communicate to you the following facts: In the first place, the order requires to "guard carefully the Indians, and to prevent any disturbance, either on the part of the citizens of the State or the Indians," &c. Such an order was deemed of the utmost importance, for many reasons. The Creek Indians are now, and have been, embodying from all points in their former country to the Cherokee nation. The Cherokees have, (as I have been informed,) invited them hither, and meet them with the kindest feelings of friendship. To the number of from three to five hundred have embodied within one mile of my residence; the men keep out in the eve and recede all day; meet at night and dance, to the great annoyance and alarm of the white citizens. They are destitute of the means of subsistence, consequently they plunder indiscriminately the corn-houses of all citizens within the range of their rambles. The Cherokees, on their part, say, in relation to the Creeks, that they are no more intruders in that country than the whites are. It is known to every Alabama citizen that there are two parties in the Cherokee nation; one party desires a treaty based upon the reservation plan, the other without reservations. The government of the United States is endeavoring to contract a

treaty on the latter plan, and, if successful, it is said by the Ross party that they will leave their bones upon the soil that gave them birth; and it also is the opinion of almost all the citizens that if a treaty is effected, and reservations not allowed, a union will take place between them and the Creeks, and a general massacre ensue. This is, from every indication, to be feared. Now, in consequence of the requisition upon me to raise three companies, connected with the foregoing facts, and in the event that the registration of observation are not ordered immediately back to this country, I hope you may, without delay, forward me instructions to raise, say, two hundred men, for such length of time as you may deem necessary, and that they be under my command as a corps of observation over the Indians in this country. The reasons why I make this suggestion are, that the citizens are greatly displeased that they are to be taken off from their homes, and the seat of savage theft, and placed under the command of officers of the United States; and they require, in return, that I should communicate these facts, and suggest to you the propriety of the order for the two hundred additional men, to be under my immediate command, as I reside upon the Coosa river, and about the centre, too, of the Indian settlement in the county of Cherokee. The fact is, I made the requisition from these new counties as small as I could, and I can now raise two hundred more men to send, as above suggested, from the counties of Benton and Cherokee.

In addition to the three companies ordered to be raised, I presume a company of cavalry will volunteer from Morgan county. If they do, will they be received when marched to Vernon? Please inform me upon that subject.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. GARRETT, *Major General 7th Division Alabama Militia.*

Hon. C. C. CLAY.

TUSKEGEE, *March 31, 1836.*

Sir: On my return here from Lowcha-pogoy, (Creek council,) Major Abbott received his instructions as certifying agent, and with them a copy of your letter of the 15th January last. The sixth article of that order was countermanded, as I considered, by your letter of the 23d of the same month, and was never published by me, as I received the two communications on the same day. The receipt, however, of that letter by Major Abbott, as constituting a part of his instructions, without any exception to that part of it which related to the recertification of contracts given up by the parties, and which had been countermanded by your order of the 23d January, induced me to consider it as the will of the department, and I forthwith caused an extract of that part to be published, by sticking it up at the tavern in this place, where I then held my office. This morning I received a formal demand of the reason that induced me to withhold this order from the public until the present time. It is easy to perceive the object of the contractors in making this demand. They had supposed they could find something to make a complaint out of, and I therefore sent in the enclosed note, which was replied to by me, as will be seen by the enclosed copy.

These gentlemen have, from the moment they obtained the contract, been driving at me in every manner they can, by writing to the department that I was unfriendly to their *interests*, &c.; and upon the order being received that Captain Page had charge of the emigration until I got through with the other duties assigned me, attacked me through the Columbus Sentinel as being removed. I wrote to a friend at Columbus, demanding the author, and it turned out, as I anticipated, that it was Mr. Howell. Enclosed is his acknowledgment. It is very unpleasant to transact business with such people, who are constantly on the alert to make complaints, and I may expect nothing else. I know the department does not wish to be troubled with such subjects, as I know they will.

I think it proper to apprise you at once of the whole cause of the present complaint, and that you may look out daily for more, equally as strong.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JNO. B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Removal.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS.

TUSKEGEE, *April 7, 1836.*

Sir: Enclosed are copies of letters addressed to the board of investigators by General McDougald, and the replies, which are forwarded for your information. I understand that a new plan is on foot, and a repetition of Eli S. Shorter's memorials are to be gotten up, and the department is to be assailed in that manner as well as through another source.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. B. HOGAN.

Hon. LEWIS CASS.

TUSKEGEE, *April 7, 1836.*

GENTLEMEN: I have received yours of the 6th instant, in reply to my note of the same date, requesting you to prosecute the investigation in General Sanford's district, and do most sincerely regret your determination not to do so at this time. The deep interest I have in this business, I hope, will be a sufficient apology for the request that I am about to make, which is, that you will either furnish the department with a statement of the cases in which I am a party in Sanford's district, where any dissatisfaction has been manifested by the Indians or any proof has been made against my contract, or furnish me with such statement, in order that I may use it to have the cases where no complaint has been made approved.

Your obedient servant,

D. McDOUGALD.

MESSRS. HOGAN, BURNEY, and ANDERSON.

P. S.—Or a list of such cases as no complaint has been made against.

D. McD.

TUSKEGEE, April 7, 1836.

DEAR SIR: Your note of this date is now before us; in answer to which, we say that it would afford us much pleasure to comply with your request, but, in obedience to instructions received from the War Department, we are required to re-examine the whole matter in relation to alleged frauds. We are consequently unprepared at this time to accede to your wishes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JNO. B. HOGAN,
JOS. BURNEY,
GEO. D. ANDERSON,

Investigating Agents.

General McDougald, Columbus, Georgia.

TUSKEGEE, April 6, 1836.

GENTLEMEN: I have learned with some regret, when I arrived here this morning, that you intended commencing your next investigations in Tarrant's district. This determination, if made, is different from what I anticipated and had a right to expect, from the simple fact that I have been twice called before the agent of the government in General Sanford's district to sustain my purchases of Indian reserves; that the investigations in this district were nearly completed by one of your board last winter, and when the investigations were suspended we were informed that they would be resumed prior to this time. We have been in a state of preparation, and most respectfully ask, if it is intended to make further investigations in that district, that it be done at as early a day as your convenience will permit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. McDUGALD.

Messrs. HOGAN, BURNEY, and ANDERSON.

TUSKEGEE, April 6, 1836.

SIR: Your communication of this date is before us, and, in reply, we will state that, from information received from Judge Tarrant, there is not over one hundred cases of alleged fraud in that district; and understanding that the Indians in that part of the nation have it in contemplation to *emigrate* immediately, we have deemed it most proper to commence there, and had made our arrangements to that effect before the receipt of your communication.

We can assure you we have no disposition to retard the investigation, and as soon as we get through that district we shall then visit Sanford's.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. B. HOGAN,
J. W. BURNEY,
G. D. ANDERSON,

Investigating Agents.

General D. McDUGALD.

At a meeting of the citizens of Russell and Barbour counties to take into consideration the hostile movements of the Creek Indians, General A. Abercrombie was called to the chair, and Edward Carey appointed secretary.

The chairman having explained the object of the meeting, on motion the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to draught an address to the governor of the State, embracing such facts as have been made known to the meeting, and to urge the necessity of placing forthwith such military force in the nation as will effectually protect the settlers.

The committee appointed were Edward Carey, Hon. Thomas S. Martin, and William Williamson, esq. The committee appointed reported the following, which was unanimously adopted:

GERARD, Russell County, April 9, 1836.

His Excellency Clement C. Clay, Governor of Alabama:

The citizens of Russell and Barbour counties find themselves under the painful necessity of addressing your excellency on the subject of our Indian relations—a subject so often discussed and fraught with so many difficulties and contradictory opinions that it is difficult to impress its importance on the minds of the constituted authorities of the country. We had hoped, after the recent difficulties on the borders of a sister State and the interview between her authorities and the chiefs of the nation, peace had been permanently restored. Recent developments, however, have awakened us to more alarming apprehensions of our danger than ever. Within a few days past the Indians have been seen by many of our most respectable citizens embodied in numbers of from two to three hundred, marching and countermarching, and going through all the manœuvres incident to savage warfare.

They go in numbers to the houses of our settlers, (some of whom are present at this meeting,) break open their corn cribs and houses, take their corn and other provisions, shoot down their stock, tear down their fences, have shot at some of them, threaten their lives generally, and have, in some instances, actually ordered them to leave their homes, avowing a determination, if they remain, to murder them. Some of our citizens, apprehensive that they would execute their threats before relief could be extended to them, to avoid the tomahawk and scalping knife, have abandoned their homes, and left their all to savage devastation and plunder, while many others are preparing to follow their example.

This state of things is supposed to have been produced by the return of three noted Indians of bad character from Florida, to wit: Jerry, Jim Henry, and Bosen. Jerry has avowed the object to be the murder of the whites and capture of the slaves, which they intend to claim as their own. Others say that the land in the occupancy of the settlers is theirs, and they intend to keep it and live on it, with many other threats of a similar character, showing a spirit of decided hostility.

Under these circumstances, we, the citizens of the counties aforesaid, beg leave respectfully to suggest to your excellency the propriety of immediately ordering into the field such military force as will show to the Indians a determination to reduce them to unconditional submission should they attempt any further aggression on our citizens. To accomplish this purpose, we do not believe a less number than two thousand effective troops will be sufficient. A less number will only encourage them to hope for success, as in the case of the small forces first sent to subdue the Seminoles. We believe, with the force mentioned, backed by the active exertions of the emigrating contractors, the Indians would see the utter hopelessness of their condition, and that before the close of the summer our State would be relieved from the presence of these troublesome and dangerous neighbors. To the facts and conclusions contained in the foregoing remarks we beg leave most respectfully to invite your excellency's most serious consideration.

On motion, it was unanimously resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman, and countersigned by the secretary. And that the chairman be requested forthwith to proceed to the seat of government and lay it before his excellency the governor.

A. ABERCROMBIE.
EDWARD CAREY, *Secretary*.

TALLASSEE, April 14, 1836.

To the President of the United States:

Please receive this, a petition from your red children. When we were last at the city of Washington, in taking leave of you, we were promised aid when we got into difficulties. Many of us are now placed in difficulties with white men, who have personated our people with wrong Indians, in the sales of our reservations of land. We have never failed in getting your assistance, when called for. Your agent, Colonel Hogan, did us every justice in getting back our lands.

You have sent other agents among us. As yet we are not acquainted, but have understood they are to reinvestigate what has been done and what is to do. We are sorry to learn that these people, who have stolen our lands, are continually troubling you with letters, which it is likely caused the last agent to visit us.

The great difficulty now existing among us is, that such of us as have had our lands stolen cannot dispose of them without a relinquishment from the stealer.

This we believe oppressive. It is giving a double ascendancy over both us and any other purchasers, for the stealer will not relinquish without a considerable portion in the price of the land as a premium. We solicit your intervention in such a manner as to cause the sales hereafter of such lands as are reserved to be made without such relinquishment. We cannot believe that such persons should have any right, for they stole our lands with their eyes open, and we have been put to much trouble; therefore, we crave the right to have the liberty of selling to whom we please. We are now all ready for removing—nothing prevents but having the right of selling our land. Last fall (we) many of us would have moved, but the situation of our land prevented it.

Such lands as are stolen are generally from the old and infirm, and such as are anxious to move.

Before we close, we wish to remind you of a case it is likely you have been informed of before.

The Tuckabachee king's mother. She was floated off from her improvement, and another woman placed thereon. We wish for your agent among us to be instructed to inquire into it, and if possible to have the case changed, that each Indian may have her own. All investigations have been held in our presence; we have endeavored to cause justice to be done. We have, in every case, cautioned our people not to complain when there was no ground of complaint. If you believe us and your agents, we think there will be no further investigation on such cases as have been investigated in this district.

With great respect, we have the honor to acknowledge ourselves yours,

HOPOTH YOHOLO,	his X mark.
TUCKEBACHE KING,	his X mark.
LITTLE DOCTOR,	his X mark.
MAD BLUE,	his X mark.
WILLIAM MCGILVERY,	his X mark.

In the presence of—
BARENT DUBOIS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 15, 1836.

SIR: Enclosed are papers relating to a sixteenth section in Macon county, Alabama. Colonel Abert's reasoning is to me perfectly unintelligible, and I beg your personal attention to it. Does he mean that the right to the sixteenth section under the contract of the government with Alabama does not accrue to a township, except by special act of Congress, or some transfer of title from the government? If so, he is clearly in error, and the opinion is at war with all practice. Under the agreement between Alabama and the United States, the title to the township vests as soon as the surveys of the township are completed; and the inhabitants thereof can forthwith procure the appointment of commissioners to take charge of the section. This subject of Indian location upon the sixteenth section may yet create much difficulty, both with the people and the government, unless it is managed with that scrupulous regard to the rights of the townships which I know you will readily evince whenever the question is brought under your own notice. Suppose the commissioners were to sue those holding under the Indian title for the land, would not a court determine that the compact with Alabama could not be superseded by any subsequent treaty, and that the right to grant locations to Indians under such treaty was controlled by the prior right of each

township to the sixteenth section? The words quoted by Colonel Abert, "that where such section has been sold, granted, or disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto and most contiguous to the same shall be granted to such township for the use of schools," certainly never intended to refer to dispositions of sixteenth sections, made by the government, prior to the compact with the State; and surely cannot authorize subsequent transfers of the very land it was the object of this provision to secure to the township. I think any court would so determine; and as the government of the United States is as much responsible for the title to Indian reservations as for any other public land it may dispose of, the consequence of such a decision would be to create on the part of the ejected purchasers of such reservations numberless just claims against the government, not only for the value of the lands, but for whatever improvements they may have placed on them.

I have made the above suggestions strictly in reply to Colonel Abert's letter, which, to say the least of it, disposes of the rights of the township, so far as the argument is concerned, in a very unceremonious manner, though I have no doubt he did what he thought was best in assigning the 15th section to their use, and there is but little question that the 15th would have been satisfactory had it not been previously entered. As it is, the township is now without a section, and I very much fear, unless great indulgence is given the commissioners in making a selection, that the entries in the township will make it difficult for them to procure one of "*equivalent value*." I hope, therefore, you will allow as much latitude in making the selection as your sense of official duty may permit.

It may be proper to remark that I have received no suggestion from the commissioners that they are disposed to test their rights by an appeal to law; on the contrary, I presume they will be satisfied if they can procure another section, of something like equal value, and this will certainly be better, as to open the sluices of litigation it would be almost endless.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

DIXON H. LEWIS.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War*.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *Tuscaloosa, Alabama, April 15, 1836.*

SIR: On the 22d ultimo I had the honor to enclose certain documents and letters forwarded to me from the counties inhabited by the Creek Indians, showing the apprehensions felt by the citizens of those counties, and some of the adjacent ones, on the subject of threatened and probable hostilities on the part of that tribe, and requesting a competent force for the protection of that part of our population. I now enclose a copy of a letter from Captain John Page, United States army, dated at Fort Mitchell, on the 5th instant, and also a letter from Major John H. Howard, commanding a battalion of Georgia militia at Fort Twigg's, dated 2d instant, together with a copy of one from James E. Glenn, esq., of the 29th ultimo, enclosed in the latter, all in reference to the continued depredations and hostile indications of the Creek Indians. The letter from Captain Page is in reply to one from me to him, bearing date 24th ultimo, in which I sought information which I thought it peculiarly in his power to furnish, as he commands in the quarter alluded to; the other communication was made spontaneously by Major Howard.

Not having yet received a reply to my letter of the 22d ultimo, (before referred to,) and from the tenor of your communications of the 12th and 19th ultimo, entertaining some doubt as to the character of the answer which may be received, I felt it my duty to forward this additional information for your consideration and that of the President. I think the facts stated in the letters of Captain Page, Major Howard, and Mr. Glenn, in connexion with those heretofore communicated, will abundantly prove that, if there be not "actual hostilities" already commenced by the Indians, there is "evidently impending danger of them."

Referring to my communication to your department of the 22d ultimo for my views on this subject, more at large, and which remain unchanged, I beg leave to renew the expression of my most earnest hope that such militia force will now be authorized to be called into service as may be sufficient to insure *safety and tranquillity* to our citizens.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. CLAY.

HON. LEWIS CASS.

Fort Twigg's, *April 2, 1836.*

DEAR SIR: I have taken the liberty to enclose you the copy of a letter which I this day received from one of your citizens, a very respectable and intelligent man, who resides about fifteen miles from the Chattahoochee river, on the upper line of Barbour county. It was directed to me, I suppose, because I am in the command of a station which the governor of Georgia assumed the responsibility of establishing, to prevent the predatory incursions of the Creek Indians upon our frontier. My orders prohibit me from crossing the river unless in pursuit of Indians with whom I may come in conflict upon the Georgia side. The governor of Georgia found it *absolutely necessary* for the protection of the persons and property of the people of this State to establish this post; and, with Mr. Glenn, I regret to learn that the forces which we understood to have been raised to awe the Indians into a proper regard for your laws have been disbanded, since, upon our arrival, their thefts and violence have been directed upon the people of Alabama. Though I must apologize for the liberty I have taken, I hope to be excused from the appearance of officiousness when I venture the suggestion that a corps of mounted men, cantoned in the neighborhood of the Uchees, Hitchitys, and Chechaws, (all of whom reside in the upper part of Barbour and on the lower line of Russell,) would add greatly to the security of the people in that quarter of the country, as well as to accelerate the emigration of a people destitute of the means of subsistence, and, consequently, growing every day more reckless and desperate.

These towns are understood to be most restless and most opposed to emigration of any in the nation, and have given more manifestations of hostility than any other. They need a check *now*, and the timely interposition of a competent force to punish summarily such acts of violence would, no doubt, prevent

much mischief. Otherwise such acts as are described in the enclosed letter, and perhaps murder, may be frequently expected to recur. I command three companies of mounted men, (rank and file about 180,) which is abundantly sufficient for Georgia's protection, unless we should have a general war with them. An equal force, or something less, on the part of Alabama could not fail to have a most salutary influence. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN H. HOWARD, *Major Commanding.*

His Excellency Governor CLAY.

BARBOUR COUNTY, Alabama, March 29, 1836.

DEAR SIR: Much to my surprise and mortification I have just learned, through the Alabama Journal, that the governor of this State had ordered certain troops to rendezvous at Vernon, to act as a corps of observation in this section of the country, but that they were now disbanded. I fear the consequence will be very serious. A party of hostile Indians are collecting all the force they can among themselves and from the negroes, they say, to march against the people of Georgia; but if they fail to get a sufficient force for this purpose they will go to Florida where the negroes are to be free. Five of Mr. Brown's have left, eight of Dr. Richardson's, and perhaps others. The Indians certainly design mischief. They have taken all Dr. Wellborn's hogs and cattle. Last Sabbath several Indians and one negro drove Mr. Everett's cattle from his pen in open daylight. The same night they came and broke open my corn crib. About daylight we pursued and overtook them within a few hundred yards of the house, loaded with corn. We ordered them to stop; they fired one rifle at us and we had to retreat, as we were not armed. It is now certain, unless something is done, the whites will have to leave this part of the State. I remember the whites were driven from this section by the United States soldiers, because they intruded on the Indians, but now the Indians intrude, and are suffered to remain and do as they please. This ought not so to be.

Respectfully,

Major JOHN H. HOWARD, *Bryant's Ferry.*

JAMES E. GLENN.

FORT MITCHELL, Alabama, April 5, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th of last month, in answer to which I must say that I think troops (say five companies) are absolutely necessary for the protection of the inhabitants of this part of the State. The people that are living in the nation (so called) are living under Indian laws and not of the State. No longer than two days ago the Indians collected (about three or four hundred) in a swamp with their rifles and commenced firing them off. In was done, of course, to frighten off the families, and they accomplished their object; inhabitants moved off their families from their plantations, not knowing what might be their lot.

The Indians called the Lower Creeks are cross and hostile, and are well disposed to make trouble, and are pilfering every day. But the people are obliged to put up with it, for they dare not attempt to punish them, as their lives are in jeopardy. Since the battalion of mounted militia has been stationed on the Georgia side of the river, the Indians have never crossed, and no depredations committed. There is not an Indian in this section of the nation but what has sold his land; they have no more claims here than they have in Georgia or Tennessee. They are living on lands they have sold long ago, and say they will not move off. If they see a command of troops who will tell them they must leave the land, I have no doubt but it will cause them to emigrate at once. They must know there is an Alabama law and they must abide by it, and that every man is entitled to his own.

Unless some step of this kind is taken, the State of Alabama will be involved in difficulties for years. There is but one way to deal with those people—that is, tell them what they have got to do and make them do it. They have heard tell of the Alabama law, but have never felt it.

I shall concur with you and write to the War Department on the necessity of troops to keep the Indians from committing so many depredations.

From what I can learn there are but few that have joined the Seminoles.

With respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN PAGE, *Captain U. S. A., Superintendent of Creek Removal.*

His Excellency C. C. CLAY, *Governor of Alabama.*

KEILMAH TOWN, April 16, 1836.

SIR: I have been up to Mardisville to meet Judge Tarrant, who had left his residence to certify in the lower part of his district. I did not know of his absence until we reached Mardisville. We immediately returned and joined him in the Hillabris, and examined the few complaints that exist in that town, and appointed a meeting for the Fish Pond, Arselarnaby Oakehoy, Oak Tarsarsey, and Hatchet Creek town on Monday next, and then came on here, and yesterday inquired into the complaints of this town, and will return to-morrow to the Fish Pond town. After we examine those towns Judge Tarrant will return to Mardisville to sell the orphan's lands, and Colonel Burney will have to return to Georgia to attend his court, and, consequently, we shall have to suspend our further visits among the towns until they return. By this mail Judge Tarrant sends on his resignation of sub-agent; he puts it on the ground that he cannot attend the payment of the next annuity. I may as well state to you what I think is the true cause for his resigning that office: he has intimated to me his intention of becoming a candidate for the legislature at the approaching election, and, if so, he cannot hold that office, as it is a salary office under the United States. The office of certifying agent, being a per diem compensation, is viewed as not incompatible with the provision of the constitution of this State. Holding the office of sub-agent will debar his taking his seat in our legislature. The payment of the annuity should take place as soon

as possible. The upper towns are now only awaiting the payment to be off; and, if it is not sent on immediately, they will go to planting corn, and there will be no emigration. I have never seen so fair a prospect of a large emigration as at this moment; but I fear the proper steps are not taken to get them off.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN.

HON. E. HERRING, *Washington City.*

FISH POND, *Tallapoosa County, Alabama, April 17, 1836.*

SIR: Having commenced the investigations under our instructions, we consider it not altogether unimportant that we should make to the department the present communication.

Before accepting the trust tendered us, we were aware of the many difficulties that would probably attend us in the efforts to discharge our duty satisfactorily to the government and the other parties interested; but until we had actually commenced the business, we were not and could not have been apprised of the extent of our perplexities.

In the prosecution of our duties we are sometimes troubled as to the nature and character of the testimony to be received. Our instructions require us to take the affidavits of all such witnesses as understand the nature and obligation of an oath; but are we to understand from this that the *mere statements* of chiefs or Indians are not to be received as evidence when offered by the parties or either of them to the investigating agents? We are likewise instructed to give notice, &c., of the times and places of our investigations. Are we to construe it as the will of the department that complaints shall first be heard, and notice afterwards given for trials? If such be our directions, we would respectfully give it as our opinion that the progress of the business will be greatly retarded. We would suggest that equal justice can be done by hearing and investigating at one and the same time, provided sufficient notice is previously given for all persons to attend who are interested.

On joining our colleague, Colonel Hogan, we ascertained that in the trial of cases of alleged fraud he had been governed by a rule of law laid down in the 22d section, (we believe,) of the intercourse act passed in 1834. In that section it is stated that in any trial of the right of property between an Indian and white man, the burden of proof shall be on the white, provided the Indian be in possession of the property in dispute. We have strong doubts whether this act, or any part thereof, is applicable to cases for our investigation. We are inclined to believe that the law does not extend to Indians the title to whose lands has been *extinguished by treaty*. We would be gratified to have the decision of the department on the foregoing points as early as possible. It will relieve us from some embarrassment, and, in all probability, expedite the termination of our commission.

If we adhere rigidly to our instructions, we must attend in each town to hear complaints. This is troublesome, and we think sometimes unnecessary. There are many small towns subject, and somewhat dependent on a few larger ones. If these were all to be assembled together at some central point, or in the square of the larger towns, and in the presence of all the chiefs, the same justice could be done, and our duties greatly facilitated. In our consultations with the Indians we have, with our colleague, Colonel Hogan, endeavored to impress on them the imperious necessity of an early emigration beyond the Mississippi. We are happy to state that the most of them seem determined to leave for their new homes very shortly; and if their annuity could be quickly paid, it would, no doubt, accelerate their removal. If the law has not yet passed, we consider it of some importance that the attention of Congress should at once be turned to the subject. So soon as we complete our investigations in Judge Tarrant's district, we shall commence in that of General Sanford. We began here, learning there were but few complaints, and that in this section the Indians were most anxious to remove to the west. We have thought proper to present the foregoing views to the department, in obedience to what we conceived a duty, as well as to the wishes of our other colleague, Colonel Hogan, who informs us he has previously touched on some of the same subjects.

We would feel honored with an early answer, directed to Tuskegee, Alabama.

With great respect, we are your obedient servants,

J. W. BURNES.

GEORGE D. ANDERSON.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Washington City.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *Tuscaloosa, Alabama, April 18, 1836.*

SIR: On the 15th instant I addressed you on the subject of apprehended hostilities from the Creek Indians, and enclosed copies of letters from Captain Page, of the United States army, Major Howard, commanding a battalion of Georgia mounted militia, and a Mr. Glenn, a respectable and intelligent citizen of Barbour county, in this State, all showing the grounds on which those apprehensions were entertained. In the same communication I expressed my desire that a competent military force should be ordered into service, for the protection of that portion of the citizens of this State amongst whom the Indians remain; and referred you to my letter of the 22d ultimo for my views upon this subject more at large. My last had not been mailed an hour before General Abercrombie sent us an express from Russell county, and having a communication from a highly respectable meeting of citizens of that county and Barbour, arrived at this place; you will find a copy, which I have compared with the original, enclosed. The apprehensions which I have heretofore expressed for the safety of the citizens in that quarter of the State are not only confirmed, but increased by late developments. If I am not justified in saying "actual hostilities" have commenced, I am, at least, fully sustained by well ascertained facts, in affirming there is "evidently impending danger of them." If the evidence heretofore communicated has not been sufficient to satisfy the President of his authority to call out a militia force against the Creek Indians, I think I may now, upon this additional testimony, appeal to him with confidence for the exercise of that power. I entertain sanguine

expectations, however, that your reply to my communication of the 22d ultimo, which I may expect to receive in a few days, will bring me all the authority desired.

To be prepared for emergencies, and ready for the most prompt defence of our citizens, if the Indians should unfortunately realize our apprehensions by commencing a war, I have despatched an agent to the United States arsenal at Mount Vernon, with a requisition on Captain Harding for two thousand muskets, and sufficient ammunition for that number of arms during an ordinary time of militia service, to be transported without delay to Montgomery, and deposited in the care of a responsible officer of the military division which includes that place. In the course of a week I expect this order to be executed by Captain Harding, or by my agent, who I have instructed, if Captain Harding declines or refuses to perform the duty required, to demand the arms, &c., and if obtained, to transport and deliver them himself.

I hope I shall hear from you at the earliest moment compatible with your convenience.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. C. CLAY.

Hon. LEWIS CASS.

TUSKEGEE, April 22, 1836.

SIR: I returned to this place last evening, after an absence of two weeks in Tarrant's district; we travelled about 300 miles on horseback, examined into the complaints of eight towns, and should have gone through in two more, but Judge Tarrant was compelled to return to Mardisville to make sale of the orphans' land, which stands advertised for Monday, 25th instant. Colonel Burney had also his engagements to attend to in Georgia; Colonel Anderson accompanied him home, and I returned to this place after our agreeing to meet in Mardisville on 10th proximo to continue the business through that district. I have addressed to-day a letter to the President, and if the course I have pointed out is adopted, I can assure you that in three months we can close up all our land sales and leave nothing to detain the Creek Indians in this country. The course I have suggested is to make the investigations—Colonels Burney, Anderson, and myself, if he has confidence in our integrity, if not, to dismiss us and appoint three others in whom he can place this confidence; and then to authorize us to investigate, and if we are satisfied that a case is fraudulent, reverse it and order the certifying agent to sell it; while acting alone I wanted no such authority conferred on me. But now that you have formed a board of three, I should have no objection to my share of responsibility, and there would never be wanting purchasers, as our investigations are always attended by a large concourse of whites, and as the certifying agents would and do in all cases accompany us. We should have to close in each town every disputed case before we left the ground, unless it would be in cases of approved contracts; in such cases we should, as matter of course, have to refer the testimony to the department, that steps might be taken in the courts should you think it proper to prosecute the case. As soon as we get through a district we should report our proceedings, with the evidence in each case; now, for instance, in Tarrant's district as well as in McHenry's, the bonds or contracts are all in the possession of Tarrant and McHenry; the former has never placed his certificate to any that he suspected as fraudulent, and consequently there could be no difficulty in pursuing this course; and I am convinced and so are my colleagues, who have both authorized me to say so to the department, that unless this course is adopted our investigations will be useless; and in fact it is now laughed at all over the Creek nation, and received as a *humbug*, to send three men to take down the testimony in each case and to report it, and then to await two months for an answer; in the meantime the Indians are forced to leave the country, or are killed up or starved to death, and the rogues enjoy their ill-gotten wealth. If the President cannot extend to us as much confidence as he now extends to each of the certifying agents, discharge us and appoint such officers as he can trust, and give them this power, and then there will be a chance of closing this business. If a certifying agent sends him a contract with his certificate attached, he takes it for granted it is right, and he approves of it. If he gives us authority to reverse fraudulent contracts, and we order the certifying agent to recertify it to a new purchaser, the order we give will be in writing, and assign our reasons for the course we have taken; and when it is presented to the President for his approval, the department will be in possession of our report and the evidence in the case, and can recommend its approval or rejection. The fact is, if three of us united with the certifying agent are not to be relied on, it would be better to stop the investigation, and approve or disapprove of all that is unapproved at this time, for this state of affairs cannot nor ought not to continue. It is painful in the extreme to witness the disappointment exhibited by the Indians after we examine and take down testimony enough to reverse any case, and tell the Indian we are through with his case and to stand back; he then asks if he cannot now sell his land, as he wants to emigrate with the first party. We reply and tell him he cannot sell until we send on our report to Washington; he asks how long it will be before we can hear from there, and is told perhaps a month or two; he retires evidently dissatisfied, and is immediately taken in tow by the land speculators, interpreters, who laugh at him and tell him the agents are only fooling him; did I not tell you so before; the poor fellow begins to think it is true, and then is ready to accept any compromise with the man who stole his land. The two gentlemen selected to assist me in the investigation are good appointments, and I am much pleased with them; they appear to be high-minded and honorable men, well calculated for this business, and what is better, they appear to have a correct view of the subject committed to us; and all that is now wanting to enable us to close this business, is to authorize us to reverse when we believe the evidence justifies it, and issue a written order to the certifying agents to resell it; if this is done we can go over the whole of these districts and close every case in them in three months, and by all emigrate every Indian that is willing to go. The prospects of emigration in the upper towns are as good as you could wish it. If authorized, I could in ten days start 2,000 Indians, who are actually impatient to go, and who are in some places already encamped at their own expense. But I regret to say there is no provision made for their removal by the contractors *but empty professions*; nor do I believe any will be made until they get their contracts renewed, and an *increased compensation allowed them*. I understand that General Watson and Judge Iverson are to set out in a day or two for Washington to remodel, if possible, their contract, and to obtain an advance of five or ten dollars on each emigrant. These facts I have learned from one of the company who made a proposition to me to become a member of the same; the proposition was at first verbally made, but I insisted that it should be in writing. I now enclose you a copy of Captain Walker's proposition and my reply to it. What object these gentlemen had in making me this proposition is best known

to themselves, but one thing I do know, that it did not proceed from any love they bear to me ; and I have treated it as a business matter and rejected their proposition, but deem it my duty to apprise you of the plan they had in view, that you might form your own opinion on the subject.

I have this day received a copy of your letter of the 12th instant, appointing Mr. Slator certifying agent. I shall of course assign him to Sanford's district, but there is little or nothing to do there. Here Major Abbott is pushing ahead with the business of this district, and Judge Tarrant will finish his in course of two months ; he tells me there are 300 pieces of land unsold in his district, but mostly very poor and not desirable, but the Indians will sell these for what they can obtain ; and if the dead Indians' land can be authorized by Congress to be sold at auction, and the proceeds paid over to the heirs in Arkansas, nothing will then afford them a pretext to remain.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN.

Hon. LEWIS CASS.

P. S.—Should the President give us the authority to close each case where the fraud is deemed sufficiently proved before us to authorize its reversal, we should adopt a certificate in each case, something like the following. Take, for instance, a case in Keilijah Town; upon our reversing it, we should issue to the certifying agent the following order:

Keilijah Town.

No. 5. Spooke Micco, W. 3, 4, 10, 16, marked sold to A. B. for \$800. We certify that upon an investigation in the open square of Keilijah, held this day, it appears from the complaint of Spooke Micco, and the testimony adduced in his behalf, that he has never sold his land to A. B., but that he has been personated, and that the sale made to A. B. was fraudulent; and the testimony being deemed by us as sufficient to reverse the contract, we therefore do adjudge that it be set aside, and that Spooke Micco be authorized to come forward and sell the same according to the regulations now in force for the sale of Indian reserves in the Creek nation. Given the 10th April, 1836.

J. B. H.,

J. W. B.,

G. D. A.,

Investigating Agents.

FISH POND, April 14, 1836.

SIR: I have been engaged for the last seven days back in bringing about a permission to make a proposition to you to decline your present appointment under the government of the United States as investigating the contracts in the nation, and to turn that over to some other person, and to *accept an interest* with us in the emigration of the Indians to their homes west of the Mississippi. This permission I have obtained from a respectable member of our company, and I therefore submit for your consideration the following proposition, to wit: That the company consist of six persons, to wit: Colonel John B. Hogan, A. Iverson, J. C. Watson, S. M. Ingersoll, Wm. Walker, J. Beattie. The company is still to be known under the name of J. W. A. Sanford & Co. until such time as the contract can be renewed and extended, at which time the name of the company may be changed to John B. Hogan & Co.—you to be *placed* at the head. Such persons of the company as are not actively employed with the business of the company shall furnish a substitute at his own expense—this substitute to be selected by the company, or the persons in active employment or any other plan that may *suggest* itself to you that may be equally fair will meet my approbation. In the emigration I feel a deep *interest*, and I have thought for some time back to propose something of this to you. I am fully aware that you can render much useful service, and, by uniting our forces, as things now stand, I feel no doubt but that success will be the result. Do let me hear from you.

I am yours, with sentiments of great regard,

WM. WALKER.

Colonel JOHN B. HOGAN.

KEILJAH, April 16, 1836.

SIR: The proposition you verbally made me on leaving Tuskegee on Thursday last, as well as the conversation we had yesterday on the road, as well as the written plan you have now submitted to me of becoming a partner in the concern of J. W. A. Sanford & Co. in removing the Creek Indians from Alabama to the west, has been duly considered by me in all its various branches, and as it is a business in which I should expect but one object to be accomplished, viz., profit, I have received it entirely as a business transaction, and have so considered it.

I will therefore enumerate the propositions and conversations we have had on the subject, in order to lay the whole subject fairly before us, that no mistake may take place. You may recollect you requested to speak to me the morning I left Tuskegee, and stated to me you wished to know if I could not be induced to take an interest in that concern, and I asked you what object you had in asking me that question; you replied that I had children, and that it was a business that money could be made at, and that you did not wish to flatter me, but if I would join, everything would be smooth, and the Indians go. I asked you if you meant that I should become a partner and continue in office, and you said no, that I could do as I pleased; and I replied that if I took an interest I should, as a matter of course, resign, and that I would not be connected in the concern unless it was with the entire approbation of the President and Secretary of War, and that, with the present company, I could not be induced, on any terms, to become interested. You then asked me on what terms I could be induced to take an interest. I replied that if the company was remodelled and reduced to six members, three to be sleeping partners and three to be charged with the whole management of the concern, and to be an executive committee, and give me the management of the whole arrangement under the executive committee, and the company to pay me a salary equivalent to my present salary, (\$2,000 per annum,) and the plan met the approbation of the

President and Secretary of War, I would be willing to resign and become a partner, if I could be induced to believe that money could be made at the present prices allowed, viz: \$20 per head; but I did not believe that the company could make one cent during the continuance of the contract at present, as provisions of every description had risen, and it would be impossible, in my opinion, to save yourselves under the contract. In reply to this you urged that there would be no difficulty in obtaining an increased compensation of five dollars per head, making the price \$25, and also to obtain a further time for the removal of the whole Creek nation. To my view of the subject in relation to my entering the company, I understood you to be perfectly satisfied, and that you would have matters so arranged as to make me a written proposition, and, when received, would give you a written reply in the affirmative or negative; and if to the affirmative, would then submit the matter to the department for its approbation, as whatever part I took in the concern should be made known to the department, and be open and above-board. The proposition you now submit for my consideration is as follows, viz: That the company shall be constituted of eight shares, and that General Watson, Doctor Ingersoll, Judge Iverson, yourself, Mr. Beattie, and myself, and two whose names you at present decline to mention, shall constitute the company; that I shall have the entire management of the concern; that Woodward and Howell are not to be of the company; and that Watson and Iverson are to pay for an active man each to do their duty; and that I am not to have a salary, but to receive, in lieu thereof, one-sixth of the profits of the concern. I have also understood you to say that these propositions are now made by and with the consent and advice of your company, and, if accepted by me, will be immediately carried into effect. I have, therefore, to answer them as I now find them presented for my consideration.

1st. Then your contract expires on the 1st of July, now within two months and a half, and there is no security whatever that it will be renewed, or continued, or increased.

2d. If I accept your proposition I must give up my salary of \$2,000, as well as the repayment of my travelling expenses while engaged in this investigation.

3d. I must submit to take my share of losses, which I fear will far exceed my share of profits, under the present contract.

4th. The high prices of corn and every other description of provisions leaves no hope of profit; and the immense number of Indians now awaiting the movements of your company, and anxious to emigrate, and must be immediately provided for, will increase the scarcity of provisions and raise the price much above what it is at present, and leaves not a vestige of hope of profit under the present conditions of the contract. With these facts staring me in the face, and no hope of realizing one dollar by joining the concern, all I could expect would be hard, incessant labor day and night; an entire loss of time and money. Under such circumstances I should be more than mad to enter a business concern with such prospects; a ruin of health, constitution, and property would follow, and nothing else. In this letter I have not taken any notice of the situation of your concern, as no showing has been made me; I, of course, cannot speak of what has been the result of your first experiment, the removal of the small party that emigrated last winter; I must therefore beg leave to decline your invitation.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN.

Captain W. WALKER, *Present.*

TUSKEGEE, April 24, 1836.

Sir: Your communications of the 14th and 16th are at hand, enclosing a talk for the chiefs. As the alarm is entirely in and about Fort Mitchell, I have requested Major Abbott to set off immediately to that post, convene the chiefs and deliver your talk; the upper chiefs are to be here to-morrow. But there is no more disposition among these people for hostilities than there is among the citizens of Washington; nor do I believe there is any among the lower chiefs, but that this alarm is another of the tricks of the land speculators, who have alike imposed on Governor Clay and Lieutenant McCrabb by false alarms. Major Abbott is very popular among those chiefs, and can do as much as any man can, should there be anything in the report; it is true they do steal corn and sometimes kill a beef or two, but they have been doing the same thing for three years back, and it was on that account that I believe that a small force of two hundred mounted men would give countenance to the settlers, and act as a check on their stealing, and would have been glad that Governor Clay had succeeded in his plan of bringing into the nation his battalion of mounted men. Many of the new settlers in that quarter have removed over into Georgia, not that there is any more danger than formerly, but their fears have been operated on by the same men who kicked up the fuss the last of January, who are again at their tricks.

In answer to your letter of the 14th instant, I must beg leave to remark, that in forwarding you the copy of the correspondence between J. W. A. Sanford & Co. and myself, it was not that I wished to annoy you with complaints, but to place before you the facts should they attempt to do me an injury; and in relation to my own course, I have nothing to do with them but aid in carrying your views into effect by making speeches in each town in favor of emigration; nor will I have anything to do with them, although you will see by my letter of the 22d instant that they even make propositions to me to become a member of their company. I do assure you, sir, that I am not disposed to make complaints, and in future will cease writing of them in every manner that I can.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN.

HON. LEWIS CASS.

P. S.—Since writing this letter, I have received a letter from Captain Page, in which he says, the Indians have had a plot to do as much mischief as possible, and that they have been instigated by a half-breed named Jim Henry, who I have no doubt is the tool of certain designing white men. I am compelled to attend the United States district court, and shall be absent ten days, and shall meet my colleagues in Mardisville on the 10th of May, by agreement.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, *Tuscaloosa, April 25, 1836.*

SIR: Notwithstanding all I have said upon the subject, in my communications of the 22d ultimo, and of the 15th and 18th instant, I feel it my duty to forward the enclosed copy of an address from a committee appointed by a meeting of the citizens of the town of Irvinton, on the 12th instant, which I received this morning by express. This place I understand is about forty miles below the place at which was held the meeting of the citizens of Russell and Barbour, whose communication I enclosed in mine of the 18th instant, and as far as I can ascertain from a conversation with a member of the Irvinton committee, (who appears to be a very respectable and candid man,) the meeting of the latter place was held without any knowledge of that of the former, and consequently, there could have been no previous understanding or preconception between them. I am conclusively satisfied that the Indians are meditating and preparing for hostilities against the whites, and that unless their designs are frustrated by the exhibition of a military force sufficient to inspire them with some fear of consequences, like murders and conflagrations will soon be enacted in Alabama with those which we witnessed so painfully in Florida. Perhaps a single battalion (of five companies) would be sufficient to insure the safety of our otherwise almost defenceless citizens. A regiment would be certainly so, if sent into the region inhabited by the Indians before the actual commencement of hostilities.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. C. CLAY.

HON. LEWIS CASS.

We, the undersigned, a committee appointed at a meeting of the citizens of the town of Irvinton, on the 12th instant, for the purpose of inquiring into the present state of excitement about the Indians, do, after examining all the circumstances presented, believe that our lives and property are in danger. We understand that the Indians have, at several times, collected in bodies, with fire-arms, and painted, and when asked their motive, they were silent and would give no answer. That they have told some of our farmers they must leave the country; that they (the Indians) were determined not to emigrate soon; and from their hostile attitude, a number of our farmers have vacated their possessions and taken refuge in Georgia. Among those are persons well acquainted with the Indian character. And some of those Indians had declared they were in the battle in Florida in which General Gaines was wounded. A few days since one of our citizens was stopped in the road by a body of about fifty Indians; his money was demanded, which he refused; then his horses, and no doubt they would have robbed or killed him had not an old Indian interfered. We also understand they are offering exorbitant prices for powder and lead.

They requested one of this committee, the other day, to meet them near this place; he did so, and they demanded of him where they should plant corn? He told them he did not know. They were very angry, and said they would plant corn where they pleased; and they did not intend to emigrate.

We would therefore request your excellency to consider our dangerous situation, and send us immediate assistance.

We have deputed John Morgan, esq., to attend your excellency on this subject.

We are, sir, your excellency's most obedient servants,

S. A. BILLING,
E. A. DUNN,
JOHN MORGAN,
JOHN R. TULLY,
SAMUEL N. BROWN,
JOHN M. MOORE,
Committee.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, *April 30, 1836.*

SIR: The enclosed petition respecting patents to the assignees of the reserves under the Creek treaty of 1832 having been left at this office by the Hon. Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, I avail myself of the occasion to call your attention to the subject.

When the estimates for this office were prepared no calculation was made of the expense of the patents, records, &c., which it will be necessary to procure to carry into effect the late decisions of the Attorney General, by which patents will have to be issued under the Creek treaty of 1832 and the Choctaw treaty of 1830, it not being then supposed that patents would have to be granted, and as the cost of those articles must properly be considered as forming part of the amount required to carry those treaties into effect, and as I have no means of estimating the number which will have to be issued under those decisions.

I respectfully beg leave to request that you will submit to the proper committees of Congress such estimate for the purchase of patents and records as, from the information in your possession as to the number of those claims, you may deem necessary, calculating the cost of parchment, printing, and records at not less than twenty-five cents in each case.

With great respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

ETHAN A. BROWN.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

To the Congress of the United States now in session:

The petition of the undersigned, owners of land in the Creek territory, within the limits of the State of Alabama, and many of them resident citizens thereof, respectfully sheweth: That by the provisions of the last treaty between said Indians and the United States it was, among other things, provided that said Indians should be entitled to reserves of land in said territory; which said reserves they should have the power to alien and dispose of, subject in all cases to the approbation of the President of the United States. Your petitioners further represent that the Indians have generally received their locations agreeably to the provisions of the treaty, and that many of them have sold their reserves, the contracts for which were duly certified by an agent appointed for that purpose, and have been approved by the President. Your petitioners further represent that they are in no instance the purchasers directly from the reserve, but have purchased second-handed, and that the only title that they hold is the transferred contract, certified and approved as aforesaid. Your petitioners further represent that they supposed such title to be paramount to all other titles, and complete and perfect in itself; but they have since understood that, upon this important question, a contrary opinion is entertained by many whose opinions are entitled to great weight and consideration. Such persons hold that the title is not complete until a patent in each case shall issue from the government. Your petitioners are informed that no appropriation has been made by Congress to defray the expenses of issuing patents; that no direction or provision has been made for that purpose by any department of the government; and that, under the existing laws, if patents ever issue at all they cannot issue for several years to come, inasmuch as each patent must be signed by the President himself; and the number in the various land offices is so great that it is impossible for one man to bring up this branch of business, now in arrears, for a very considerable time to come. Your petitioners are extremely unwilling that the titles to their homes, the homes of their families, and the property which they expect to descend to their children and heirs, should longer remain in this unsettled, if not unsafe, condition. They therefore respectfully but earnestly ask of Congress the necessary legislative action to relieve promptly and efficiently this subject from the embarrassments thrown around it.

Your petitioners beg leave, respectfully, to ask that patents be directed to be prepared; that a suitable person be appointed, invested with power to fill up, sign, and deliver patents to all purchasers of Indian reserves where the contract has been approved by the President; that it be specially provided that in every case where the Indian contract has been transferred, the patent issue to the transferee and holder of the contract; that such officer, during the term of his employment, be required to keep his office at some place convenient to the territory in question; and that to defray the necessary expenses incident thereto, a suitable appropriation of funds be made. And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

J. R. Jones.
James N. Owens.
Elijah S. Owens.
Augustus Howard.
J. W. Sprague.
B. A. Sorsby.
John R. Dawson.
H. K. Hill.
James C. Sullivan.
Henry Mims.
W. R. Evans.
Sterling Bass.
Cullen Battle.
Wilson Williams.
William Holland.
W. E. Jones.
Marshal J. Wellburn.

John Warner.
W. P. Malone.
J. R. Boon.
E. G. Rogers.
Isaac Mitchell.
J. W. Howard.
John Colman.
John B. Glinn.
Robert B. Alexander.
William N. Richardson.
Hartwell Bass.
Abel Farrar.
F. S. Williams.
A. Battle.
Charles S. Bass.
Thomas C. Evans, and a number of others.

HEADQUARTERS, Georgia, Milledgeville, May 2, 1836.

SIR: The mounted volunteers, consisting of about two hundred men, under the command of Major John H. Howard, were mustered into the service of the United States on the — day of —, 1836, and stationed on the line of the Chattahoochee, for the protection of the southwestern frontier of Georgia against the incursions of the Creek Indians. Their term of service will expire on the — day of June next, and they will consequently be discharged. The danger to the citizens of both Georgia and Alabama is greater than when this force was first stationed there, and therefore an equal number, at least, should take their place when they are discharged.

General Scott, who has charge of this subject, is in the interior of Florida, and for want of mail facilities it will be difficult for me to communicate with him. I have therefore thought it proper to make this representation of facts to you, and to ask that you will give me your sanction and authority to keep up this force until the danger shall have passed away.

Your early reply will confer a favor.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM SCHLEY.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

HEADQUARTERS, Georgia, Milledgeville, May 12, 1836.

SIR: The Florida campaign has ended, but the Seminoles are not conquered. On the contrary, they remain the undisputed masters of the field, and what may be the final result of our failure there it is perhaps difficult to say. But I think one effect of this state of things is the present condition of Alabama

and the western frontier of Georgia. The Creek nation is now in arms and open hostility. Many of the citizens of Alabama, residing in the Creek nation, have been within a few days past murdered, and all are fleeing to save their lives. The people on the Georgia side of the Chattahoochee are in a state of great alarm. An attack is daily expected on Columbus. The nation can muster, as I am credibly informed, from seven to ten thousand warriors, and have the power and the disposition to do us great injury. The small force, two hundred men, which I have had on the frontier, under Major Howard, is totally inadequate for our defence, and I am therefore endeavoring to increase it. The militia in the vicinity of the Chattahoochee have been called out temporarily, and a heavy expense will be incurred. But there must be some more permanent arrangements made, as I am induced to believe that we shall have a regular war with these people, and the sooner it is prosecuted with vigor the better.

These Indians must no longer be permitted to remain where they now are, to murder our people and destroy their property *ad libitum*. It is idle to talk of treaties and national faith with such savages. The proper course to adopt with them is to treat them as wards or children, and make them do that which is for their benefit and our safety. If a portion of the great surplus revenue, about which there is daily so much said in Congress, were applied to the removal of the Indians to the west, much more good would be done to the people than to spend it as Congress is doing in talking and quarrelling about it.

The Creeks are in a starving condition, and must be fed where they now are by the United States, or they must be killed or driven out of the country. There can be no peace or quiet for the inhabitants of either side of the Chattahoochee while they remain; and the law of self-preservation will force Georgia and Alabama to rid themselves of this population, "peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must." The United States ought no longer to delay the employment of some effectual means to relieve us from these troublesome, murdering neighbors; and I hope the President will be able to find a sufficient justification in the present attitude of the Creeks to induce him to take the responsibility of doing so.

Be pleased to show this letter to the President, and give me his views as soon as may suit your convenience. I do assure you, sir, that our situation is by no means an enviable one; and whilst the sickly sympathies of some of the fanatics of the nation are excited in behalf of the "*poor Indian*," it would be well if a portion of their commiseration could be drawn forth for their murdered fellow-citizens, men, women, and children.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM SCHLEY.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War, Washington.*

P. S.—Since writing the above, it has occurred to me that it would be a good plan to establish in the nation a depot of provisions under a competent military force, and inform the Indians that all who would come in and deliver up their arms might draw rations, and that those who refused to do so should be considered enemies, and treated accordingly.

W. S.

COLUMBUS, *May 13, 1836.*

SIR: You have no doubt been promptly informed of the state of our Indian matters by those whose duty it was to do so. The state of things is indeed most gloomy; the country is suffering most severely, and relief seldom has been more wanted. In the present aspect of affairs, I know you will be willing to receive information and useful suggestions from any quarter; and by this I am encouraged to trouble you with this letter.

There will doubtless be a great diversity of opinion as to the strength of the *hostile* Indians, and especially as to the course of conduct to be observed towards the *friendly* ones. Upon these vitally important points do not suffer yourself to be misled; especially do not *underrate* the strength of the enemy. I am here, near the scene of action. I have been a deliberate but anxious observer of the events transpiring for some time back, and I will stake my neck upon the truth of this remark, that four-fifths of the Creek nation are at heart, and in principle, hostile. That in this feeling a large portion of the Cherokees fully participate; and that there is an intimate understanding and concert of purpose between these two tribes and the Seminoles. In making your arrangements for the protection and defence of the country, I beg and implore you to believe that we *must*, we are *fabled* to have a severe and sanguinary war with these people. If you send a force at all, let it be, under every aspect of the case, *fully adequate to the purpose*, and conducted by efficient officers. There are, and will be, *many, very many*, propositions of friendship from the Indians; but be on your guard in listening to them; remember the *white flags* in Florida. Those who have already made such professions have been required, as an evidence of sincerity, to go in with their families and arms to Fort Mitchell for protection. They have *promised* to do so, but have delayed it under various pretexts. Some hundred women, children, and old men have gone in, but their *warriors are in the swamps*. The *inclination* of almost all is for war; some may be restrained from cowardice, and others by interest.

But what disposition shall be made of such as *profess*, and are *believed*, friendly? Shall they be induced to join us in a war with the *hostile* party? I think not. First, because they are so treacherous and uncertain that they ought not so far to be trusted; second, because they could only be useful as *guides*; but such aid is not now wanted, because our own people know the whole country intimately; third, because they will clog and embarrass our operations rather than add to their celerity; fourth, because, when the war is over and the Indians all settled down in Arkansas, this might, and no doubt would be, made a pretext for dissension and war amongst themselves.

What disposition, then, should be made of them? Shall they be kept in camp, and subsisted at the expense of the government? I think not, because they can do no good, and will answer no useful purpose. We all know they *must* sooner or later emigrate. Why put off or delay this *necessary and inevitable* result? Whenever as many as a thousand shall be encamped, let them be sent out of the country. By this means we gradually shake off the incumbrance; we gradually reduce the number of Indians in the nation; and every party that goes will leave some relatives or friends amongst the hostile party, who will therefore be themselves the more willing to follow. These suggestions are respectfully offered for your consideration. If destitute of merit, reject them.

In the present state of things none of us can attend to our land controversy, nor do I suppose that your agents can continue in the field. Be this as it may, however, I am exceedingly anxious to bring that matter to a final issue as speedily as possible, and to do it with an eye, not only to our own interest, but to the rights of the Indian and the wishes of the President. Captain Page has advised me of the proposition made by the Tuckabatchee chiefs, through him, to the purchasers. He has also said to me that all this had been submitted to you. The purchasers at once accepted the proposition; for notwithstanding they may have once purchased the lands and paid for them, yet they will cheerfully make up and pay to them a considerable sum of money whenever they are ready to surrender up the land, and leave the country. This has been done in regard to each of the last emigrating companies, and was intended to be done in regard to each succeeding one. The government has attempted to control this whole business, so as to secure justice to the Indian; but this has been done not in reference to their habits and mode of doing business; they are not to be traded with as our people are; an Indian must be paid when he signs a paper for his land; he must be paid when he goes before the agent; he must be paid whenever he afterwards meets the purchaser; and he must be paid when he gives up the land or emigrates; so that it is a continual scene of paying from first to last. Hence the necessity of the purchasers getting the land at the start for as little as possible. All these things are not known, and cannot be, to the government. Hence the purchaser, in his attempts to cover and provide for them, is made often to *appear* in the wrong. If you have not yet answered the proposition of Captain Page, I beg you to do so with as little delay as possible. It is all important, if possible, to get those western towns to leave the country at once. I doubt, however, their sincerity. If they are disposed to go, and they can do so, being perfectly satisfied both with the government and purchasers, let them do it by all means. As there may be much difficulty in assembling the Indian claimants; as there is much danger in travelling through the country, and as expedition is now essential, I ask if it will not be proper to instruct Captain Page to ratify whatever those chiefs may recommend, and to assure the purchasers that whatever Captain Page may do or recommend will be approved, sanctioned, and executed by the President?

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ELI S. SHORTER.

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR.

HEADQUARTERS, *Milledgeville, Georgia, May 17, 1836.*

SIR: In the letter I had the honor of addressing you on the 12th instant I stated to you that the Creeks were hostile, and that the situation of the inhabitants on both sides of the Chattahoochee was extremely distressing. Since then I have received several expresses, giving accounts of the war, and this morning I am informed that the Indians have penetrated into Georgia, burnt Roanoke, and captured two steamboats on the Chattahoochee—one at Roanoke, and the other about three miles below Columbus. A great many persons in Alabama have been murdered, and all who could have fled to Georgia. Thus far I have been acting on the defensive, but as soon as I can assemble a sufficient force, which I am endeavoring to do by ordering to the scene of action the volunteer companies within a reasonable distance, I shall cross the river and carry the war into the enemy's country. We are in a bad condition for want of arms and ammunition; all or nearly all we had at this place were taken to Florida by the troops and have not been returned. As the Creeks are now in a state of open and offensive war, it is feared that the Seminoles and the Cherokees may join them, and that we shall have a general and extended war. If you can do anything for the people on the frontier, it should be done quickly; there is no time to lose. I have no money to buy provisions for the militia, unless I can borrow from the banks. I cannot draw from the treasury of Georgia unless an appropriation is made by law. The small contingent fund of twenty thousand dollars, under my control, has been nearly exhausted. If, therefore, it be in your power to do so, I would be glad you would send me fifty or one hundred thousand dollars. Be assured, sir, that it will require this sum and a great deal more before this matter is settled. The Indians must now be conquered and sent to the west at the point of the bayonet.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM SCHLEY.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE REMOVAL OF THE INDIANS.

The experience of the past year in the business of removing the Indians, a constant observation of the accounts and reports of the various persons employed, and a consideration of the information which has reached the department from other quarters, have led to the conviction that a more systematic plan of operations is essential to the economy and to the satisfactory progress of these movements. With this view the following regulations are adopted, and all persons employed in the business of emigration will be held responsible for a faithful observance of them.

I.—*Directing department.*

All the subjects connected with the removal of the Indians, whether they relate to subsistence, transportation, payments, or any other matter, will be committed to the commissary general of subsistence, who will take the necessary measures to carry into effect the object of the laws and treaties relating to this business and the instructions of the government. All communications will be addressed to that office in this form: *Emigration of Indians, Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington City.*

II.—*Special agents.*

1. A special agent will be appointed to superintend the removal of each tribe, or of the Indians living within certain specified limits.

2. To the special agent will be committed the general operations, comprehending the duties and conduct of the various persons employed, the preparatory arrangements, the collections of the Indians, the route, the mode of travelling, their movement and subsistence, and, generally, everything connected with this object.

3. All persons appointed by the government to aid in the business of removal will report to and receive the instructions of the special agent, and may be suspended by him from employment for causes appearing to him to be just; but the same shall be immediately forwarded to the War Department for its consideration and decision.

4. Each special agent shall, immediately upon entering on his duties, or whenever thereafter it may become necessary to employ assistants, submit to the War Department the names of the persons proposed to be employed, the nature of the duties to be assigned to them, and the amount of the compensation proposed to be given. No persons will be employed, except temporarily and from necessity, without the previous sanction of the department.

5. The special agents will communicate to the department every occurrence the knowledge of which can be useful. They will make weekly reports of their progress and operations; they will certify the quarterly abstracts of the disbursing officers; they will, at least once a quarter, transmit a statement of the names, stations, and employment of the various persons in service, and the business they have performed during the preceding quarter. And they will, from time to time, furnish the disbursing officers with such information as may be necessary to enable the latter to prepare and forward the requisite estimates.

III.—Disbursements.

1. All the disbursements required for the various objects connected with the removal of the Indians will be made by officers of the army, who will be assigned to that duty, and who will from time to time be furnished with funds for that purpose.

2. These officers will carry into effect the instructions of the special agents, so far as the same are in conformity with the general authority given by these regulations, or by special direction from the War Department.

3. Payments for all services, as well as supplies, will be made by these disbursing officers, and duplicate vouchers will in all cases be taken, expressing fully the nature of such services and supplies, and whatever may be necessary to enable the accounting officers to judge of the propriety and reasonableness of the charge.

4. The disbursing officers will transmit *estimates* whenever funds are required, showing in detail the application it is intended to make of such funds, together with a statement of the amount, if any, on hand, and the payments for which such amount is required; and funds will be furnished, either by the remission from the treasury, or by drafts upon the War Department, as the commissary general may judge best, but no drafts shall be drawn by any officer upon the government unless previous authority for that purpose has been given.

5. All accounts and vouchers will be transmitted immediately after the close of each quarter, and abstracts of expenditures, showing the application of the funds, will be transmitted at the expiration of every month.

IV.—Transportation.

1. The route and mode of transportation will be determined by the special agent, having a just regard to economy and the health and comfort of the Indians.

2. When persons or families agree to transport themselves, and are considered capable of doing so, they will be allowed a just commutation therefor, which will be fixed by the commissary general on an examination of the probable expense; and to those emigrating from the chartered limits of Georgia, under the provision of the eighth article of the treaty with the Cherokees of May 6, 1828, the sum of fifty dollars will be paid in addition, as is provided thereby.

3. The amount necessary to be advanced to such persons previous to their departure will be determined by the commissary general, and will be paid when they are upon the point of commencing their journey.

4. No persons except those who are too young or too infirm to travel on foot will be transported in wagons or upon horses.

5. The amount of baggage will not exceed 1,500 weight for every fifty persons; nor will any wooden furniture or heavy utensils be carried. The baggage must principally consist of necessary clothing, bedding, &c., light cooking utensils, and a few tools for agricultural and mechanic purposes.

6. The baggage of each detachment will be weighed, and a certificate thereof, signed by some respectable person employed, will be transmitted with the accounts. The quantity to be carried in each wagon must, of course, depend upon the judgment of the conductor of the party, who will likewise point out the persons whose circumstances require they should ride. Only one wagon shall be allowed to every fifty persons for the transportation of themselves and baggage.

7. Where the route is by water a contract will be made, if the same can be done upon reasonable terms, for the transportation of each individual from the place of departure to the place of destination, or for as much thereof as can be effected. If this cannot be done, it will then be proper to charter a boat for the voyage at a fixed rate. And lastly, should either of the other modes be found unreasonable or impracticable, then a contract may be made for the hire of a boat by the day; but this is considered the least economical plan, and therefore not to be resorted to till the others fail.

8. Should the steamboats owned by the government not be wanted for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and be found suitable for the purpose of transporting the Indians, they will be employed for that object, and the preceding article will, in that event, be superseded where these boats may be used.

9. The wagons and teams now owned by the United States west of the Mississippi will be employed in the business of transportation, but no future purchases for this purpose will be made. It is better for the government to hire than to buy the means of transportation. Wagons will hereafter be hired at a fixed rate by the hundred, if convenient, and, if not, by the job; and where neither of these can conveniently be done, then by the day, with a previous understanding as to the weight and persons to be

carried, and the daily distance to be travelled. Where forage can be found by the owners the contracts will be so made; but where it cannot be, it will be supplied by the United States.

The United States will not be responsible for any accidents.

10. Forage for the teams will be purchased in the manner prescribed for other supplies, and will be issued upon returns in the mode pointed out for provisions. The quantity will be the same as is directed by the army regulations.

11. Every detachment of Indians shall, if practicable, be conducted by an officer of the army, who will have under him such assistants as the number of the detachment and other circumstances may require to be appointed, as is before provided.

12. Every detachment, previously to their departure, will be mustered, and muster-rolls exhibiting the names of the heads of families and the numbers and ages of the persons composing the same, distinguishing their sexes, and naming also those individuals not members of any families, will be made out and certified by the superintendent upon his personal examination, one of which shall be forwarded to the War Department, and another shall be delivered to the agent* taking charge of such detachment west of the Mississippi; and a remuster shall then take place, and any changes in the detachment shall be accounted for in a column of remarks, a copy of which shall be forwarded to the War Department.

V.—*Supplies.*

1. It is desirable that all the important supplies should be procured by contracts, upon previous public notice inviting proposals, and this rule will be adhered to where there are not strong reasons to the contrary; and where there are, they will be reported by the commissary general.

2. All contracts not immediately executed and completed, and not exceeding fifty dollars in value, will be in writing, and duplicates thereof will accompany the vouchers. Adequate security for the faithful performance of all contracts exceeding three hundred dollars in value will be required.

3. Special instructions will be given by the commissary general respecting the provisions required for the subsistence of the Indians after their arrival in the country west of the Mississippi. These will in all cases be procured upon contract, to be based upon proposals previously issued.

4. Blankets and other articles required by treaty stipulations to be delivered to the Indians, and which can be better procured in the principal commercial cities than in the interior, will be purchased by the commissary general in the same manner as the army clothing is purchased, and forwarded for delivery to the proper agent. None but the Mackinac blankets, so called, will be procured for the Indians. These are much better suited to their wants and tastes than any others. Three and a half points must weigh ten pounds per pair; three points, eight pounds per pair; and two and a half points, six and a fourth pounds per pair. One-half of any quantity should be three and a half points, one quarter three points, and one quarter two and a half points. Certificates of delivery, witnessed by two creditable persons, will in all cases be required at the Treasury Department.

VI.—*Provisions.*

1. The ration will consist of one and a quarter† pound of fresh beef or fresh pork, or of three-quarters of a pound of salt pork, and of three-fourths of a quart of corn or of corn meal, or of one pound of wheat flour, to each person, and of four quarts of salt for every one hundred persons.

2. Provisions will be issued in steamboats as frequently as convenient, to prevent their being improvidently used, and by land they will be issued once a week or oftener, depending upon the situation of the party and upon the facility of reaching points where provisions may be deposited or purchased. On land routes it will be proper to have depots of provisions at reasonable distances, unless where such routes are through the settled country, affording, at all times and at reasonable prices, adequate supply.

3. These provisions will be procured either by contract, as already provided, or by purchase in open market. Except in a country where supplies are abundant, and while travelling, the former mode is preferable.

4. It is recommended that contracts be previously made for issuing such quantities of provisions as may be wanted at a proper place during the collection of the Indians, and at suitable points upon the route; the contractors to be at every expense attending the delivery and distribution of the provisions, and the issues to be made under the inspection and direction of the officer having charge of the detachment, and none to be issued which are not examined and approved by him and weighed or measured in his presence. Under such an arrangement, however, it will be necessary to ascertain, previously to the departure of any detachment, that the necessary provisions are ready, and to provide them otherwise when there is a failure, lest the Indians might suffer where provisions could not be procured.

5. Where provisions are issued by contractors, the issues will be made upon provision returns to be drawn by the officer having charge of the detachment, which detachment will be divided, for their more convenient receipt, as he may think proper. He will abstract the whole in the usual mode, at the end of each month, or sooner if the contract relating to his detachment is fulfilled, and will certify that he saw the provisions delivered; and he will take special care that the issues do not exceed the quantity due by the muster-rolls. These abstracts will also be certified by some other respectable person in employment, and will, together with the contracts and the bills of parcels, form the vouchers of delivery. The provision returns will be transmitted to the commissary general.

6. Where the provisions are not issued by the contractor, but by the officer in charge of the detachment, he will call to his aid some respectable person employed in the business, upon whom the returns will be drawn, and who will take immediate charge of the issues.

7. The same principles will in like manner regulate the issues to the Indians during the first year after their arrival at the places of their permanent residence. But as they will then be placed beyond the reach of many of those temptations which now assail them, such issues may be made at longer intervals and in larger quantities. Cattle or hogs may be delivered, upon just estimates, on foot, and by these means much expense will be saved. The agent‡ will determine whether a just regard to the convenience of the Indians requires the designation of more than one place at which these issues shall be made.

* See article 8th, section VI.

† The ration of fresh beef or pork changed to one pound, for the year 1834.

‡ The Indian agent.

8. The year within which subsistence is to be provided will commence upon the day each party arrives in the country assigned to them. The agent* will immediately report to the department the arrival of every party, and will at the same time transmit any explanations rendered necessary by any change since the last muster.

9. Families or individuals detained by sickness or other unavoidable causes, and unable to reach their destination at the same time with the party to which they belong, will be allowed to draw for the term of one year after the termination of their journey. But those who quit their party unnecessarily will only draw as long as such party draws.

VII.—Appraisalment and payment of property.

1. In the appraisalment of property the appraisers will always act under oath, and improvements will be estimated by the real fair value they add to the land. The appraisalment returns will exhibit in separate columns the number of acres cleared and under fence; the value of the improvement, whether orchard, meadow, cornfield, or otherwise; the number, extent, and description of the buildings; and any other circumstances having a bearing upon the subject; and each of these will be separately valued.

2. Stock will in like manner be estimated under different descriptive heads. Where it can, in the opinion of the superintendent, be more profitably issued as provisions to the Indians than sold, it will be delivered upon an estimate to an issuing officer to be selected for that purpose, who will receipt therefor. Such receipt will be transmitted to the commissary general, and the quantity charged to such officer, who shall be credited, from time to time, with the issues as these are made.

3. When it is deemed most advisable to sell such stock, the same shall be advertised and disposed of at public sale by the superintendent, and the amount paid over to the disbursing officers, whose receipt shall be forwarded to the commissary general. But the danger of losing such Indian cattle is so great that they will not be received till the superintendent is ready to dispose of them, at which time they will be delivered by the owners at a place to be pointed out.

4. To prevent revaluing cattle or other frauds, the appraisers will provide branding irons—the letters U. S. upon them; and all cattle at the time they are received from the Indians shall be distinctly branded therewith.

5. Appraisalment returns will be transmitted to the department from time to time, as the work is in progress, if the same cannot be finished within three months; and at the end thereof, if no longer time is required. These returns will be signed by the appraisers, and countersigned by the superintendent, and duplicates thereof will be sent at the same time to the agent of the proper tribe west of the Mississippi. When received at the War Department they will be examined, and, if approved, the superintendent will be instructed to have them paid before the emigration of the persons, if the treaty stipulations require such payment. If not, the superintendent will give a certificate in each case corresponding with the approved return, and numbered, stating particularly the person, amount, nature of the claim, &c., and requesting the proper officer west of the Mississippi, on the presentation of such certificate by the person named therein, and by no other person, to pay the amount thereof to him; and such officer shall, if he has received an approval of the return from the War Department, and if such certificate is in conformity therewith, pay the amount to the owner. The receipt of the party upon such certificate in the latter case, and his receipt referring to the return of the former, will be required as vouchers in the settlement of the accounts.

6. Where the Indians, under treaty stipulations, require that the cattle received from them east of the Mississippi should be replaced by others west of that river, it shall be so expressed in the certificate; and the cattle received shall be so particularly described, that the purchasing agent may be enabled to procure others of similar value. But this will not be done till the subject has been approved by the War Department.

VIII.—Miscellaneous.

1. A journal will be kept by the conducting officer of each detachment, in which will be entered a daily memorandum of the number of miles travelled; of the impediments, if any, which prevented a more rapid progress; of the time of marching and of encampment, if by land; and generally of such occurrences as may best enable the government to form a judgment of the mode in which the business has been done.

2. No horses will be purchased or supplied by the United States for the use of those who are engaged in this business; but the compensation allowed them will be in full for all services and expenses of every nature and description, excepting while such persons accompany a detachment of Indians, their actual transportation and subsistence will be paid, and ten cents per mile (computing by the nearest route) will be allowed for their return. But this article will not extend to expresses.

3. In the collection of the Indians special care will be taken that sufficient previous notice is given, and a day and place of meeting assigned; and in this their wishes and opinions will be consulted, so as to allow them ample time to make all their arrangements; and in the meantime they will be reminded of the necessity of punctuality. No provisions will be issued till the arrival of the day which has been fixed, and on that day the journal of occurrences will be commenced. Every exertion will be used to set out as soon thereafter as possible. Two weeks, if necessary, will be allowed for them to collect after the day fixed, but no longer, unless some unforeseen accident happens.

4. The commissary general will prepare the necessary forms to render the mode of doing duty under these regulations uniform, and to facilitate the settlement of the accounts; and these forms will be strictly adhered to.

IX.—Compensation.

The following will be the compensation allowed, and will be in full of all expenses and services whatever.

It is to be distinctly understood that persons engaged in this duty will travel from place to place wherever required, finding their own horses and bearing all their expenses, with the single exception

* The conductor. See article 12, section IV.

stated in the 2d article of the 8th section, when they are ordered to accompany a detachment of Indians west of the Mississippi:

- A special agent, two thousand dollars.
- An assistant agent, to aid the special agent in the discharge of the more important duties connected with emigration, four dollars a day.
- An enrolling agent, four dollars per day.
- An appraiser, three dollars per day.
- A conductor of Indians, where an officer of the army is not present, four dollars per day.
- An assistant conductor, three dollars per day.
- An interpreter, two dollars and fifty cents per day.
- Persons employed in collecting Indians, taking charge of teams, and other duties of a similar nature, will not be allowed more than two dollars and fifty cents per day, to include their expenses; and laborers will be employed agreeably to the custom of the place where their services are wanted.
- Principal disbursing officers, pay and emoluments of a quartermaster. Other disbursing officers, the pay and emoluments of an assistant quartermaster.

LEWIS CASS.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, May 15, 1832.

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, May 15, 1832.*

The following forms have been prepared in pursuance of the 4th article of section VIII of the foregoing regulations, and will be observed by the disbursing officers and others in the removal and subsistence of Indians.

FORMS OF ACCOUNTS, ETC.

Quarterly.

1. Account current.
2. Return of provisions and forage.
3. Return of property.
4. Abstract of disbursements on account of subsistence.
5. Abstract of disbursements on account of transportation.
6. Abstract of disbursements on account of contingencies.
7. Abstract of provision issued.
8. Abstract of forage issued.
9. Provision return on the contractor.
10. Forage return on the contractor.
11. Estimate of funds.
12. Baggage certificate.
13. Quarterly statement of agents.
14. Bill of parcels.

Monthly

15. Abstract of disbursements for subsistence.
16. Abstract of disbursements for transportation.
17. Abstract of disbursements for contingencies.
18. Appraisement return, to be rendered according to article 5 of section VII.
19. Muster-roll, to be rendered according to article 12 of section IV.

In addition to the above, the following papers will be required; but as to the forms of which the agents and others will be governed by their own views:

- Weekly report, (see article 5, section V.)
- Estimation of stock, (see article 2, section VII.)
- Certificate of claim, (see article 5, section VII.)
- Journal of occurrences, (see article 1, section VIII.)

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

The United States in account current with ———, on account of the removal and subsistence of Indians for the quarter ending the ——— day of ———, 183—.

DR. CR.

Dates.	Dollars.	Cents.	Dates.	Dollars.	Cents.

I certify that the above account of moneys received and expended by me in the period above stated is just and true.

Return of provisions and forage received by ———, and issued to the removing ——— Indians at ———, in the quarter ending the — day of ———, 183—.

Date.	No. of voucher	From whom received.	Pork.		Beef.	Flour.		Corn.		Corn meal.		Salt.	Rations	Remarks.
			Bbbs.	Lbs	Lbs.	Bbbs.	Lbs	Bush.	Qts.	Bush.	Qts.			
		Total to be accounted for.												
		Total issued												
		Balance on hand												

I certify, on honor, that the above return is correct.

Return of property received and issued by ———, agent in the removal and subsistence of ——— Indians, in the quarter ending ———, 183—.

Dates.	No. of vouchers.	From whom received.						
Total received,								
		To whom issued.						
Total amount issued,								
Total amount on hand,								

I hereby certify, on honor, that the above return is correct.
(Signed,)

Of the removal and subsistence ——— Indians.

NOTE.—Fill up the property list alphabetically.

* Abstract of disbursements on account of subsistence by ———, agent of the United States for removal and subsistence of the Indians, in the quarter ending the — day of ———, 183—.

Dates.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	Pork.		Beef.	Slaughtered beef.	Flour.	Corn meal.	Corn.	Salt.	Rations.	Amount.
			Bbls.	Lbs	No. and estimated weight.	Pounds.	Bbls.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Bush.	Qts.		Bush.	Qts.	Number.

I certify, on honor, that the above abstract is just and true.

NOTE.—When any charge is made for which there is no head, to wit, for transportation of subsistence, it may be described in the space for remarks.

**Abstract of disbursements for transportation by ———, agent of the United States for the removal and subsistence of the Indians, in the quarter ending the — day of —, 183—.*

Dates.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Remarks.

I certify, on honor, that the above abstract is just and true.
* See article 5 of section II.

**Abstract of disbursements for contingencies by ———, agent of the United States for the removal and subsistence of Indians, for the quarter ending the ——— day of —, 183—.*

Dates.	No. of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Remarks.

I certify, on honor, that the above abstract is just and true.
* See article 5 of section II.

Abstract of provisions issued by ——— to the removing ——— Indians at the ——— in the quarter ending ——— day of —, 183—.*

Dates.	No. of persons.	Days drawn for.	Com-mencing	Ending.	Rations of pork.	Rations of beef.	Rations of flour.	Rations of corn.	Rations of corn meal.		Remarks.
Total rations.....											
					Bbbs. Lbs.	Pounds.	Bbbs. Lbs.	Bbbs. Lbs.	Bushels. Qrts.		
Quantity in bulk.....											

I certify, on honor, that the above-mentioned provisions were issued to the Indians as above stated.
* See article 5 of section VI.

Abstract of forage issued by ——— to the horses, &c., employed in the removal of the ——— Indians during quarter ending ———, 183—.*

Dates.	No. of voucher.	Number of horses, &c.	Days drawn for.	Com-mencing.	Ending.	Rations of corn.	Rations of	Rations.	Remarks.
Total number of rations.....									
						Bushels. Qrts.	Bushels. Qrts.	Pounds.	
Quantity in bulk.....									

I certify, on honor, that the above-mentioned forage was issued as stated.
* See article 10 of section IV, and 5 and 6 of section VI.

**Provision or Forage Return.*

No. _____

Numb.....

Number days.....

Rations.....

Dated at _____ 183 .

No. _____

Return for _____ emigrating _____ Indians
for _____ days, commencing on the _____ day of _____, and ending
on the _____ day of _____, 183-, inclusive.

No. of	No. of days.			

The _____ will issue

dated at _____ 183 .

* See articles 5 and 6 of section VII.

**Estimate of funds required in the removal and subsistence of the ——— Indians for the quarter ending 183—, with the application, in detail, intended to be made of them, by ———.*

[illegible]

(Signed.)

* See article 4 of section III.

*Baggage Certificate.**

I hereby certify that I have seen the baggage of a company of _____ Indians, about to remove west of the Mississippi under the direction of _____, weighed, and that said baggage weighed _____ pounds, and did not exceed the amount allowed by the regulations.

Dated _____, 183—.

(Signed.)

* See article 6 of section IV.

Quarterly statement of agents* and others employed in the removal and subsistence of the ——— Indians, for the quarter ending ———, 183—, by ——— ———, special agent.

No.	Names.	Stations.	Dates of employment.	Compensation.	Remarks, showing the nature of the employment, what business was performed during the quarter, &c.

* See article 5 of section II.

The United States to ————, Dr.

Date.		Dollars.	Cents.

Received _____, 183-, ____ of _____, agent of the United States for the removal and subsistence of Indians, ____ dollars and ____ cents, in full of the above account.

* *Monthly abstract of disbursements for the subsistence † of the ——— Indians for the month of ———, 183—, by ———*

Dates.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Dols. cts.	Remarks, showing whether the payments will continue; how long; the necessity for their continuance; what addition may become necessary, or reduction will be made—distinguishing between payments for the consumption or use of the present month, and for succeeding months, &c.

◊ An abstract under EACH of the heads of subsistence, transportation, and contingencies, is required *monthly*.
† See article 5 of section II.

I certify that the above abstract is just and true.
(Signed) _____,
_____ in the Removal and Subsistence of the Indians.
Dated _____ I, 183—.

* *Appraisement return of ——— lands and improvements, by ———, appraiser.*

Names.	Location.	Land cleared and under fence.						Buildings.		Total value of land and buildings.	Remarks.
		Acres of orchard.	Acres of meadow.	Acres of cornfield.		Total acres.	Value.	Number and description.	Value.		

◊ See article 5 of section VII.

* *Muster-roll of a company of ——— Indians about to emigrate west of the Mississippi river, under the direction of ———.*

Names of heads of families.	Number and ages of Indians.								Number of slaves.		Total number.	Remarks.
	Males.				Females.				Males.	Females.		
	Under 10.	Of 10 and under 25.	Of 25 and under 50.	Over 50.	Under 10.	Of 10 and under 25.	Of 25 and under 50.	Over 50.				

Note.—The names of individuals not belonging to any family will be distinguished by an (*).
* See article 12, section IV.

I certify that I have examined the above roll.
(Signed) _____, *Enrolling Agent*.
(Signed) _____, *Special Agent and Superintendent*.

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, June 6, 1836.*

Sir: I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of and extracts from the correspondence and documents in this office, in compliance with the requisition of the Committee on Indian Affairs, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 3d of June instant, so far as appertains to the emigrating Indians' bureau to answer said requisition.
I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*
VOL. VI—91 d

MOBILE, *March 31, 1835.*

SIR: Having received and accepted the appointment of emigrating agent for the Creek nation, it is my desire to enter on the duties of said office with zeal, and also understandingly. From the book of regulations I have gleaned much information, but I find there is much left to the sound discretion of the agent; and as I wish to exercise no powers that are of a doubtful character, I must seek at your office for explanations, and may often appear to you as too troublesome, but I hope you will make all allowances, when you understand my object is to avoid difficulties, and at the same time to give satisfaction to the department. The first object is the removal of those Indians. To commence this work, we must first induce them to enroll; and as a stranger to them, it cannot be expected that I can do this unless I am aided by persons residing among them, and who have influence over them. This influence may be used against their removal; and from what I have heard from the various speculations practiced on the Indians by speculators that are residing among them, I may calculate to meet their opposition unless I can counteract it in some way. This I propose to do (if authorized) by hiring certain men residing among the Indians, and who speak their language, as strikers, to ride among them and urge them to enroll, and ferret out the machinations of those evil-disposed persons who may be opposed to the removal. I believe the regulations would justify me in hiring, for a limited time, such persons; but as there will be time enough to receive your views fully on the subject before anything can be done, I am induced to address you now. Major Uriah Blue, an old officer of the army, I have named to the honorable Secretary of War as my assistant, and hope my choice will be confirmed. I would prefer him to any man I am acquainted with. With Major Hunter I formed some acquaintance at Tuscaloosa, and believe with those two gentlemen I can do very well, by having the other assistants of capable men. I shall require the aid of some one to act as clerk, to aid me in that department. The regulations make no provision for one. Will I be allowed the privilege of using an assistant wagon-master as clerk? By the regulations the mode and route of removal is left to the agent. If the Indians could be induced to remove in steamboats from Wetumpka, on the Alabama river, at this season, I could obtain boats on very low terms, and would greatly facilitate their removal; but in a conversation with Major Hunter, held last fall, he informed me the Indians could not be induced to remove that way. This may be a mistake, as an exploring party has just returned from Red river, whither they went and returned in steamboats. I learned yesterday from a late member of our legislature, who resides in that country, that the nation were to hold a council on Monday last to hear the report of the exploring party; and it was this gentleman's opinion they would not go to Arkansas, but would be willing to emigrate to the country bordering on Texas. Should such be the case, what course will the government adopt? Should they be sent to the Red river, steamboats will be the cheapest and best plan of removal. A boat can leave Wetumpka, and in five days may be before New Orleans, and in four or five more land them near their place of destination. The navigation between Mobile and New Orleans has now become a matter of a day's run, and all sorts of steamboats now run between the two places daily; and as all the cotton is now nearly in, boats could be chartered on very low terms. Your views on this subject are also requested.

I shall remain here until I receive my orders and instructions. This will allow me two weeks to arrange my domestic affairs, which is necessary before I leave home. Should you address me at any place in the nation send me a duplicate here.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN, *Emigrating Agent.*

MOBILE, *April 3, 1835.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 20th ultimo, containing the instructions necessary for my government in the discharge of the duties now assigned me by this appointment. The importance of being in the nation I am well aware of, and will assure you that I shall proceed there with as little delay as possible. In the meantime I will direct Major Blue (who is now ready) to proceed there forthwith and ride among the towns and form acquaintances with the chief men of each town, (a memorandum of their names I have obtained,) and counteract the machinations and bad councils of those men who are throwing every obstacle in the way of emigration. I learn from Doctor Weir, a late member of our legislature, and the gentleman of whom I referred in my letter of the 31st ultimo, the Indians have held a council, and have resolved not to emigrate to Arkansas, but to Texas; and that a deputation will be sent on to Washington immediately to treat with the department on this subject, and also to make offers of selling out their annuity for a commutation of pay. These movements are evidently the work of those abominable men who are daily in the habit of plundering them of their land and their money. The stories that have been related to me of the tricks of these people exceed anything I ever heard. I am told they will give an Indian ten dollars to personate another Indian who possesses a valuable piece of land; they carry him before the agent, who opens his book and finds an Indian of the name entitled to a piece of land, and the agent asks if he is the same man; the reply is in the affirmative. Are you willing to sell to this man? Yes. What are you to get? \$400. The money is laid down and the agent hands it to the Indian, who retires; others outside of the door receive back the money, all but ten dollars, and if they cannot get it in any other way they take the Indian into another house and there choke him until he gives it up. Perhaps the very next day the proper Indian comes with another person to sell his land, and he is found on the book to have already sold it. The agent does not know him, but tells him to bring proof that he was not there before; this proof must be white proof. They go to the man who had obtained the land, and he pretends he does not know one Indian from another, and asserts he bought from a man who called himself that name, &c.; and thus the poor devils are robbed without a chance of redress. As long as their money lasts, or they have land to sell, it is to the interest of such men to detain the Indians where they can plunder them with impunity. To counteract the influence of these men, I must have numerous men through the nation, each and all urging them to emigrate. Their minds must be brought to believe it is their duty to their children and their interest to go, and that opinion must be kept up by having my agents near and with them all the time, urging them onward. Should I be restricted to a few assistants, the moment my agent left one town these men would occupy their places and persuade the Indians not to move; that the United States were

driving them off, and were no friends to the Indians, but that they were their friends; and by a few barrels of whiskey defeat all of my efforts. Doctor Weir says these men govern the nation, and make them go or stay. Who those three *important men* are he refuses to tell, and I believe I shall have to contend with much secret opposition. Overcome it I will, if it is in the power of *one man* to do so. The marching the Indians from the nation is a small affair in comparison to the collection and enrolment, and the necessity of having sufficient help to effect this object must be obvious to the department. In procuring this help you may rely on my exercising a sound discretion as to the economy and the selection of proper persons; but it certainly cannot be considered economy to prolong the removal of these people, and the want of help might force me to do so, or give up the effort. I can assure the government I do not accept this appointment with a view of having a life estate in it, and the sooner I can get through the duty the better for the Indians and the government. I shall require the services of Colonel Hunter immediately, and if I knew his address would direct him to report to me at Tuckalachi town by the 9th proximo, and must request you will direct him to report to me as soon as possible. I think it probable Captain Page may reach here before I leave this city; should he not, I shall leave a letter for him. In your instructions you say nothing about procuring blank forms of returns of *every description*. To be uniform they should be printed, and would save a great deal of time and trouble to have them done here, where there are several job offices. In your circular, under the head of contingencies, I see you embrace *clerks*, but fix no compensation. If I employ one, which I must do, to copy, I will make him conductor, or assistant conductor, unless you prohibit it; but to keep up my correspondence weekly with the department, upon written orders to each person employed, and retain copies of all returns, &c., I must have an active penman to aid me. I shall, however, be governed by your instructions on this and every other matter in relation to this subject, and what *industry, perseverance, and rigor* can effect, you may rely on me that nothing shall be left undone to accomplish the object of the government in this case. Enclosed you have a copy of my instructions to Major Blue.

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN B. HOGAN, *Special Agent*.

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington City*.

MOBILE, April 8, 1835.

Sir: Three of the headmen of the Creek nation, viz: Opothleholo, Jim Boy, and Davy Burnett, accompanied by a white man, a Mr. Dubois, (a native of Albany, New York,) reached here yesterday and left this city this morning in the New Orleans steamboat. Opothleholo is said to be the most influential chief in the nation, although not the highest in rank. As soon as I learned they were here I sought an interview with them, and held a long talk to ascertain if possible their views and object in again visiting the south; the object of their visit to New Orleans I could not draw from any of them. I stated to them that I was appointed special agent to remove them to their new homes, a country where they would be free and unmolested by bad white men; that the government had made ample provision for their comfortable removal, and that it was their interest and the interest of their wives and children to go; that in fact their very existence now depended on getting away from a country that was no longer their own, and over which they could exercise no jurisdiction; that their great father, the President, had sent all the new rifles and blankets for their use, to meet them on landing in their new homes; that those who had gone there had done well and were making plenty of corn, and had plenty of hogs and cattle, and it should be my duty and would be a great pleasure to me to aid and assist them and their families to remove in as comfortable a manner as possible, and that every kindness and attention should be paid them; that I had often heard of the great warrior Opothleholo, and was anxious to be his friend, and serve him if he would permit me, &c. When I had finished, Opothleholo said he knew the President, General Jackson, well; that he (the President) had told him before that the Indians must remove, but that he did not like the Arkansas country; that their women and children would all die there; that the nation had just held a talk, and would not go to Arkansas; that they were willing to remove to Texas; that if the United States intended to force his people away to Arkansas they might do so, but they must cut his throat before they could remove his body there; he said his people had been robbed of their land; that while he was on a visit to Texas they had stolen most of his people's land; that he hoped I would write to Washington and tell the President of it, as he thought it ought to be upset and inquired into. He spoke with great feeling and energy. After he had concluded, I told him I would write to Washington and repeat what he had said; but, although I knew the President would do all in his power to preserve his people and make them happy, yet a great difficulty might arise to prevent the government from removing them to Texas; that Texas was a foreign State, and that the United States had no jurisdiction over that country, and perhaps had no right to send our Indians into a foreign territory; that if the United States should do so, it might be the means of giving offence to the Mexican government; and if the Spanish people should make war on them the United States could not protect them, and they might all be killed up without a chance of help from this government. He replied and said the United States had sent a portion of the Seminoles and Shawnees into Texas, and he could not see why they could not let the Creeks go there; that as for war with the Spanish people they had no fear of that; that they liked the country better than the Arkansas, and his people could make better terms for that country, and could keep it; that if they went west it would not be long before the white people would again force them off, &c. From all the conversations I had with these men, I am led to believe they will be the most obstinate and difficult to manage; and I believe they are under the influence of a company of speculators who have found them money to make these visits. I learned they carried with them about \$30,000 to New Orleans, and it is supposed they are to close a contract for some of those large grants that have been made by the Mexican government in Texas; as yet I cannot get the exact state of the case. I did not like the movements of a certain person who stepped on board the boat just as they were putting off. If my business would have admitted of it I would go over and find out their plans, for I am convinced that a plot is on foot to defeat the views of the government. Opothleholo said he hoped I would not rush on the Indians when I went up and force them off. I told him no; that I would be very kind to them, and do all in my power to serve them; that I was convinced they had been badly treated by these land robbers, and the only way to avoid similar misfortunes was to remove at once. With Mr. Dubois I had much conversation; he was an old

acquaintance of Major Blue's, and knew me while I acted as paymaster at Fort Montgomery. Dubois said the chiefs were very anxious to obtain an invitation to go to Washington city to close up all their old matters and have explanations about their emigration. He said the speculators had set up the common Indians against the chiefs, and got them in such a situation that they could not control them. I made an effort to employ Dubois, when he returned, as a striker; he has acted in that capacity before, and removed a large party three years ago. I inquired what his compensation was at that time; he informed me he had obtained \$5 per day; he said he would see when he returned whether it would suit him to engage or not. As he evidently possesses much influence with these Indians, I must have his services as a striker if I can get him; he has resided a number of years among them, and married one of their women. Major Blue has started for the nation, and I will follow very shortly. Your communications to me had best be sent to the town of Montgomery, where I can always have them sent to me by a safe hand; for if they are sent on through those cross mail routes I may not get them as soon as if they were sent to that office. In this communication you will perceive I state what has occurred here, but give no opinion as to what would be best to do, nor can I make up an opinion until I visit the nation and have a talk with each town separately; and if I find them adverse to going to Memphis I will apprise you, and endeavor to prevent any general council from meeting until I can have made partisans enough to oppose the Texas scheme. Should, however, the government agree to send them up the Red river, it has only to say so, and I will get all off that are willing to go. If these refractory chiefs are determined to go, then would it not be policy to get them off as soon as possible and get clear of their influence? The balance of the Indians may be induced to go to Arkansas if Opothleholo and those big men are out of their way. I have been unable to procure a copy of the late treaty with the Creeks. If you can furnish me with a copy I think I shall want it, as I must be in possession of a knowledge of that instrument to enable me to understand the subject properly.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN, *Special Agent.*

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington City.*

Fort MITCHELL, *Alabama, May 9, 1835.*

SIR: In my letter of the 1st instant (No. 5) I stated that I should set out the next day for Tuckabatchee, which place I reached in due time, and spent a day in visiting Tallassee, another town, and also Opothleholo at his own residence, which afforded me a fair opportunity of holding a free and open conversation with him on the subject of emigration. I found him very talkative, but decidedly opposed to visiting Arkansas, and not disposed at present to remove anywhere. He spoke of his wish to see the Secretary of War and the President, to settle up old matters and understand things better in future, &c. I asked him why he did not go at once to Washington and see the President or Secretary? He said "*they had not invited him, and he did not like to jump up and go without he was invited.*" Previous to seeing Opothleholo, I met Dubois at Tallassee, and learned from the two the full views of Opothleholo, who is, without doubt, the greatest Indian in the Creek nation, and a very shrewd man, but still he is the dupe of three white men. These men are Doctors Weir and Billingsly, and Major Coules, under the firm of Weir, Billingsly & Co., three leading nullifiers of Montgomery county. They control Opothleholo, and Opothleholo controls all that part of the Creek nation. These men have stores in Tuckabatchee, and are large buyers of Indian lands, and are no doubt the originators of this Texas scheme. They have persuaded Opothleholo that he is the Creek nation, and wherever he chooses to remove, the government must recognize him as chief, and pay the annuities to him. I determined to undeceive him at once by telling him that when the five years expired the government would know no Indians as the Creek nation but such as were in Arkansas; that if he went to Texas, he would expatriate himself and all who went with him; if he remained here, he would only be known as a citizen of Alabama, without the full privileges of one, for he could never have a vote in the selection of the persons who would make laws for his government. I told him that General Jackson would rigidly fulfil every article of the treaty, and at the same time would require an exact performance of the same on the part of the Indians. I found I had staggered him in a tender point, and he again reverted to the annuity, and asked me what difference it made to the government whether they paid the annuity on the Red river or on the Arkansas? I told him the government would pay but in one place, and that would be in Arkansas. From Dubois I learned that their object in wishing to visit Washington was to ascertain the amount of the reserved fund for paying the citizens of Georgia for depredations; they think there will be enough left of that fund, after satisfying every claim, to buy the Texas land, and also they want to make some arrangement for their share of the annuity should they go to Texas. In my letter of the 6th of April I mentioned this Texas scheme. From all I can ascertain, I have no doubt the following are the facts of the case: Weir, Billingsly & Co. have set up Opothleholo to buy this grant; they have, by occasionally lending money to the chiefs, obtained an uncontrolled influence over them, and particularly over Opothleholo. The plan is, to buy an entire grant of 150 miles square from a Mexican, who is bound in two years more to place 200 families on this land; they were to give him \$60,000, and place the 200 families of the Creek Indians on the land. On reaching New Orleans, the agent of the Mexican had gone to New York, and they despatched a Captain Hodgekiss or Hodgekith with \$23,000 to buy the grant, the titles to be made in the name of Weir, Billingsly & Co., who are to undertake to comply with the requisition of the Mexican government by placing 200 families on the land; the balance of the money is to be made up out of the annuity, or by the sale of the mile chiefs' reserves, which are immensely valuable. Weir, Billingsly & Co. will get the whole of these tracts of land, and they certainly are the finest body of land I have seen in Alabama. Among the actors in this scheme is a celebrated half-breed by the name of Ben Hawkins. This Hawkins is a great scamp, and runaway from Arkansas to Texas, and is now on his way to New York, and will be in Washington. This fellow was brought here to spread dissatisfaction among the Indians, by telling stories about Arkansas. Hawkins, it is said, will try to see the Secretary of War, to find out his views about such matters as most interest them. In my conversations with those men, I gave an unqualified opinion that the President would not recognize the removal of these Indians to Texas, or would ever order any portion of the annuity to be paid at any other place but in Arkansas, or the country now assigned the Creek nation; and I warned Opothleholo to beware of frauds, or he might repent when it was too late. The old fellow

seemed in a fine humor, but I could see he did not like that part of my discourse in which I told him that at the expiration of the five years there would be but one Creek nation, and that in Arkansas, and to those people would the rifles, blankets, and annuities be paid. After leaving him, I determined to proceed to Dr. McHenry's, in Chambers county, distance forty-five miles. Dr. McHenry is the certifying agent, and, as the reports of excessive frauds practiced on the Indians had been published in the Alabama papers, the Doctor had assigned this week for a review of those cases, and I was apprised that there would be at least 1,000 Indians on the ground. Believing it would be a fair opportunity to see them collected and give them a talk, I repaired there, and met Major Blue, who had come there for the same purpose. I sent my interpreter to say to the chiefs that I was desirous of holding a talk with them, and sent me word they would all repair to the camp of the Tuckabatchees at 12 o'clock, whither I repaired and gave them a long talk. I told them what I had said to Opothleholo on the subject of Texas and the annuity, and what the government would consider the Creek nation, &c. Little Doctor, Mad Blue, and Jim Boy each occasionally asked questions, and finally told me they could not now give me any answer, but that before the Indians left the ground they would give out the broken days, as they called it, for a general council, and then if I would attend they would tell me the voice of the nation. After remaining a day there, and making some arrangements for an enrolment of such Indians as reside in that neighborhood, I came on to this post. From all I have been able to ascertain, I am confident that in that portion of the Creek nation there is at present little or no hopes of emigration, and my efforts must be directed to this quarter, Hillabies, Talladega, and Black's Store, in Chambers county; and that while the government continue to pay the annuities in Alabama, or the Indians have lands to sell, or negro property, these speculators will not let them go; and if the government can dispense with paying any further annuities except the present one, *which should be paid immediately*, they should let it be distinctly understood that this was the last annuity the government would ever pay in Alabama, and all future annuities should be paid in Arkansas. As yet I have not been able to procure a copy of the Creek treaty, and write without a knowledge of that instrument. I believe that a letter written by the department to Opothleholo and the headmen of the Creek nation, setting forth the views of the President on this Texas scheme, would have a happy effect upon him. Should you agree with me, I should be furnished with a copy of it to read to the headmen of the different towns, and at this grand council I could make a good use of such a letter, particularly if it went so far as to assure the nation that they must remove or lose their annuity, their rifles, blankets, &c.

The Indians have become quite hostile in this part of the nation; they shot a man and woman in Chambers county, and some in this, and people are afraid to ride alone among them. One fellow threatened Major Blue that if he attempted to remove them he would kill him. I shall send down tomorrow to Barbour county and make arrangements for seeing each of the towns. I have appointed Major Phipps an assistant conductor, and authorized him to enroll the Indians residing in his vicinity, near Black's Store, and I have also appointed John P. Cunningham and Edward Royster assistant conductors; I will station them in Benton and Talladega. Colonel Hunter I have heard nothing from as yet. Major Blue will be here to-night to receive his orders as to enrolment, and preparatory for an encampment. Mr. Summerville will remain with me. After visiting the lower Creeks I shall proceed to Talladega, Benton, &c. As yet I have received no letters but your circular and your letter of instructions accompanying the circular, and yours of the 14th ultimo. I have received no blank forms; I shall want the enrolling blanks immediately, and shall use every effort to have an encampment at this place forthwith, as well as at such other points as will best suit. What I have stated in relation to the Texas scheme, and the names I have given as concerned, I have no doubt are correct; but in writing to the government on so delicate a subject as this, I presume it is confidential, as much injury might result to me personally were those persons to know I had probed their secret and given in their names and plans. My information was obtained from a person in their confidence, and who was to have been a co-partner. Under the 5th rule of the second article I am required to give the department every occurrence, the knowledge of which can be useful; and believing it all important that the department should know every obstacle that operates against the removal, I have given you what I consider the principal obstacle in my way. If Opothleholo is once convinced that it is his interest to go, he will carry off the entire nation. It is only for the government to let him know they are apprised of all his plans, and that they will not be sanctioned, and that if he persists in it he must do it without the countenance of the government and without the aid of the annuity, and he will soon come to his senses, and his interested friends will leave him after they get all he has to part with.

I have the honor to remain your most obedient servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN.

General GEORGE GIBSON.

Fort Mitchell, Alabama, May 14, 1835.

SIR: I have just returned from an excursion to the Indian settlements in the lower end of this and Barbour county; the Indian towns and settlements on the Chattahoochee are entirely abandoned, and the Indians driven into the pine woods some ten or fifteen miles in the rear; to hunt them up in detached parties made it extremely difficult; my object was principally with the headmen or chiefs, as I find nothing can be done in emigration unless the chiefs agree to it. To see them then was a paramount duty, and I regret to say, after all the fatigues of a ride through a country without a road, and the difficulties of crossing deep creeks with high perpendicular banks, I was compelled, after visiting the domicile of the chiefs, to return to this place without seeing them. My ride, however, was not entirely lost, as it afforded me an opportunity of seeing many leading Indians, though not chiefs, and I left a message with the families of the chiefs that I had come to see them, and tell them of the arrangement making to remove them and their families, and to request them to call on me; and from what I could gather from those I saw, I am induced to believe I shall get a party from that quarter, although I must acknowledge that I feel rather below par when I look around me and see so many obstacles thrown in the way of emigration. The annuity first; nothing will induce the Indians to go while they are expecting the annuity; again, it is reported that the certifying agents are stopped, and a new agent, General Sanders, appointed to investigate the frauds; while there is a hope of getting back the land stolen from them they will not move; again, this infernal Texas scheme is in the way of the Tuckabachians, and while that is on foot Opothleholo will not go, and unless he does his Indians will not move. I am told that the last annuity

was paid and immediately divided into two parts: Opothleholo took one, \$2,400, and the other part was handed to the principal chief in this end of the nation, Neahmatla. This money, I understand, is then put into the hands of certain white men, who hold it to pay the claims of each part of the nation; their own store accounts is first in order, and the balance is paid to the orders of the two chiefs, and the common Indians get nothing, or get orders on the stores, &c. Now it strikes me that unless this plan is broken up in some way there is little or no prospect of removing these people in a body, and no plan seems so feasible as to order Captain Page to pay this annuity, and to pay it to the Indians individually in a *pro rata* order, according to rank or otherwise; this plan would break the influence of the chiefs, and would destroy the prospects of the speculators, who now control Opothleholo and the other chiefs, and would break up the Texas scheme, for it would scatter the money among the common Indians, and leave none for Weir, Billingsly & Co. to pay for Texas. Captain Page states he would be perfectly willing to pay the annuity in this way if requested; and at the same time the Indians should be informed that this was the last annuity to be paid in Alabama; unless the government takes some decisive steps with these Indians they will not emigrate, but remain here a curse to the country and themselves; they are in such a starving condition here that they kill all the stock they can lay their hands upon, and the people are becoming very much alarmed and will not travel through the nation, except in parties of three or four. What I mentioned in my letter of the 9th instant (No. 6) has been fully corroborated by Major Blue, who left here on the 10th; he had the story from Major Coules, one of the firm of Weir, Billingsly & Co., who stated to Major Blue the whole transaction, and acknowledged that Billingsly has gone again into Texas to ascertain from the Mexican authorities whether the introduction of the 200 Indians will be considered as a compliance with the conditions of the grant, or whether they must be white families. It seems they fear the Indians may not be received by the Mexicans, and the money paid for the grant will be lost. I have no doubt from what I know of that country but the location of the Indians will be resisted by the citizens of Texas, who are now looking about for a plan to rid themselves of their present Indian population; and by a failure of that scheme, and a few decisive steps in relation to the annuity, Opothleholo and his whole people will be ready in the fall or early in the spring.

I have heard nothing of Colonel Hunter as yet.

Your obedient servant,

JNO. B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Removal of Creek Indians.*

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

P. S.—I omitted to mention that on yesterday I was informed by a Mr. Sims that the murderer of Mr. Fanning was there all day on Monday last, and boasted of his shooting Fanning, and the fears of the other Indians are so great that no one will dare to go after this miscreant and bring him in, for the Indians have threatened Sims's brother, that if the one they have captured is hung, they will shoot him for taking him up; the murderer of Marshall is to be hung on to-morrow opposite Columbus; these things and the starving condition of these wretches have created such dread among the whites that they will not travel in parties of four or five. Mr. Beatty who went with Captain Page to the court has just returned from Irvinton and brings such accounts from that quarter of the fears of the people that he has declined entering the service as one of the emigrating party, although he could be of great service to me, but he does not think it prudent to ride among them. I shall set out on Monday next for the Fish Ponds, Talladega, and Benton, and ascertain what can be done in that quarter; this route will take me two weeks at least. Captain Page and Mr. Leonard will remain here to attend to this quarter until my return.

Extract of a letter from Colonel John B. Hogan to the commissary general of subsistence, dated Fort Mitchell, June 3, 1835.

The Creek nation is to have a grand council on the 11th instant. The object of this meeting is to determine their course on the subject of emigration. Ben Hawkins has returned and made no purchase of Texas; as I suspected, the land was sold to a New York company. Major Blue saw Hawkins and held a conversation with him, and says he has changed his views and will advise Opothleholo to remove to Arkansas. If he does so in good faith, Opothleholo may be induced to go, but there are so many obstacles arising every day. Tuskina has a plan of colonizing his part of the nation on a large tract of land south of the federal road, belonging to Captain W. Walker, who is to receive in payment the lands of such Indians as may join Tuskina. This is a speculation of Captain Walker's. Opothleholo and his party, on the other hand, are for breaking Tuskina and defeating his project. Again, Sampson Grayson, a half Creek of the Hillahes, an emigrant of last fall, has written letters to his relations making great complaints. These complaints, Judge Tarrant informs me, had been spread over that part of the nation and did the cause much injury. Whether true or false, it is all the same: the Indians believe everything Sampson Grayson writes or says.

Fort Mitchell, June 8, 1835.

Sir: Major Blue and Mr. Sommerville have just returned from visiting the towns in the south of this, viz: Hitchetee, Youfaloo, Uchee, Oswitcha, Chelaw, Holathabanna, and Yolanar towns; they report that nothing can be known satisfactorily of the views of these Indians until after the grand council; many told them that they would go, but they seem to have no confidence in their professions; but in the fall they say there is little doubt of a very large emigration. This corresponds with all I have heard from the various parts of the nation; still I think I shall be able to get a party as soon as the annuity is paid. I shall make a long talk to the Creek nation at this council if I can get an opportunity to do so, and shall explain to them their true situation, and request an answer at the payment of the annuity. This is all I can do until I try the effect of an encampment, and I am of the opinion that is the only effectual mode of knowing the success of my efforts; I am glad to know it is the opinion of Colonel Crowell and all

that are fully acquainted with the Indian character; they all say, that until that is done no opinion can be obtained truly of them; I shall therefore pitch my tent as soon as possible after the payment of this annuity, and tell all such as say they will go to come into camp and enroll their names and receive provisions; if this does not succeed, I do not know what will. The fact is, there are so many rascals at work to defeat the views of the government that it is a most perplexing duty, and makes me almost regret I accepted the appointment; but as I have engaged I cannot in honor back out, and shall continue to struggle on and see if I cannot ultimately overcome these difficulties. I have never yet failed to surmount the numerous difficulties I have had to encounter through life, and should dislike to be found failing in this; but I hope that by perseverance and patience I may ultimately succeed, and I will persevere to the end; but I can assure you that the lenity and mildness of the government, as well as its patriotic and parental feelings towards these people, are not appreciated by them, but are entirely lost on them; their principal chiefs, as well as all their chiefs, are a poor, drunken, lying, worthless set of rascals, and the truth is not in them. They are quick at exacting everything for their own benefit, and will not hesitate to lie themselves out of a performance of their own obligations. A few days ago I met at the tavern at this post six of the chiefs, among them Neo Micco and Eliematla; they took no notice of me, and appeared as if they did not wish to know me. I sent my interpreter, and told them I wanted to have a talk with them, and invited them to my room. They asked me if I could not say to them then what I wished to communicate? I replied yes, and then informed them who I was. They said they knew me, and said those Indians that wanted to go might do so, they did not stop them. I told them they should advise their people to go who had sold their lands. They said they had done so. I asked them why they did not do so too. I asked them if they had not sold their own land. They said they had not. I repeated my question; they still denied it, and I was assured by Captain Page and others that they both had sold their lands. It is to be regretted that the provision in the twelfth article of the treaty was ever placed there; the obligation to emigrate should have been peremptory after the sale of their land; and I am convinced that before they will consent to go, force will have to be used by the State authorities. If Captain Walker can effect his project of colonizing them on his land, we shall be cursed with a portion of this wretched population. The people in this country made a requisition on Governor Gayle for an armed force, and I learn he has written to the department on the subject. The governor has written to me also on this subject. Enclosed is a copy of his letter and my answer. I have no doubt but a company of infantry may be serviceable at this post, (but more than one company will be useless,) to furnish small parties to back the civil authority when required, is all sufficient. The people have asked for it, and it will be well to let them have at least the countenance of such protection. I hope I shall have to report more flatteringly of my affairs in my next, as I shall meet all my agents at the council. Neither Lieutenant Deas nor Colonel Hunter has yet joined or been heard from. I leave here to-morrow for the council ground.

I remain your obedient, humble, servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Emigration.*

General GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington City.*

P. S.—Enclosed are copies of a few of my letters to my agents; I send them to show the manner I am performing this duty, and hope it will meet your approbation.

TUSCALOOSA, May 18, 1835.

DEAR SIR: I have recently received several communications from the Creek country, from which I am advised that several persons have been lately killed on the highway by the Indians. It would appear from their communications that travelling has become unsafe, and that the settlers are overawed by their red neighbors; indeed, I am left to draw the inference that the Indians, being more numerous than the whites, feel at liberty to commit on their persons and property daily depredations, and that many of our citizens have been induced to abandon their homes. I have been hesitating whether I ought not to go over and ascertain everything myself, but the accumulation of business while I was at Mobile, and a sick family, renders it nearly impossible. I have finally determined to send Mr. Van Dyke (express) to you, and to bring with him your views fully on the subject. I am urgently requested, as you will see from the communications I send you, to place in that quarter a military force sufficient to protect the citizens and to overawe the Indians; this will be attended with great expense to the State, and should not be resorted to without the strongest necessity.

Let me have your answer by Mr. Van Dyke to these inquiries, to wit:

1. Has travelling on the highway become unsafe?
2. Is the civil authority in that quarter sufficient to arrest the murderers, and to prevent a repetition of the offences now complained of?
3. Is there any real cause for alarm to the settlers generally?
4. Would not a proclamation to arrest any Indians who might be embraced by our vagrant act bring them to a sense of their true situation, and induce them to enlist for emigration?
5. Under all the circumstances, is it your opinion that a troop of mounted men is necessary to correct the difficulties complained of?

I beg you to respond to these interrogatories promptly and candidly. I have been on the point of setting out myself to visit personally the scene of their complaints, but the instant it occurred to me that you were there I determined that sending an express to you would do as well. I expect that Mr. Van Dyke will be back on Sunday next. Despatch him as soon as possible.

Your friend,

JOHN GAYLE.

Colonel J. B. HOGAN, *Fort Mitchell.*

FORT MITCHELL, June 2, 1835.

SIR: On my arrival last evening at this post I was handed your letter of the 18th ultimo, and regret very much that Mr. Van Dyke did not remain here a few days longer that I might have had a personal interview with him on the subject of your communication. I shall, however, answer your several interrogatories in the manner you have propounded them.

1. Has travelling on the highway become unsafe? Answer. There has been a murder or two near this place, and the Indians are now arrested and in jail. The travelling may be considered unsafe while the country is full of drunken, worthless Indians; but, at the same time, I consider there is as much danger travelling in any other part of the world, for the depredations are the acts only of a *few*, without any concert or combination of Indians, and as opportunity or chance may present a favorable opportunity to plunder; and it is better, therefore, for persons travelling from Montgomery to Columbus to go in companies of two or more. I have just returned from a tour of 500 or 600 miles through the whole nation, and believe that all the danger that exists is in this quarter. 2. Is the civil authority in that quarter sufficient to arrest the murderers, and to prevent a repetition of the offence now complained of? Answer. It is my opinion, that in this quarter the civil authorities are not competent to arrest the murderers; but this does not proceed from any opposition or combined efforts of the Indians to oppose the civil authority, but from a dread that appears to exist among the white population of the Indian character; as, for instance, a white man told me, when I visited his house, that only two days before, the murderer of Fanning was there all day. I asked him why he did not arrest him. He said he was afraid to do so, because his, the Indian's, relations would be certain to kill him when the Indian was hung, and he did not know why he should expose his life in such a cause, when he might be certain the Indian's relations would be certain to have a sacrifice; and as for the white population turning out "en masse" and hunting up the murderer, nothing could be gained by it. In conversing with an intelligent old chief on the subject, he remarked that the chiefs had no power over their bad men; the laws of Alabama are extended alike over chief and common Indian, and if the chiefs punished bad men, the laws of Alabama would punish them for it, and the white people would not hunt up the bad men, and they would run at large. The fact is, the Indians have a great repugnance to delivering their bad men to the whites for punishment. 3d interrogatory. Is there any real cause for alarm to the settlers generally? Answer. In this county and Barbour there may be, but I do not believe there is any in the upper counties. This may be attributed to the known dissoluteness of the Uchees. They have ever been known and stigmatized as a bad and roguish set of Indians; their language is different from the Creeks, and they are said to be great thieves and rascals. Those Indians inhabit these two counties; but bad as they may be, if half the reports be true that is asserted of the conduct of the land buyers towards these people, it is not to be wondered at that those ignorant savages resort occasionally to revenge, and take the law in their own hands and redress their own grievances. They only know that it is the white man that has injured them, and the killing of one white man, whether innocent or guilty, is the same to them; they have their revenge, and that the settlers or land buyers in this quarter may have reason to fear these Indians, I should think may be the case; the complaint goes forth from them, and they must know best.

4th. Would not a proclamation to arrest all Indians who might be embraced by our vagrant act bring them to a sense of their true situation, and induce them to enroll for emigration?

Answer. Perhaps it might; but I am not prepared to say what effect it might have on such Indians. I should think that such as would fall under the vagrant law would not think at all; they leave all the thinking to their chiefs and headmen. They have told me they had nothing to eat, no money; in fact, nothing to urge them to enroll. When the chief says go, they will go; and all the proclamations in the world will not make them go until their headmen say go; and they are ready at a moment's warning. The proclamation, however, may have a good effect on the chiefs, if addressed to them and properly worded; but the Indians can only be removed through the medium of their chiefs. Whatever operates on the chiefs, and makes them restless and anxious to remove, will operate most powerfully on the people. Each town, as they are called, has its law-makers and chiefs, and they possess the most ample and unbounded influence over the people of their town; and Opothlechole, although not the principal chief of the nation, is, in fact and deed, the greatest Indian in the nation, and exerts a powerful influence over all the chiefs in this nation, and I consider him the greatest obstacle in the way of emigration. He sends out his talks to the chiefs not to sell their land or go to the Arkansas until he gives the word, and when he does the nation will go "en masse," and not an Indian will be left behind.

Your fifth interrogatory: "Under all the circumstances, is it your opinion that a troop of mounted men is necessary to correct the difficulties complained of?" I answer, that I do not think it is necessary; but, at the same time, I cannot see how you can do otherwise than apply for a military force to be stationed at this post. The applications have gone to you from the people of this county, and you cannot do otherwise than forward them; but one company of infantry, to afford protection, would be as good as 500 mounted men, for there is no one to hunt up but can be done as effectually by infantry as by horsemen, and the saving to the government in the expense of the two corps will be immense.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Removal of Creek Indians.*

His Excellency JOHN GAYLE, *Governor of Alabama.*

FORT MITCHELL, June 18, 1835.

SIR: I returned last evening from Leteleckee, the council ground, after an absence of eight or nine days, attending on those people. I met the sub-agent, Judge Tarrant, and we agreed to make an effort to pay the annuity at that place, and sent off to this fort for Captain Page, who promptly repaired there with the funds; but as this meeting was an irregular one—that is, one of their own calling—we could not compel them to receive the annuity, and had, therefore, to wait their pleasure. They wanted Judge Tarrant to agree to pay over to them the \$500 appropriated for feeding them during the payment of the annuity; this, however, was refused, as he had not advertised for proposals. They then refused to receive the money, and we were on the point of leaving the ground with the money when one party requested us to remain until they could further consult. The next day they agreed to receive the money, and did so. Van and Ridge, the Cherokees, were there, and claimed a debt of \$5,000. They, the Creeks, seemed to deny it; but Judge Tarrant told them he was instructed by the Secretary of War to say to them that it was a debt which they were in honor bound to pay. They finally agreed to deposit the money in Captain Page's hands to be deposited in bank, to be subjected to the direction of the Secretary of War. They seemed to think the money had been paid and Colonel Crowell had a receipt, but if the Secretary of War said it was not paid, then Captain Page should pay it over to Van and Ridge; this was done. Although the Indians came into the square every day, they held no consultation there. All their councils were done

in the woods by themselves at night and during the day. The subject they discussed was, of course, unknown to me, although I had several spies among them. Ben Hawkins was there, and, no doubt, was acting with Opothleholo's party. But even Hawkins, Dubois, and Broadnax, all agreed that the Indians must emigrate in the fall; and, as the government would not pay for their removal to Texas, they must go to Arkansas, and those who chose to emigrate to Texas might go from there. I was often consulted to know if the government would not allow a deputation to go to Washington to settle their old claims. These questions were asked by Broadnax and others of the same feather. I was glad they did so, as it afforded me a fine opportunity of putting down any such project by telling them at once that the government had no use for any delegation; no treaty to make with these Indians; no money to squander on an idle set of vagabonds who wished to accompany them; and that no friend of the Indians or the country would put such nonsense in the heads of the chiefs; and, if they really had any cause of complaint to make to the government, they could do so through their agent and receive an answer by mail; and that they might rest assured that it was the only way left those people to reach the government—through the medium of their agent and the mails. I found it necessary to be firm and explicit with the white people who swarmed on the council ground. The news that this was, in all probability, the last annuity to be paid in Alabama was communicated by Judge Tarrant to the Indians. It flew like wildfire among the whites, for nearly every second man on the ground had his pockets filled with accounts against the Indians; and these scamps are the very men that retard the emigration, although they make great professions in favor of their removal. It is now evident that, in a month or two, I shall have enough to do in sending off parties. I have no doubt but in September I shall have as many to remove as I can well manage, but I begin to despair of a party in this month; my assistants, however, are sanguine that a summer party can be obtained. The annuity, however, is not yet disposed of; it was divided in two parcels and given to the upper and lower towns; the broken days were given out, (fourteen days from this time,) but the Indians have so many claims set upon them that they have concealed the place of meeting. There were two jack-legged lawyers on the ground threatening to sue if the Indians did not pay the claims they held. This man Grayson has returned home, and has set to work in opposition to the country west, and has told so many lies about that country that I fear we shall have hard work to overcome the prejudices already raised. The Hillabies were ready to go the moment Grayson came in and reported favorably; they have now given it up for the present. I have sent Mr. Grayson a message to look at the State law and the penalty against any one who opposes emigration by force or words, &c. If I can do nothing else, I shall make him fear the law. I may, by this means, prevent his mischievous tongue from operating against us. The weather is now intolerably hot, and we are resting for a few days in quarters. Our horses are jaded and worn down, and every man looks as if he required a little rest. In a few days, however, we shall all be again afloat. As Colonel Hunter has not joined, and Mr. Ragsdale has seen him but a week ago at home in good health, I have given him up, and assigned his duties to Mr. Estell, whose pay will be raised one dollar per day. Enclosed is my letter to Mr. Estell. I have appointed Mr. Ragsdale and Mr. Vandeburg assistant conductors for that part of the nation. Lieutenant Deas reported himself yesterday to Captain Page.

I have the honor to remain your obedient, humble servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Emigration.*

General GEORGE GIBSON.

P. S.—*June 19.*—Since writing this letter, Ridge and Van have arrived here with an order for the money, signed by the chiefs. Ridge informs me that Opothleholo has employed a Kentucky lawyer, by the name of Chilton, a brother of the member of that name. This Mr. Chilton has written a letter for him to the Secretary of War, complaining about Arkansas, &c. It is intended by Mr. Chilton to keep up a correspondence, and this letter is the opening one, and each letter will no doubt contain Mr. Chilton's views. As he resides seventy miles from Opothleholo, at Mardisville, it is proper that the department should know that this Mr. Chilton is an open-mouthed, abusive opponent of the administration, and is eternally disputing on political questions with those who will hold arguments with him. I understand he is to get \$2,000 a year from the Creek nation, as their lawyer. His object is to induce the department to allow Opothleholo and his party a certain sum for their emigration, and this money they will take to Texas. Ridge says Opothleholo will be the first party to emigrate; that if they cannot make an impression on the department and induce a change, they will then go in the fall to Arkansas. It is only for the department to be positive and peremptory with these people, and they will then come to a sense of their duty; and all communications sent by these pettyfogging lawyers should be treated with contempt, or, if answered at all, should be answered through the government agents. It is such fellows as these that destroy the influence of the government agents with the Indians, and continually thwart the views of the government. You will excuse the warmth with which I write; but when I see such scamps pushing their own selfish schemes forward to the injury of these unfortunate people, and the general detriment of the State and general government, I cannot feel otherwise than warm. Ridge informs me that one Indian stabbed another on the council ground. The relations of the dead Indian immediately took the murderer, tied him to a tree, and stabbed him to death, and left his body hanging to the tree. There were a great many white persons on the ground, but neither of them, or the chiefs, took any notice of the affair. The necessity of a small military force in this quarter is becoming more apparent.

Your obedient, humble servant,

J. B. H.

Fort Mitchell, Alabama, June 28, 1835.

SIR: Nothing new has occurred here since my last report, except a publication which appeared in a Columbus paper, taken from the Natchitoches Gazette, purporting to be a letter written by Colonel Bean, of the Mexican army, and followed by a statement made by a gentleman of that country. Believing a few copies of this paper would be serviceable, I sent over to a friend to procure me four or five of the papers containing this letter, but not being able to procure them, he had a few copies struck off in the extra form, a copy of which I herewith enclose. Mr. Sommerville has just returned from the western part of the nation, and informs me that the Columbus Enquirer had been received there, and had created much excitement; that Opothleholo had kept back from the Indians a full knowledge of this business,

and was now much alarmed for his own safety, and that it was the opinion of the well-informed that he would hurry off to Arkansas I hope it may be so. But it appears to me that if this letter of Colonel Bean's is genuine, and has been answered by the department, that the publicity of the answer would do much to convince these people that their views and projects were entirely discountenanced by the department: The letter of the Secretary of War to the sub-agent (Judge Tarrant) on this subject was copied, and the copy sent to Opothleholo; but he has kept the substance of that communication to himself: and, as I am assured, he has never communicated it to Tuskina, or the other principal chiefs, and they know nothing of the opinions and decisions of the department on this subject. Another benefit that would result from a publication would be, that those friendly to the emigration would have to contend with those mischievous persons who are secretly opposing the emigration.

The lower towns are to meet here on the first of July to receive from the chiefs their portion of the annuity. I shall make another effort among them. But there is one subject I must call your attention to, and ask for further powers. By your regulations you allow twenty days to encamp, and that each party must be 500 strong. The twenty days allowed for encampment I think is ample, indeed it is more time than I am willing to allow, but the restriction on the number (500) should be left to my discretion; and it is a subject that bothers me more than any other part of the regulations. If I open camp, and 350 or 400 come in, and the twenty days expire, and still we are short 100, more or less, what am I to do? Disband those we have been for 20 days feeding? that will never do; to march them off, I am restrained by your regulations, and cannot go with less than 500; and it is impossible to calculate with any degree of certainty before we do encamp. If you will authorize me to use a sound discretion on this subject, I shall at once commence; and if the first party should be sent off with 300 or 400, it will be much to our advantage, for it will convince those intending to go in the fall, that with me they must be punctual, for I will not allow them more than from five to ten days in camp before I send them off. If the Indians were or could be collected in one camp, much of the difficulty which now attends this subject would be obviated; but in making up our parties we have to collect them scattered over nine large counties; and suppose I start with 150 from Fort Mitchell, at Fort Hull I am joined by 100 more, those in Coosa, Benton, and Talladega, concentrate at Shelton station, and cross the Coosa river, and do not unite with the lower party until they reach Tuscaloosa, the two parties may then be over 500, or fall short. Is it not better to send them on than to remain longer, and thereby exhibit a doubtful and unsteady habit, which will always have a pernicious influence on the Indians? On the score of expense, give me discretionary power on this subject, and I will take care that the expense shall not exceed that the same number will cost in a party of 500. Captain Page thinks the department does not care for parties less than 1,000 or 2,000, but this is a different affair from most emigrations. The treaty, in the first place, does not compel them to go; and to get them out of the country the greatest patience and perseverance will be required, and by promptly sending off those who come into camp, none will come but such as are ready. When they are ready they should be marched off at once. These suggestions are made because I feel the delicacy and tediousness of my situation. I shall, however, be governed strictly by your orders. The allowance of discretionary powers over this subject, I believe, will have a good effect, but it is for the department to determine, and with that determination I shall be content.

I have the honor to remain, &c.,

J. B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Emigration.*

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Fort Mitchell, July 5, 1835.

SIR: Our prospects for a fall emigration are very flattering, and I now have no doubt we shall, in a few days, have enough for all to do in this quarter. On the 1st, 2d, and 3d of this month the lower towns, viz: Casetas, Cowetas, Broken-arrow, Ostretchees, Uchees, Chebaus, Hitchetees, Tolowarch, Locko, and Sonwuckolo, met at this place to divide their share of the last annuity. It afforded me a fine opportunity of cultivating their acquaintance, and of publicly addressing them, which I did through Benjamin Marshall, who acted as interpreter. I reminded them of their present situation, and explained to them why they could not remove to Texas, and how ridiculous it was for Tuskina and Captain Walker to think of colonizing them on the prairie near Fort Hull. I explained to them the advantage of emigration under the foster care of the President, their father; and that to him alone they must look for protection; that the promises of individuals would prove false; that many of them had sold their land to persons who had promised them that they might forever remain and live on it; that those promises in the end would prove false, for those very men would, in nine cases out of ten, sell the land to strangers, who would turn them off as soon as they went into possession, &c. I told them I was sorry I could not tell something that would be more pleasing, but I must tell them the truth; it was my duty to do so, and it was their interest to believe what I told them. After they had settled their private business, several of the principal chiefs of the Cowetas, Broken-arrow, and others, came to my room and told me they would take my talk; that they were satisfied that they could not remain here, and would all go with me in September; that all their people would go together; that they were now satisfied that there was no confidence to be placed in the talk of their headmen, Neomicco, Tuskina, and Opothleholo, and that it was now time to go, and they would be ready in September. While I was addressing the chiefs in council, Neomicco, Eliat Martla, and Encat Martla, started up and left the room; these three are all men of high rank and influence, but much opposed to emigration; they fear if they go west they will be reduced in rank in the new country. After I had concluded, Marshall and Paddy Carr, two intelligent half-breeds, each addressed the council, and lashed their chiefs very severely for leaving the council; they asked their countrymen if that was the way to treat the agents of the government when they were sent among them? and that it was evident those chiefs were going astray and following bad counsel; that if those chiefs thought proper to do so, they would not follow them; and advised the Indians to look and act for themselves. In the afternoon Neomicco was arrested, at the suit of a Mr. Williams, for harboring his negroes, and held to bail; this circumstance afforded another opportunity of drawing a contrast between their situation here and what it would be in their new country.

I shall leave here the day after to-morrow for the upper towns, and shall visit every station in the nation and every Indian town, and hope shortly to receive an answer to my letter of the 28th ultimo. The enlargement of my authority, as requested, would release me from the painful difficulty I feel on that

subject. There are now a great many Indians ready to go, but whether they will amount to five hundred is more than I can tell until they are encamped.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

J. B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Emigration.*

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Washington City.*

Major Estell reports very favorably of his section, so does Major Blue.

FORT MITCHELL, *July 8, 1835.*

SIR: Things really begin to look up in this quarter. I had a visit yesterday from Neah Martla, the head chief of the Hitchitees. He called on me in company with his son-in-law, Hardridge, to tell me he had studied the matter fully, and was now determined to take my talk and emigrate to Arkansas, and would be ready in three weeks; that he had a small patch of corn which he wanted to eat and fatten his pony, and he was ready; he states he had no money, no meat, and little or nothing to eat, and could not remain here any longer. I gave him out of my own pocket a little money, which delighted the old man, and he shook me very cordially by the hand and went off. He says he will carry with him all his tribe, the Hitchitees. Enclosed is a copy of a report from Major Blue, who attended at Tuckabatchee the division of the other half of the annuity. He speaks very favorably of our prospects in that quarter, so does Colonel Harrison Young, for our fall movement, which is now close at hand.

I shall either go through the nation or send a party in a few days, as nothing tends so much to stir up the subject of emigration as to keep the officers constantly moving among them; it keeps their minds bent on the subject and forces them to reflect on their present condition, and compels them to anticipate better times in a new country. I still hope you will give me the discretionary power asked for in my letter of the 28th ultimo.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

J. B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Emigration.*

General GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington City.*

Report from Colonel Harrison Young, dated

SOOKAPORTOY, *June 27, 1835.*

DEAR SIR: I drop you a line by your son. When I last saw Colonel Hogan I promised to report to you at Fort Hull. I have been constantly among the Indians since I saw you at the council, and it is the same old tale over again, that a great many will emigrate in the fall. At this time it is out of the question to do anything but to visit their towns and encourage them for fall emigration. You will report to Colonel Hogan, at Fort Mitchell. Excuse my bad pen. I will refer you to your son for further particulars.

Yours, respectfully,

H. YOUNG.

Major BLUE.

Report of Major W. Blue, sr.

FORT HULL, *July 4, 1835.*

DEAR COLONEL: I received yours of the 29th of June three days ago, at Tuckabatchee, where I have been ever since the day after Mr. Sommerville was here. 1st. The land investigation. 2d. The distribution of the annuity, which they had not, when I left this morning, yet accomplished. Young, Grayson, and some of the Fish Pond and Hilibeas say there will be a thousand, at least, from that neighborhood ready by the 1st of September. They are now preparing; they say they don't intend to wait to gather corn. As soon as it gets fit to feed on they mean to fatten their ponies on it, and they don't want to be later in starting than the 1st of September. I have also seen old Governor Bruner, who says that he and McGilvery, of the Hickory Ground town, have come to an arrangement between themselves that as soon as all those talks are over (the investigation of stolen land and arrangement of the 29 sections) they have fixed their boundary line among the towns in that quarter, so that such as are to have their own towns are to operate in each; they don't want anything said about it yet, but when they get their plans ripe they will let me know, and they will go right to work with all their might and shove them right into camp. They have both got large connexions, and they think they will be able to take from 500 to 1,000. The Old Dog Warrior, of the Ala town, who was more hostile when I first came here than any of them, sent me word a few days ago he discovered they could not stay here; that he wanted to see the Mad Tiger, of the Coosandas, and would then let me know when they would remove. Yesterday I had a talk with the Mad Tiger, who says they have now given out all idea of Texas, and they will be ready to remove to Arkansas the last of August. Those two towns, I think, will amount to three or four hundred. I have but little doubt but the Tuskegees and Cheurkany will go with them, as they live joining and have sold their lands. Enclosed is a report from Colonel Young. We have enrolled but few for the summer emigration, and those express some disappointment in not having the camp opened. There are a few more who say we don't enrol, but open your camps we will then come in and enrol; but we can make no certain calculation on the number that would come in. Suppose we should get only two hundred for the summer, and you were to start them, what would be the additional expense to the government? My idea is there would be none only to the contractor, and don't you believe the advantage of keeping up the camps would overbalance all the extra expense?

Your obedient servant,

Colonel HOGAN, *Fort Mitchell.*

W. BLUE.

Fort Mitchell, July 14, 1835.

SIR: It is a common report here that the War Department has accepted of an offer to remove the Creek Indians by contract, and invited the contractors to visit Washington city to close the contract. Should this be the case, I ask the indulgence of the department to permit me to visit Washington city. My object is to meet my wife and daughter, who are now on a visit to my father-in-law in Pennsylvania, and to escort them from Alexandria, where they will be in a few weeks, to my residence in Mobile. I only ask this indulgence in the event of the contract being closed or accepted. Should that be the case, I feel assured I can leave here without any detriment or injury to the fall emigration; and should my services be still required here, I can be back in thirty days from the day of my departure. A visit to your city will afford me an opportunity to understand much more completely the views of the government on Indian removal; and until the decision of the government is known in relation to this contract nothing can be done here. Your early attention to this request will greatly oblige your obedient servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Emigration.*

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington City.*

Fort Mitchell, July 19, 1835.

SIR: Enclosed are reports received this day by mail from my assistants, Messrs. Blue, Sommerville, and Estill; they speak for themselves. The council which was to have taken place at Dudley's on the 23d is again postponed to some period in August by the sub-agent, Judge Tarrant, and is a further proof that there should be no agency here except that of the emigrating officers. If the government wish the emigration to go spiritedly on they should abolish this sub-agency; and if there are any duties for that officer to perform, transfer them to Captain Page or myself, and I will guarantee they will be well performed without additional charge, as they are now by an officer in the receipt of \$700 per annum. It is my duty and interest to get these Indians away, and, of course, will resort to every proper and honorable mode of doing so; but it cannot be supposed that an officer who has a snug little sinecure of \$700 can wish to see it cut off by the removal of the Indians. I am not desirous for any increase of duties, but I am satisfied that while that agency is kept up, and annuities are paid here, the Indians will never believe the department is serious in wishing to remove them. Captain Page informs me that when the Choctaw emigration commenced every other agency was withdrawn. The whole object of this council is only to certify to the transfer of the twenty-nine sections of land to a *Creek Indian*, and yet this business has been put off from June to July, and now to August, and all to suit the convenience of the sub-agent. I hope, sir, you will submit this matter to the honorable Secretary of War. I wish to make no complaint against any one, but these delays are very injurious and deleterious to the cause of emigration, and nothing better calculated to prolong the fall emigration to a late and improper period in the season.

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Removal.*

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Copy of a report from Mr. Isaac Estell, assistant agent.

Mardisville, July 4, 1835.

DEAR SIR: Since my letter of yesterday I have received your communication of the 14th of June, and will promptly attend to your instructions. I have also received a report from Major Conner, and have the honor to report to you the result of his operations, which, considering the difficulties we have to contend with, I consider somewhat encouraging. He reports the enrolment of 50 in Conchartree, 19 in Chockalock, and 21 in Chierhaw town; making in all 90, 24 of whom are enrolled for the summer emigration; add to my former report 25, making 49 for the present emigration. He, Conner, complains of the removal of the Creeks to the Cherokee country; and, from the best information I can obtain, there are about 1,200 now in that country, and they are still increasing daily, and unless there are measures used from some source to stop this emigration to that place half of the nation will shortly be there. Be assured that no means in my power shall be left unturned in order to induce the Indians to emigrate. It is, however, impossible to keep you advised of our success unless the assistants were punctual in making their reports. It seems to me vitally important that you should be informed weekly of our success, that you may the earlier take measures to insure success in our efforts, and a unity of action in all the assistants is the only means to effect this great object.

I have the honor, &c.,

ISAAC ESTELL, *Assistant of Creek Emigration.*

JOHN B. HOGAN, *Superintendent Creek Emigration.*

Major Blue's report.

Fort Hull, July 13, 1835.

DEAR SIR: On my arrival at this place I am informed the council at Dudley's is postponed in consequence of its interference with Mr. McHenry's investigation at Tuckabatchee. I met Tuskina going to Neomicco's, where he told me he should remain five or six days. I told him you were at Fort Mitchell, and would be glad to see him, and requested him to go and see you, which he promised me to do. On my arrival at the Creek stand, a Mr. Smith, who has got an Indian wife, says he had a long conversation with

Tuskina on the subject of emigration by his company. Tuskina says the Indians will not go with them; they are the very men who have cheated the Indians out of their lands, and they now want to cheat them out of what little they have left, and while on the march they will be driven like a parcel of pigs to market. He also says he and Neomicco will immediately write a letter to Jackson, and send a man with it, so that they will be certain he will get it; that there have been several written, and they got no answers, which makes them think their letters have never been sent. Nothing new respecting our emigration. Would it not be well for you to see Tuskina?

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Emigration.*

W. BLUE.

Mr. Sommerville's report.

TALLASSEE, July 10, 1835.

SIR: On passing Tuckabatchee I crossed the river to see Opothleholo, but was disappointed in seeing him, as Hotchkiss had returned from the north, and sent word from the Polecat Spring to the chiefs to meet him at Montgomery on the ninth. This being the case, all the chiefs of any note were gone to Montgomery to meet him; what the meeting will result in I am unable to say, as I can get no information from any person as regards the matter. Billingsly has just returned from Texas, and is also to be at Montgomery. I think myself, from the looks and appearances of some of the party concerned, and the manner in which they talk, that they have failed in everything. From the conversation I have had with some few of the under chiefs, I think the prospect of getting a party to emigrate this fall is becoming more flattering every day. Opothleholo has advised his people, if they wish to go to Arkansas, to do so, and that they had better go this fall. I shall leave this in the morning for McGilvery's, the chief of Hickory Ground town. I am told that he is in favor of removing this fall. If it should be the fact, he will take a great many more with him. Dick Johnson, a son of Opothleholo, night before last, in a fight with another Indian, stabbed the other with a knife in several places in the breast, which caused the Indian's death instantly; yesterday the sheriff went to apprehend him, but could not find him, as his father had run him off. The belief is, that he has left the country entirely. It has made a considerable change in Opothleholo, so say the people that have seen him, since his son killed the Indian. The sheriff is still in pursuit of him, and I am in hopes will succeed in apprehending him. The Indian that he killed is a brother of David Barnett's wife. I wrote a few lines to Dudley yesterday to reserve situations for us. Lieutenant Deas is getting better. In haste; the gentleman I send this by is waiting.

I have the honor, &c.,

ALEX. H. SOMMERVILLE.

Colonel JOHN B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Removal.*

P. S.—I have just been informed by a nephew of Colonel Connor's that Colonel Hunter is now in the nation, and has been for eight or ten days. He says that Hunter is riding about in the nation through Talladega county amongst the Indians. Ragsdale and Hunter were together a few days since.

A. H. S.

Extract of J. B. Hogan's letter to Isaac Estell, dated July 11, 1835.

"I hope you will see Grayson. Mr. Sommerville has his instructions to do so by all means, and put a stop to his mischievous and lying tongue. I have no doubt he has been put up to do so by certain scamps, who are at work elsewhere on the same subject."

FORT MITCHELL, July 12, 1835.

SIR: I enclose you copies of two reports received by this mail from the upper end of the Creek nation. These reports both concur in the statement that this man Grayson is operating against the emigration, by statements well calculated to alarm and intimidate the Indians against emigration. I have sent Captain Sommerville with Mr. Cunningham, accompanied by Lieutenant Deas, to that part of the nation, and as Colonel Hunter has at length made his appearance in that quarter, I am in hopes they will make Grayson acknowledge the falsehoods he has propagated against the officers who conducted them over last fall. But in the meantime these reports, as I stated in a former communication, whether true or false, had their effect, and have operated much against the spirit of emigration. In this quarter everything wears a steady appearance of a large fall emigration. I am told that Opothleholo has had a letter written to the department, saying he had quarrelled with the emigrating agent. If such a letter has been written, it is untrue. We have had no quarrel. But in a conversation, held at Tuckabatchee, he remarked that this scheme of emigration was only a speculation; that he supposed I was to have so much a head for taking each Indian to Memphis; and then another party was to speculate still further, by taking them on to Arkansas, and when they got there it would not be long before another scheme of speculation would be on foot to push them still further. I replied, he must not rank me with the speculators; that I had not come here to speculate, but to carry into effect the instructions of the government. Dubois came into the room and said some damned rascal had put that into Opothleholo's head, or he would not have said so. I told him it made no difference to me, but I feared the effect of such stories, as I was well aware it would be fatal to the emigration if it was reported we were to receive a certain sum a head, and he

should not accuse me of speculating on the Indians in any form or manner. I was the well-wisher of their people, and would do everything in my power to make their situation as comfortable as possible, and expected to receive different sort of treatment from that of being accused of wishing to speculate by taking them to their new country. We parted very friendly, and at the last council met very friendly; but I thought it right to let him know that I considered him the only and greatest obstacle in the way of emigration. And I am glad to find that what I said to him has had a good effect; for, at the last council, the 2d instant, he came out publicly, and advised all his people to prepare and go, for it was now certain they could not remain here any longer. Hoping soon to have the pleasure of hearing from you,

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JNO. B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Removal.*

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington City.*

Report of Isaac Estell, assistant agent.

MARDISVILLE, July 3, 1835.

SIR: In my last communication I stated that I would be able to give you a satisfactory statement of our prospects in this district; but having no returns from Connor and Captain Page, of Coosawcounty, the section of country they are operating in, and their success is entirely unknown to me, though I am in hopes somewhat favorable.

Since my last communication I returned to the Cherokee line; there joined Mr. Vandeburgh, and found that all the influence the respectable Cherokees had, had been used in concert with Mr. Vandeburgh, and all failed. I left for Rabbit town, and found a few Indians that had not sold their lands, the others have scattered to different parts of the nation. I thence proceeded to Abuchochu town. There I found those that remain there opposed to emigration, alleging Grayson's tales as their reasons, and some lands unsold; though they say they will emigrate at any time their chiefs say they will go with them. I thence proceeded to Fishhead valley; could not see Grayson; found some of the Indians that had enrolled fled from Chockalochla and settled on the Tallapoosa. I conversed with them and they agreed to return, and alleged their reasons for leaving that Grayson told them the government only found them provisions for halfway and the other half they had to pay \$100 for grown persons, and children \$50, and be made slaves to the sugar plantations of Mississippi. So you can readily perceive the difficulties the emigration is laboring under here. I have only enrolled twenty-five in number that are ready to start at this time. Colonel Hunter arrived last evening and has promised to set out with me on Monday next, to pay Mr. Grayson a visit, and pledges himself to make him deny all he has said with respect to the emigration.

I have the honor, with great respect, to be your most obedient servant,

ISAAC ESTELL.

Col. J. B. HOGAN.

Report of Major Connor, assistant conductor.

DEAR SIR: I yesterday wrote to Isaac Estell, esq., informing him that I had enrolled ninety-one Indians from the towns of Chockalochla, Coujcoudy, and Cheanhaw; twenty-four are enrolled for the summer emigration and the remainder for the fall. I think, after the expiration of the council now in session, the enrolment will be more brisk. The great impediment to enrolment has been the horrid description Sampson Grayson gives of the Arkansas, and the cruel neglect of the former agents of emigration; by which neglect, he says, many died, and that their dead bodies were denied the right of sepulture. I might mention another serious obstacle, viz: many Creeks have already moved into the Cherokee nation under the erroneous idea that they will there obtain a permanent home, and many more will follow unless decisive measures are taken to remove those already there, and stopping those who intend going there. Mr. Vandeburgh mentioned the place he has proposed to you in relation to the Creeks in the Cherokee nation, of which I much approve. Colonel Hunter has returned from Arkansas in good health; left my house this morning. Rest assured my best exertions will be called into action in promoting the object of the government.

I am, respectfully, yours,

DAVID CONNOR.

Col. JNO. B. HOGAN.

FORT MITCHELL, July 20, 1835.

SIR: Enclosed is Major John Phipps, assistant conductor's, report. As it did not reach here in time to enclose with the other reports, I made it a special communication, and also a copy of my letter in reply to Major Phipps.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JNO. B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Removal.*

General GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington City.*

BLACK'S STORE, July 19, 1835.

SIR: I this day have been with the Chowetaw chief, Kotcher Fustanugge, and he informs me that the whole of his people are, or will be, ready for a march in four or six weeks, which will be in number 1,000 persons, and I think the prospect good for a good many Cusetaws though no certainty what

number. I wish you to inform me by the bearer what the prospects are in other parts of the nation, and what news from Washington, and whether you will be at the council at Dudley's on the 23d. If you go there I would like to know at what time. This old chief wishes to hear from you immediately, as there is a rumor out that there are different arrangements made or making.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JNO. PHIPPS.

JOHN B. HOGAN.

P. S.—If you go to Dudley's on the 2d instant, I would be glad you would come by Black's store, and I will go with you.

J. P.

FORT MITCHELL, July 20, 1835.

Sir: Your letter of yesterday is this moment received, and I hasten to answer it. The reports from every part of the nation are very favorable for a fall emigration of the largest kind. From Talladega, Coosa, Fort Hull, I learn everything wears the appearance of a determination on the part of the chiefs to remove. The troops have at last arrived here, and that will be another motive to induce these unfortunate people to get away to their own country. I am glad to hear Kotcher Fustanugge is firm. He speaks and acts like a sensible man, and is worthy of being a chief. How much more manly is his conduct than Neomicco's and those other silly men who think they can remain here and enjoy any comfort among the whites, when they do not even understand the language. I wish you to tell him to get his people ready as soon as possible, and hurry all to be ready at one and the same time. They shall make a party of themselves if they all go, and need wait for no others. As for the talk of the company that has gone on to obtain a contract to remove these people at a certain price per head, I know nothing on the subject except the reports, which, it seems, you have also heard; and we must not relax in our efforts because we have heard such reports, but proceed as if no such report had reached us. My own impressions are, that, when the parties reach Washington, they will find themselves bound up in such close stipulations that there will be no contract made; and it would be very wrong for any of us to be governed by a report, and by that means relax our efforts. Should, however, it be otherwise, it cannot be long before we shall be officially informed on the subject. I have no news from Washington, not even a letter, on any subject since the 26th of May and 16th of June, the latter merely acknowledging the receipt of one of my letters. You will, therefore, continue your exertions, and I wish you to visit those towns on the Tallapoosa river, and up in Randolph, and do not fail to write me every week the state of your district; it is all important that I should be kept regularly apprised of all that is going on in every part of the nation. The meeting at Dudley's has been postponed by Judge Tarrant to suit his convenience, as he had business in Tuscaloosa; the time and place he has appointed I know nothing of as yet. Mr. Sommerville will be here in a day or two, and he will bring in the information. Tell Kotcher Tuskanugge to pay no attention to the various rumors he may hear of other arrangements, but rest satisfied that his great father, the President, will make no arrangements except such as are for the good of his red people, and to rely on his agents for correct information on all matters in relation to emigration, and pay no attention to the idle talk of busy-bodies who have nothing to do but ride about and spread stories.

Your obedient, humble servant,

JNO. B. HOGAN, *Supt. of Creek Emigration.*

Major JOHN PHIPPS, *Black's Store, Chambers County.*

FORT MITCHELL, July 25, 1835.

Sir: Enclosed is the only reports I have received this week; but everything, as far as heard from, confirms the opinion that we shall have a large fall emigration, and that in four or five weeks we shall be preparing to move west. It seems that Colonel Hunter has at last consented to report himself in writing from Tallassee, and asks for instructions, when, had he obeyed his original orders, and gone four miles down the river, to Tuckabatchee, he would there have found his written orders, dated in May last. What to do with this man I do not know, but must turn him over to your department to be dealt with as you may think proper. He seems to think that as his appointment came from the War Department he is irresponsible. He has been driving the officers about in the Talladega district, and given orders as if he was independent of any authority. In consequence of his absence, I had to make Major Estell an assistant to take his place, and attend to that end of the nation. Mr. Estell is the half brother of Mr. Mardis, and a very respectable man, and much better qualified than Colonel Hunter for his station. I shall leave here to-morrow for the west end of the nation, and may cross over to Tuscaloosa and be absent a week, but hope to soon hear the result of the contemplated change by contract. Until we hear what the determination of the department may be, nothing decisive can be expected here.

I have the honor to remain your obedient, humble servant,

JNO. B. HOGAN, *Supt. of Creek Emigration.*

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Washington City.*

P. S.—I omitted to mention that the next day after the arrival of Lieutenant Allston and company C at this post, the sheriff of this county called on Mr. Allston for a party of his company to attend him in hunting up some Indians who, it is said, have threatened a man named James Sims. It appeared that this man Sims beat an Indian over the head a short time since and killed him, and, as yet, there has been no other notice taken of Sims than the issuing of a writ, at his instigation, to take up and confine the relations of the deceased Indian. As Lieutenant Allston had no orders from the department, except to repair here, he very properly declined furnishing the men for such purposes. I think it very well to have a military force here, but I do not think they should be used to annoy and distress these poor devils at the instance of every scamp who resides in the nation, who seem to think that the troops must move at their beck and call upon all occasions.

Colonel Hunter's report.

TALLASSEE, July 13, 1835.

SIR: I arrived at this place to-day, and take the earliest opportunity to let you know the cause of my detention. I informed you, on my arrival at Talladega, of my determination to visit Sampson Grayson, and try, if possible, to put down the bad talk he had made since his arrival from Arkansas. He has promised me that he will do all he can for the emigration. He is now convinced that the Texas project is all laid cold, and they have no alternative but Arkansas; and my opinion is that we shall have a respectable emigration from this end of the nation. I want you to send me special orders what to do, and where to go. I have seen most of the Indians of Tuckabatchee, Tallassee, and Keilijah, and the towns above, and am of opinion that a reaction is taking place, and nothing is wanting but industry and perseverance. The great council will commence at Tuckabatchee on the 21st instant, and, if convenient, it would be well for you to be on.

I am, sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

WM. HUNTER.

Colonel JOHN B. HOGAN, *Special Agent of Creek Emigration.*

N. B.—The chief Opotileholo has sent for me to visit him to-day. I set out in a few hours and spend a day or two in his town.

W. H.

Extract of Mr. Vanbeburgh's report.

JACKSONVILLE, Alabama, July 11, 1835.

SIR: Mr. Estell, some time on the 20th ultimo, called on me at Major Connor's, and I accompanied him to Terrapin creek, in the Cherokee nation. He returned the next day to Mardisville, leaving me with my (or his) interpreter for five days, when he returned. During the absence of Mr. Estell I visited nearly all the encampments of Indians in the southern part of the Cherokee nation where the renegade Creeks could be found. They all appeared to be under the erroneous impression that they could have a permanent home in the Cherokee nation, and were, consequently, opposed to emigration. I then made out a statement of the situation of the Creeks, (among the Cherokees,) their notions, accompanied with suggestions of the most expedient course to be adopted in order to relieve the county of Benton from at least 1,200 Creeks who are already here, and their numbers daily increasing, and prevent probably one-fifth of the Creek nation from coming here. Mr. Estell and myself, on our return from the Cherokee district, went by the White Plains, down the Chockalocho, crossed it, and passed into Randolph, visited some Indians on the Tallapoosa, and returned to Mardisville. I was despatched by Mr. Estell to find a Mr. Ragsdale, in the county of Coosa, whom I found, and brought him with me to Mardisville. When we left, on the 6th of this month, we met with Major Hunter, who directed me again to visit the Cherokee district, with which I complied, and am now here endeavoring to carry into effect your wishes in relation to emigration. I have seen Messrs. Vance and Ridge, of the Cherokee nation, who have promised me their prompt assistance. I have obtained strong letters of recommendation to Mr. Schermerhorn and Mr. Curry, commissioners and agent for the Cherokee nation; and it is my intention to be at the council of the 21st instant, to be held at Ridge's, and, under the ruse, to effect an application at the council of the Cherokees to the government to remove the Creeks. Should the agent of the Cherokees conclude to remove the Creeks, the cause of emigration will be eventually benefited. It will be necessary for me to employ an interpreter temporarily, which I will do on the morrow, which accords with the direction of Colonel Hunter. Rest assured, dear sir, every exertion on my part to promote the wishes of the government in the relation of the removal of the Creeks will be strained to accomplish so desirable an object.

I have the honor to be your friend and humble servant,

HENRY VANDEBURGH.

Colonel JOHN HOGAN.

FORT MITCHELL, July 26, 1835.

SIR: Enclosed are copies of letters received to-day by Mr. Sommerville, who has just returned after an arduous tour through the nation. It appears that Judge Tarrant attended at Dudley's, but as all the chiefs in this end of the nation did not attend, there was nothing done. You will see by these letters that our opponents are hard at work to induce the department to enter into the contract. I have no doubt but it is the agents of this Columbus company that have so strenuously opposed emigration.

Your obedient and humble servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN.

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Washington City.*

Extract from Mr. Estell's report, assistant agent.

DUDLEY'S, Tallapoosa County, July 24, 1835.

DEAR SIR: I attended this council with a hope to see you and receive any instructions you might have to communicate. You have, no doubt, received my regular reports weekly, as they have been promptly attended to. I have received no communication from you since the 14th June. From the best information I can gain, we will be able to send from my district something like two thousand this fall. We have about three hundred enrolled, and the principal part say they will enroll in good time to go.

You may rest assured that no exertions on my part shall be spared to effect the great cause of emigration, at the same time urging on all my assistants the great necessity of enrolling, and a constant presence with the Indians, as this is the only way to success.

Yours, &c.,

ISAAC ESTELL.

Colonel J. B. HOGAN.

Benjamin Young's report, assistant conductor.

TALLAPOOSA COUNTY, at Dudley's, July 24, 1835.

SIR: I was very much in hopes of seeing you at this place, but ascertaining that you would not attend this meeting, I drop a few lines by Mr. Somerville, informing you that I have been visiting the Keiljah and Fish Pond towns personally, to ascertain how many would emigrate this fall. The prospects are somewhat more favorable than when you passed through this section of the country. I hope that my brother and myself will be able to enroll several hundred in a very short time, as they say they will certainly go as soon as their crops can be gathered. We spare no pains in doing all that is in our power. The Indians are worked on very much by designing white men, to prevent them from emigrating; but I hope we will be able to start a considerable number this fall.

Very respectfully, &c.,

BENJAMIN YOUNG.

Colonel J. B. HOGAN.

Solomon Robbins's report.

JULY 24, 1835.

DEAR SIR: I inform you that I have been through eight towns, and find the prospects good for a full party, though there is considerable opposition to emigration. I have enrolled but few; they hold back for the council that is now in session. I understand from the Indians in my district that there is some man or men of influence saying to them not to enroll until they all come to a conclusion, and all enroll at the same time. I should be glad to see you. I shall continue enrolling for a party, and I wish you to instruct me when to open an encampment.

Yours, respectfully,

SOLOMON ROBBINS.

Colonel J. B. HOGAN.

H. Young's report.

AT DUDLEY'S, July 25, 1835.

DEAR SIR: I have to say that I am truly sorry that you did not attend at this meeting, as I anticipated seeing you here, where I could have communicated more fully on the subject of emigration. The designing white men of this country are doing all they can to prevent the Indians from emigrating, which you are no doubt apprised of. I further remark to you that some persons are endeavoring to urge the chiefs that if they will apply to the department they can choose their own emigrating agent. There is no doubt but there are strong efforts making against you, which I feel it my duty as a friend to communicate to you. Many obstacles are presented to the chiefs to hold their people back; but my prospects are better every day for a fall emigration. I hope I shall be able to enroll 500 or 600 in a short time, as I have a pledge from some men whom I can rely on. The lower Grasons and all their friends will emigrate, and they are giving all their aid in the cause. I am very anxious to see you, as I could communicate more fully than I can possibly write at this time. I am waiting to see the result of this meeting, when, perhaps, I can be able to give more information. I am sorry to state to you the death of Joseph Sharp; he died on the 17th instant. I shall attend the meeting at Tuckabatchee on Tuesday next. At that place I hope to see you; if not, I will report from that place. For further particulars I refer you to Mr. Somerville.

Yours, truly,

H. YOUNG.

Colonel J. B. HOGAN, *Emigrating Agent.*

Mr. Ragsdale's report.

TALLAPOOSA COUNTY, July 25, 1835.

DEAR SIR: Since I wrote you I have been in Coosa, Talladega, Benton, Randolph, and am now in this county. The prospect of emigration is not flattering at this time, though I believe many in the fall will go; but, sir, with astonishment I have become convinced that there is strong opposition, from some cause, to the removal of the Indians this year.

With respect,

Colonel HOGAN.

M. RAGSDALE.

Mr. Sommerville's report, assistant agent.

DUDLEY'S, July 25, 1835.

SIR: Agreeably to your instructions of the 9th instant, I proceeded to the different Indian towns west of the Tallapoosa river, in the counties of Coosa, Talladega, Benton, and part of Randolph and Tallapoosa. In each of the above-mentioned counties there appears to be a wish on the part of the Indians to remove west this fall, particularly in the Hickory Ground towns, and also in the Keilijah, Fish Pond, Hilabees, Chockalock, Eeuncharty, Abcharalar, and Coweta towns. I saw a great many of the chiefs of the different towns, who are anxious to remove; and I think, from the information obtained, that you may safely depend upon there being from two to three thousand that will emigrate this fall, which you will see by the enclosed letters from the different agents employed in the service. There appears to be an unaccountable opposition to the emigration in almost all the Indian towns that I have visited, by the whites, and particularly by the agents or men. There can be no doubt of their being agents of a company of men in the town of Columbus, Georgia, that are now petitioning the government for a contract to remove the Indians at so much a head. This was very plainly to be seen at the late council of the chiefs held at this place, by the manœuvring of the different persons present, and by the secret manner in which they managed to enlist the many interpreters in their favor who were on the ground. To avoid being detected in this underhand opposition to emigration, they make all their communications through a negro interpreter. In addition to the above, there was a gentleman at this place who arrived directly from Columbus on the second day of the council, and stated positively that it was currently reported in Columbus that the aforesaid mentioned company had succeeded in making the contract with government to remove the Indians at eighteen dollars per head. I was unable to find out what the report was, until several of the chiefs came to me, with an interpreter, to know whether it was a fact or not, and if it was, to let them know. They appeared to be very much excited, and stated that they had no idea of being hired out at eighteen dollars a head, to be removed by a company of individuals. In addition to the above opposition that we have had to contend with, there are a set of men in the nation that have a considerable influence over the Indians that are opposed to the emigration, who are telling the Indians every day not to remove yet, but to remain, as they have still time enough to remove in; if they should remain two or three years to come, that the government would remove them as readily as it would at the present time. There are also a great number of whiskey shops in the nation, the owners of which are universally opposed to the Indians removing until they can get the last cent of money they have. They also advise the Indians not to remove to the country west of the Mississippi; that the country is sickly and bad, and that they will all die directly. With such opposition in almost every part of the nation, it is difficult for the agents to meet with a great deal of success; but regardless of all opposition, and all they can do to oppose the emigration this fall, I think you will be enabled to get off from three to four thousand. I shall proceed to the lower part of the nation immediately, as you directed, and see all the chiefs that I possibly can, and join you at Shelton's on the 10th of August.

I remain your obedient servant,

ALEX. H. SOMMERVILLE, *Assistant Agent.*

Colonel JOHN B. HOGAN, *Sup't of Creek Removal, Fort Mitchell.*

WASHINGTON, August 24, 1835.

SIR: Your letter of the 28th ultimo reached me at Shelton's Station, Talladega county, on the 11th instant. Having directed several of my assistants to meet me there on that day, for the purpose of preparing to open camps throughout the nation, it afforded me an opportunity to send word to each and all to meet me at Fort Mitchell on the 16th, when I drew up the orders for discharge, and those who had not reached there when I left that post.

I left the drafts in Captain Page's hands, to discharge them as soon as they came in. Enclosed are the reports of such as reached me subsequent to my last report. By these reports you will be able to form some opinion of the feelings existing in the Creek nation in consequence of the change, and the substitution of contractors for government agents. I regret to say that the change is obnoxious to the Indians, and the white inhabitants in the Creek nation do not hesitate to say and do all in their power to make it appear odious to the Indians, and excite them against the company, several of whom have been heretofore engaged in speculating in Creek lands, and who are rather unpopular. One of the company, it is said, has already sold out his interest for \$5,000, and these things are blazoned forth by the parties themselves, and has given the appearance of a great speculation. The course I have pursued in the Creek nation I knew would lead to ultimate success, and if I had been let alone for two months more I would have had from three to five thousand Indians on the march; there cannot be the slightest doubt of this fact. Whether I can be of any service to the government under the new arrangements must depend on the details of the plan. If, after examining them, I find I can be of service to the government and Indians, I shall have no objection to continue. If, on the other hand, I find I cannot continue without a sacrifice of feeling and character, I shall unhesitatingly hand in my resignation.

I have the honor to remain your obedient, humble servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Removal.*

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Washington City.*

RANDOLPH, Alabama, August 5, 1835.

SIR: Agreeably to instructions from Mr. Estell, I proceeded to the different Indian towns in Randolph, Coosa, and Tallapoosa counties, and find that the Indians are anxious to remove to their new country west of the Mississippi as soon as they can dispose of their lands; but the certifying office being closed at present, prevents a great many from coming forward and enrolling themselves for emigration. I have, since I left the council at Dudley's, on the 5th of August, enrolled twenty-seven persons, but owing to

some unaccountable tales that are constantly circulating amongst the Indians by designing persons prevents a great many from coming to enroll themselves for emigration; they are still holding back until something decisive is done, so that they can come immediately into camp.

What the conclusion will be amongst the Indians as regards their removal, since the report has been circulated amongst them that they are to be removed by a company of men from Columbus, Georgia, at twenty dollars per head; I know not, but in many places that I have visited it has created a great deal of excitement, and the Indians appear to be very much opposed to any such arrangement on the part of the government.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

MOULDER RAGSDALE, *Assistant Conductor.*

Colonel JOHN B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Removal, Fort Mitchell.*

BLACK'S STORE, August 10.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have again gone round my district, and daily add new recruits to my list, (to the one handed you in my last,) and no doubt I will be able to make a powerful emigration. Many hundreds have disposed of all their effects, and are very impatient to come into camp. I believe I can start in fifteen or twenty days 1,000 Cowetas, and a fair prospect of several hundred Cussetas. I should be pleased to hear from you on all matters relating to our affairs, as we have heard a report that the Indians are to be carried by contract, of which they are very anxious to hear particulars. I am fearful, if that should be the case, it will retard for some time a general emigration, which I am now satisfied will take place this fall if no change in our relations takes place.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN PHIPPS.

Colonel JOHN B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Emigration, Alabama.*

KEILIJAH, *Tallapoosa County, Alabama, August 3, 1835.*

SIR: After the council broke up at Dudley's, I returned to my district, which is composed of six towns, and it is with much pleasure I can inform you that our cause is favorably progressing, and, without some change of the present prospects, I think you can calculate on a large emigration from this quarter; the number I cannot exactly name, as I did not enroll them, but feel satisfied in naming five hundred, and prospects at present of a much greater number. It is with much pleasure I have discovered that our party is becoming popular with the Indians, and all speak favorably of the course which you have adopted towards them, which I hope may result favorably to our object. I believe it will require now but little time to effect a general removal, and feel very anxious for an early encampment; there is a great number now ready, and very anxious to come into camp, which will induce many, no doubt, to follow their example; and not knowing how to act, I feel anxious to learn your wishes on the subject. There is a report here in circulation, which was stated by Colonel Hunter he believed to be the fact: that is, they are to be carried off by the Georgia company; if such is the case, I believe there will be a very small number that will consent to go with them, indeed, if any; but I hope, for the interest of the government and the wishes of the people, it may not be the case. We have all concluded that it is impossible for us to remain longer as neighbors, and nearly all of both parties now agree on that subject, and should the government adopt such a course, no one can say how long we will have them amongst us. There appears but one opinion throughout my entire district, which will be strongly opposed by every one in opposition to the plan as has been named. I have much more to name, but will shortly, I hope, see you.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

HARRISON YOUNG.

Colonel JOHN B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Emigration, Alabama*

COOSA COUNTY, *Alabama, August 15, 1835.*

SIR: Agreeably to your instructions, I have been operating diligently among the several towns allotted me, and have made but little progress in enrolling, having enrolled but thirteen up to the 1st of this month. Since that time I have made somewhat better progress, and I believe, at present, the prospect to be fair. Should nothing interfere with my present arrangements, many of the towns, I am flattered with the belief, will make considerable emigration for this fall, viz: Fish Pond, Hickory Ground, Weoka, and Ossalonida. We have all heard a report of some change in the plan of emigration, and feel anxious to learn particulars; if such is the case, as represented, I am very fearful emigration will receive a serious check, as they are very much dissatisfied with the plan as reported.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

SOLOMON ROBBINS.

Colonel JOHN B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Emigration.*

KEILIJAH, *August 12, 1835.*

SIR: Agreeably to your request, I visited the council ground at Arselarnath, where Judge Tarrant was investigating the fraudulent transfers of land, and found a large party of Indians and many chiefs, and delivered your message to them. I told them that you were instructed to discharge the officers that had been engaged in the emigration, and to assure the Indians that the emigration was only suspended, not stopped, and that it would be resumed with vigor this fall; that you had been instructed to say to

them that no further annuity would be paid on this side of their new country; and further, that unless they removed within the time limited by the treaty the United States would not pay the expense of their removal. They answered that they were nearly ready to go; that they were willing to go, but that they had heard it said that a Georgia party had made a contract to remove them, and they wanted to know if that was true. I replied that I presumed it was, but that you had no official information on the subject; that you were going immediately to Washington to see the President and Secretary of War, and would be able to tell them all directly on your return. They replied that they would never go with that Georgia company; that they believed that some of those very men were among those who had stolen their lands; that they were willing to go with the men you had sent among them, but they would die before they would move under men they had no confidence in, and who, they believed, would abuse them. I told them you were to be retained to see that their rights were respected, but all I could say had no effect on them; they were in a fury, and swore they would never move under those Georgians.

I remain your obedient servant,

WM. HUNTER.

Colonel JOHN B. HOGAN.

We were present and heard Colonel Hunter deliver your message, and the above is, in substance, the exact reply and talk delivered; and we will add that we have never seen so much excitement among those Indians as was manifested on the receipt of the news.

HARRISON YOUNG.

S. ROBBINS.

M. RAGSDALE.

FORT HULL, August 4, 1835.

DEAR SIR: I received your letter, by Mr. Wilson, at Tuckabatchee. I did not think it necessary to keep Mr. Wilson, as I knew there could be nothing done with the Indians during the land investigation and the green corn dance, which were going on at the same time. I waited until after Opothleholo had got through with his black drink, (or physic, as they call it;) during that operation they will not talk on business or shake hands with any person for fear of spoiling the charm; on Saturday morning he got so far through as to give me a small hearing; (the dance lasted until Monday, and he was in a hurry.) He says he has never written to the government anything about the emigration or the agents; that he never had any quarrel with any of them, nor is he dissatisfied with them; that he had heard something of this company proposing to carry off the Indians by contract, which he considered as intended for a speculation, and should oppose it; that he was in favor of the Indians emigrating as fast as they could dispose of their lands; but he was opposed to their being taken by any set of men except the government agents. I asked him if he would give his talk to the Indians; he said he had done so, and that it was his talk, and he would give it again; he said the Tuckabatchee town considered themselves a little above the other towns, and when they were ready they could move themselves, (meaning, as Dubois explained it, himself and a few of the principal chiefs;) that he knew the Indians could not stay here, and the sooner they got away the better; that *Taskina* was operating very much against the emigration by his colleague, and he was opposing *Taskina* with all his might, for he knew if the Indians stayed here, they would, in a few years, be a poor miserable people. Dubois says when the land claims are all settled they will almost all go. Dubois thinks it would be well, perhaps, for you to return through Tuckabatchee and give the chiefs a small talk; encourage Opothleholo a little; he thinks it will please him and have good effect. I am inclined to think Mr. Sommerville is mistaken as to the object of Dubois's negro going among the Indians. I am informed that *Taskina* sent a talk to the Ufawlas, advising them not to emigrate, and inviting them to come and join in his colony; this Opothleholo told me, and Dubois said they had been and still were using all their influence to counteract that talk; this, I believe, was the object of Dubois's negro; and I also believe that Dubois and Opothleholo are both now in favor of emigration as soon as they can get those land claims settled. As an evidence of this belief, the marshal or orator of the day, at the commencement of the green corn dance, exhorted them to keep themselves sober, and not disgrace themselves; that there was a great many white people to look at them, and as it was the last dance of the kind they would ever have on that ground, he wanted them to leave the place with honor; and on Monday, at the close of the dance, he repeated the same to them.

Very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

W. BLUE.

Colonel JOHN B. HOGAN.

MARDISVILLE, Alabama, August 7, 1835.

SIR: Since my communication at Dudley's I have visited the different posts of the conducting agents, in my district, and am happy to inform you that the cause of emigration is rapidly advancing; we have enrolled four hundred and fifty-three that are willing to go into camps by the 15th of September next.

Concharta town, Chochokeo, Chearlau, and Hillabee towns, their chiefs are willing to emigrate, and the most influential have enrolled for this fall's emigration, which, I have no doubt, will induce the balance remaining to remove early next spring, and have no doubt that my former anticipation, expressed, of raising two thousand in my district, will be more than realized, unless some cause, that I am not at present aware of, may throw difficulties in the way. We have had a current report in circulation that the Indians are to be removed by contract, by the Georgia company, which has caused much excitement among them, and unanimously protest against such a mode of carrying them off; and many settlers are afraid, if such is the fact, that they will remain permanent neighbors, which is our greatest desire to get rid of.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

ISAAC ESTELL, Assistant Agent of Creek Emigration.

Colonel JOHN B. HOGAN, Superintendent of Creek Emigration.

CHOCKOLOCO, August 6, 1835.

DEAR SIR: I would have written to you sooner, but expected to see you at the council; I therefore drop you a few lines to inform you that I think the prospect very good for emigrating. There have been several ball plays and green corn dances in this section, which has created a great deal of confusion, but I find a great number willing to go. I think, upon the whole, that little more can be done until they are called into camps. I would like to hear from you and the news from headquarters; please write to me on receipt of this. In my next I shall give you a full return of the whole amount.

Yours, very respectfully,

DAVID CONNOR.

MR. JOHN B. HOGAN.

BLACK'S STORE, Chambers County, August 4.

DEAR SIR: I have, since the last time I wrote to you, been with the Cussetas and Cowetas. The Cowetas are firm; no alteration since my last. I was yesterday at a ball play where I saw James Islands and Rotcher Tustanugge, they are making every preparation for an early start. I have appointed the first day of September, though I think it best to strike camp by the 15th at least, as there is a number of them that wishes encampment. The Cussetas I find but little altered yet, though I think the prospect good for a part, and likely the whole. The old chief, Tuckabatchee Hadjo, talks very pleasant, but does not agree to go, yet at the same time does not object to his people's going. Of anything new you will please inform me.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN PHIPPS.

Colonel JOHN B. HOGAN, *Special Agent*.

FORT MITCHELL, October 5, 1835.

SIR: I reached this post this morning, after a detention of two days at Fayetteville, North Carolina, in consequence of reaching that place in an extra. I am now on the spot, and in a day or two will report the situation of affairs in full. As far as I have heard, and from what I can learn from sources that I believe may be relied on, there will be little or no emigration this fall; if the contractors get a party it will be a very small one. This is Captain Page's opinion, and coincides with that of others I have heard speak on the subject. Colonel Samuel Benton has withdrawn from all participation in the contract, and refused to sign it; his share, it is said, has been divided between Mr. Beatty and Ben. Marshall, a half-breed Creek Indian. The Indians are in council at Dudley's, making another effort to transfer the twenty-nine sections. General Sanford and others are at that place. As I was charged with a packet from Judge Herring for Opothleholo, and as it contained important information, which, when obtained, may induce him and others to immediately prepare for a removal, I hired an express and forwarded the document to the care of Judge Tarrant, the sub-agent, to have it read and explained to him at the council. Doctor Randall has not yet joined; his orders to my care reached me to-day, as well as my instructions.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Emigration*.General GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General, Washington City*.

[Extract.]

FORT MITCHELL, October 12, 1835.

SIR: General Sanford and party returned to Columbus from Dudley's on Friday evening, and I went up to see him on yesterday; he seems to be in high spirits, and thinks he will get a party from Tuckabatchee and a few of the Cowetas. It seems the chiefs have finally made a transfer of the twenty-nine sections to Benjamin Marshall, William McGilvery, James Islands, and another Indian; and they are to be sold at public auction at Tallassee on the 22d and 23d instant for cash. The council has broken Tuskenawhaw, who is no longer to be recognized as a chief. This will no doubt break up Walker's plan of colonizing Tuskenawhaw and his friend on the prairies, near Fort Hull. I proposed to General Sanford to commence the investigation of frauds in any part of the Creek nation that would best facilitate the cause of emigration, and would make it subservient to his views on that subject. He was first of opinion that it would be best to commence in Tuckabatchee, as his first party would go from that town; but after a few moments of reflection he thought that it would be best to commence here, as there was a probability that the U'lawlees might be induced to emigrate this fall, and he would go down and see them next week. Finding, from his conversation, that he was unsteady in his opinions, I deemed it proper to submit my proposition in writing, and receive his answer in the same way. My object in addressing him thus formally was to prevent any complaint that might hereafter be made, viz: that this investigation had interfered with the emigration. You will see that he leaves me to open the investigation whenever I choose. The Indians about here have said expressly they will not go this winter; and I may as well make their cases the last. If the Tuckabatchians will go this fall, their cases should be the first examined. I am looking for Major Blue every moment from that town, and will be able to speak more positively as to the feelings of those people when he returns.

Benjamin Marshall, who is now engaged with Sanford & Co., told me yesterday that he was of opinion that the contractors would get a party to go west. I asked him if there would be one thousand in all, black, red, big and small? He said no; he did not think the party would be over a few hundred. Marshall is very anxious to go himself and take his negroes, but will leave his wife and children until

next year. James Islands, who I made great calculations on, has declined going this fall, and will retain at least half of the Cowetas. From all I have heard, I have not much reason to change the opinion expressed in my last.

I have the honor to remain your obedient, humble servant,

JNO. B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Removal.*

Gen. GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington City.*

COLUMBUS, October 10, 1835.

SIR: Having been appointed by the President of the United States to investigate certain frauds said to have been committed on the Indians in the sale of their lands, and having exhibited to you my instructions, it will be unnecessary to repeat the contents of them to you in this communication. My object in now addressing you is to ascertain from you your opinion as to the most proper place to commence this investigation so as to facilitate your operations in the removal of such Creek Indians as will be first ready to emigrate. You have recently been over all the nation, and know best where the first party will start from. And will it not be best to commence this investigation there, leaving those that will not emigrate this fall to be the last cases that are to be looked into? Will you please to give me your opinion on this subject at as early a moment as practicable?

I have the honor to remain your obedient, humble servant,

JNO. B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Removal.*

Gen. J. W. A. SANFORD.

COLUMBUS, October 11, 1835.

SIR: Your communication of yesterday was handed to me last evening by Dr. Chipley, and, in reply, I would remark that, not having been informed by that portion of the Creeks who have expressed their willingness to emigrate of any impediment to their doing so by the existence of the abuses which it has been the object of your appointment to correct, I am unable to determine at what time or place the exercise of your remedial agency may be necessary.

I avail myself of the present occasion to tender you my ready co-operation upon every occasion when my services may be useful in assisting you in the discharge of the duties which may have been assigned you.

Very respectfully, your most obedient, humble servant,

J. W. A. SANFORD.

Col. JNO. B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Fort Mitchell.*

FORT MITCHELL, October 17, 1835.

SIR: Since my last, I have had a visit from Neomicco Efiahmartla and a number of inferior chiefs. Their business with me was to know when and where I would commence the investigation of frauds said to have been committed on them by the whites in the purchase of their lands. I inquired if any of them or their people would go this fall? They all said no. I then told them that the Tuckabatchee towns had expressed a desire to go immediately. I should make their cases the first looked into. They seemed very well satisfied with that determination, and I made the arrangements with them that they would all come to this post after I had investigated the other cases in the upper towns. Major Blue has returned from Tuckabatchee, and says that Dubois had informed him that Opothleholo had sent to Mobile for new wagons to remove his family, and that of his principal chiefs; and that they would be ready after the sale of the twenty-nine sections, and the investigation of frauds, and that they were waiting for me to commence. From this information, and from a belief that no party of emigrants will go from this vicinity this fall, I have notified Dr. McHenry to meet me in Tallassee on Monday, the 19th instant, and have issued public notice, (a copy of which is enclosed,) and shall remove my headquarters for the present to Tuskegee, Macon county, Alabama, although I shall remain in Tallassee until I get through such cases as can be conveniently attended to at that place. Tuskegee is on the new mail road, and is the seat of justice for Macon county, and possesses the advantages of a daily mail from Washington city to Mobile. Tallassee has a weekly mail from Tuskegee, but is only fifteen miles apart, so it will be better to forward my documents to Tuskegee. I have employed Thomas J. Abbott, esq., as an assistant to help me in the investigation. He is a lawyer, and will be of great service to me in this duty, and will receive \$3 50 per day.

I addressed to Messrs. J. A. W. Sanford & Co. a note on the 13th instant, to obtain from them such information (officially) as would enable me to be prepared, on my part, for such duties as would devolve on me, and at the same time to keep you apprised of their success; (a copy of my letter is herewith enclosed.) I regret to say that thus far they have paid no sort of attention to that communication, although I have seen half the company once or twice since. On yesterday I visited Columbus, and saw Messrs. Blake, Ingersoll, Howell, and Marshall. I understood from them that they would all be in Tallassee next week, to attend the sale of the twenty-nine sections, &c. General Sanford came here last Tuesday, but after consulting with Captain Page, he abandoned the idea of visiting the Ufawlees, and returned to Columbus, where all the company were on yesterday.

From all I have seen and heard, I am sorry to say, I have no reason to change the opinion expressed in my letter of the 5th instant. I have received a copy of Lieutenant Deas and Dr. Randall's orders, and that of a letter to J. W. A. Sanford & Co. of the 23d of September.

I have the honor to remain your obedient, humble servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Emigration.*

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General.*

To all concerned:

Having been invested with authority to investigate the charge of certain frauds said to have been committed on the Creek Indians in the sale of their lands, I shall commence the investigation in the town of Tallassee on Tuesday, the 20th instant, where all concerned may appear if they think proper.

JOHN B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Emigration.*

FORT MITCHELL, October 13, 1835.

FORT MITCHELL, October 13, 1835.

GENTLEMEN: Will you do me the favor to state when and where you will open your camp for the collection and enrolment of the emigrating Creek Indians; and also, whether you contemplate sending more than one party this fall to the west, and when you contemplate that party shall leave the Creek nation?

I have the honor to remain your obedient, humble servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Emigration.*

MESSRS. J. W. A SANFORD & Co.

TALLASSEE, October 24, 1835.

SIR: I reached this place on Monday last, and sent for the chiefs of the several towns, and gave out the broken days for the purpose of convening each town in their own square; and as the sale of the twenty-nine sections were advertised to take place on the 22d and 23d, my investigation was postponed until this day, when I commenced in the Tallassee square, and disposed of all the complaints in that town, as well as Cheahlau, Tuskegee, and Coosawda. On Monday I commenced in Tuckabatchee square, and will go through all the cases in ten towns that are connected with Tuckabatchee. General Sanford and his party of agents are here, and I am told expects a definitive answer to-morrow on the subject of emigration. He says that unless the chiefs give him some more positive assurance of going, he will give up the contract. Should he do so, it will put an end to any fall emigration, as it will be too late to make the necessary preparations before we shall have falling weather. I am now satisfied that there is a small number that are willing to go this fall, but I have no great faith in the promises of the chiefs. I had a number of them in my room at this place, and, in the presence of General Sanford and others, I gave them a talk, explained the nature of the contract, and told them that they should not hold out false promises; that if they intended to go to say so, and say when they could be ready; that if they wished to retain the confidence of the government and the agents of the government, they must adhere to the truth, &c. Little King, who is the next big man to Opothleholo, answered me by saying that the chiefs would have a council among themselves in a day or two, and would give an answer.

In a conversation I had with Little Doctor, he said whatever Opothleholo and myself would say would be the law, but that their cattle were scattered through the woods, and it would be hard to collect them at this season of the year, but that if they had a short time longer to do their business they could be ready. The chiefs made an attempt to sell the twenty-nine sections at auction. There were two, if not three, companies of speculators on the ground; fearing that if they opposed each other at the sale the land would run up too high for speculation, and they came to some understanding among themselves, and set up a simple fellow, by the name of Brazel, to run the land up so as to have it all knocked down to him. This they attempted, but were completely foiled in their manœuvre. Foreseeing their plans, I advised Marshall, and the other assignees, to have a man who they could rely on to bid up the land to within a few dollars of a fair valuation, which was done, and the whole sale amounted to \$60,000. \$27,000 was struck off to Brazel, about \$8,000 to John Crowell and James Abercrombie, who immediately came forward and paid up their account, and received deeds, and the money was deposited in my hands. Mr. Brazel was not ready at four o'clock, the hour appointed to close the sales, but came in next morning, and wanted to sell the land, and take two sections and refuse the balance. The assignees had a deed executed for all the lands he purchased, and tendered it as ready on the payment of the money, which was refused by him, and we then left this place for Tallassee square, to go on with the investigation. On the return of Marshall and others they served writs on them at the suit of Brazel, who is notoriously not worth \$500, a mere tool of Dr. Weir & Co., instigated by Squire Chilton, a pettifogging lawyer, who instituted these suits. The object of these suits is to alarm and frighten the Indians' assignees into measures. In the meantime some of the company made bids of \$30,000, \$32,000, \$33,000, and finally \$35,000, and even Squire Chilton offered \$40,000, but says the difficulties that will arise from the suits will now compel him to decline complying with his bid.

I have told the chiefs to pay no sort of attention to the suits, but to make sale of the land at private sale, for such sums as the chiefs would be satisfied with, and prepare for their removal. Although this position has been taken by the chiefs, and it is Sunday, all the speculators are still on the ground, expecting the chiefs to give way. I have heard much of land speculators, and their plans to amass fortunes, but I have seen nothing to equal the manœuvres of these people. So far they have been foiled in their tricks on this occasion.

I have the honor to remain your obedient, humble servant,

JNO. B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Removal.*

General GEORGE GIBSON.

TALLASSEE, October 29, 1835.

SIR: At the request of Major Hogan, I attended at the Tuckabatchee square for the purpose of receiving their final answer on the emigration this fall. None of the chiefs appeared. Dubois said they were all drunk, and authorized me to say to you they had determined not to move this fall, and gave as

their reason that they could not dispose of their lands until there was an authorized agent appointed to certify to them. Colonel Hogan requests that you will give him your determination on this subject as early as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

General J. W. A. SANFORD.

W. BLUE.

TALLASSEE, November 2, 1835.

SIR: I returned here about an hour since from Chop-tok-sof-kar, (old Merrawhaytown,) where I closed the investigation of Doctor McHenry's district, with a small exception that will be attended to hereafter. Nearly the whole of the town had been stolen, but was given up by the thieves without an effort at defence. It will take some time to prepare a report in detail. I shall leave that duty to Major Abbott, who accompanied me through the various towns, and acted as secretary on the occasion. When I left here last week Opothleholo had convened his people for the purpose of consulting on emigration; I left Major Blue here to attend on the council and receive their answer; he informs me that the Indians all got drunk, with Opothleholo at their head, and that Dubois answered for them that there would be no emigration this fall; and that he had written by Mr. Sommerville to General Sanford, informing him of that fact. On leaving here this day week General Sanford informed me he had no confidence in Opothleholo's going this fall, and that if any part of the Cowetas went with Marshall, he would furnish money to buy the necessary provisions and let them go themselves. I told him that would not answer; that he was restricted to parties of one thousand, for the obvious reason that the government was compelled to send certain officers with each party; but if he sent only one party this fall I would throw no difficulties in his way, but would send the officers now here with the party even if it should be but five hundred strong. He seemed to think that he had a right to send them off in such numbers as he could obtain; but at last yielded to the reasons I assigned in behalf of a contrary opinion. I now consider the emigration for this season at an end, and shall send Major Blue over to Fort Mitchell in the morning, and from thence to Columbus, to know General Sanford's final determination. When he left here he intimated that he should convene his partners and withdraw from the concern, and have nothing more to do with it. The circuit court for Mobile county commences this day, and I am compelled to be there next week. I shall set out to-morrow for that place, and will return here in two or three weeks and resume the investigation, and go through the whole before I leave the nation. Indeed, I expect that this investigation will keep me here nearly all the winter. Your communications can be sent to Tuskegee.

NOVEMBER 4, 1835.

Since writing the above I received a message from Opothleholo requesting me to visit him, stating his indisposition and inability to come and see me; accordingly I determined to remain here another day, and this morning after breakfast I crossed the Tallapoosa and went to his house. I found him surrounded with Indians, and among them Tuckabatchee, Micco, the Young King, as he is called, and Mad Blue, and some minor chiefs. He commenced by asking me after my health and stating his sickness and fever, all of which proceeded from his late debauch; he then went on to regret his inability to emigrate this fall, by stating that the town chiefs had given orders on the principal chiefs for money their people owed, to be paid out of the next annuity; that the principals had accepted these drafts and were now responsible, and that if they attempted to go the white people who were the holders of these papers would seize on their negroes and horses and ruin them all; that he was sorry to hear that their great father the President had sent word that no more annuities should be paid his people here; that unless they got their next year's annuity they must be ruined. He continued his conversation for two hours, and was followed by the Young King and also by Mad Blue. I found them pretty humble, and made good use of the feeling I found them in to show them the necessity of acting in good faith with the government and not to deceive the agent of the government; that their course heretofore had been a bad one, and that the President had done everything in his power to protect and preserve them; that he had urged them repeatedly to remove, because he knew they could not live here among the whites; that they had paid no sort of attention to his wishes or the advices of his agents; that they now began to feel the effects of their conduct; that the department had lost confidence in them; that nothing but a straightforward, honest course of conduct would restore the confidence of the department; that the President had said no more annuities should be paid on this side of the Mississippi river; that I could not promise them that his orders would be countermanded, but that if they would give me their united promise to go early in the spring, (as they said they could not go this fall,) and take with them all their people, I would promise them that I would write to the President, and lay their situation and complaints before him. They then gave me their sacred promise that they would go in the spring whenever I said the word; that they would convene in twenty days the chiefs of the nation, and would give out the talk they had now agreed on, and tell the Indians to prepare for a final move in April, and that no more corn should be planted by any Indian in Alabama; that they had no doubt but that they could take with them all of the Indians except such as adhered to Tuskinahaw; that they would tell their people to collect their stock, sell it, sell their lands, and when I gave out the broken days in the spring they would all come into camp and be ready to move in a body when I said the word. This they have most solemnly pledged themselves to perform. I have no doubt but they will rigidly comply. That they are in debt I know, and I believe it will be a stroke of policy to pay the next annuity to them a few days before they start; but on the day they come into camp they can then pay off their debts and go in a body; and even if the chiefs were to fly from their promises after the Indians had come into camp, the chiefs could not prevent their going. I have written, as promised, to the President, and I hope that I may be authorized to assure these chiefs that upon their complying strictly with these pledges they shall receive another annuity, to be paid in April.

Your letter of the 15th of October, enclosing a copy of a letter to Messrs. Sanford & Co., is received. I am rather surprised that those gentlemen should write such a letter. On the very day I left Fayetteville, North Carolina, on receiving yours, I addressed the company a small note, and by this day's mail received their answer; a copy is enclosed; by it you will see that they retract any and all charges that they may have made against me. You will also receive a copy of my letter to the company of yesterday

and one to Captain Page. Major Blue left here this morning for the Cowetas, thence to Columbus, and will return by Fort Mitchell, and will meet me in Montgomery, unless his services will be required to see enrolled any that may be disposed to go; but I assure you I have no expectation that a party will be made up. The contractors have all gone home, and left no one in the nation to attend to their business. General Sanford is the only effective man in the company, and if he does retire the government had at once better annul the contract, for I can assure you it will be useless to continue the system with such contractors. Colonel Iverson is a still partner, and has never been in the nation. Blake, Howell, and Ingersoll have all been land speculators, and are unpopular with the Indians, who know them. The investigation of these land cases have added thrice to my duties, and is more perplexing than all the other parts of my duty, and will keep me in the nation away from my family all the winter; but I suppose I must go through with it, although I sincerely wish it had been intrusted to other hands. There is hardly an hour or moment but some speculative gentleman is after me to know what I have done in his case, as if I could recollect every case I have decided out of perhaps three or four hundred in a day, and every chap wants to give me a history of the merits of his particular case; thus it goes.

I have the honor to remain your obedient, humble servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Emigration.*

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

TALLASSEE, November 2, 1835.

GENTLEMEN: I have just returned here from the town in the upper part of Dr. McHenry's district, and learn from Mr. Duboise that Opothleholo and all his Indians that convened on Wednesday last to take into consideration the subject of emigration were drunk, and nothing could or would be done, and that they had abandoned the idea of going this fall. Duboise states that Opothleholo cannot go until he makes some moneyed arrangements. I have requested Major Blue to visit you, and ascertain whether you have any Indians encamped, or whether you expect to have any this fall, and if so, how many, and when you calculate to leave the Creek nation with the first party. It is all important that I should be informed on those points, as I have to make necessary arrangements on the part of the government, and if anything is to be done it should be done soon, as the season for operating is nearly if not already at an end. My business calls me to Mobile, but I shall await Major Blue's return with your answer.

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Removal.*

MESSES. J. W. A. SANFORD & Co., *Columbus, Georgia.*

COLUMBUS, November 5, 1835.

DEAR SIR: I arrived here this morning. General Sanford informs me he has withdrawn from the company, and has informed the government of it; a copy of his letter I enclose you. Major Phipps was absent, but the best information I could get in that neighborhood was, that Cotecha-tuck-sha-nuba was determined to go, and would start in the course of next week. Dr. Ingersoll says he is determined to start them under the contract. I suggested the difficulty which might arise from the government not acknowledging the company after the withdrawal of General Sanford. He replied he would risk it; that he knew the Secretaries were pretty hard to get over, but put two or three members of Congress at them, and they generally could manage them. Under these circumstances, I shall come on to Montgomery and see you. I will then have sufficient time to meet their encampments. General Sanford gave your letter to him on the subject of the emigration to Mr. Howell to answer. As soon as I receive it I shall put them all into the office for this evening's mail, and go on to Fort Mitchell to-night. General Sanford's books have been left with Dr. Mills, and he is absent, and has locked them up; the general has promised, as soon as he returns, he will get them and leave them with Mr. Van Ness, as you requested.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

W. BLUE.

Colonel JOHN B. HOGAN.

COLUMBUS, November 5, 1835.

DEAR SIR: On the 3d instant I wrote the Secretary of War as follows:

COLUMBUS, November 3, 1835.

SIR: Having thus far unsuccessfully attempted to fulfil my obligations as one of the company engaged in the removal of the Creek Indians, and believing my services no longer of any avail in the accomplishment of that object, amidst the continued accumulation of new difficulties, I consider it my duty to apprise the department of my withdrawal from that connexion. It may not be necessary to enumerate the various causes which have led to that determination; but it would be perhaps wrong not to mention that the policy which has been adopted by the suspension of the sales and certification of Indian lands has, in itself alone, presented an insuperable obstacle to the undertaking; and so long as that measure is persisted in, all future efforts at emigration, whether on the part of the government or the company, must prove futile and abortive.

I have the honor to be,

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR.

From the above it will be seen that, so far as I am individually concerned, the matter has reverted to the government.

Truly,

J. W. A. SANFORD.

Colonel JOHN B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Emigration.*

COLUMBUS, November 5, 1835.

SIR: The note of the 2d instant by Major Blue is at hand. We expect to make up a party of Indians in this neighborhood within two or three weeks; cannot say as to numbers; none as yet in camp; probably not over five hundred. You shall be informed so soon as the Indians begin to collect.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. W. A. SANFORD & CO.

Colonel JOHN B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Emigration.*

MONTGOMERY, November 6, 1835.

SIR: My last letter will apprise you of the course I have pursued previous to leaving Tallassee, by sending Major Blue across to Columbus, and thence to Fort Mitchell; and as it was as well to remain a day or two for him at a good tavern as at a miserable hovel in the nation, I came here yesterday, and to-night have received by mail the letters the enclosed are copies of. By these letters it will be seen that General Sanford has withdrawn, and that the company are determined to hold on. You will see by Major Blue's letter what sort of views are entertained by them; and by the letter from the company you will see they say in two or three weeks they calculate to make up a party. I shall leave Major Blue to attend on their movements until my return, at which time I presume I shall know the full determination of the department whether the contract is to be continued or not. I can assure the department it is only a waste of time to continue the contract with those gentlemen. General Sanford was the only efficient man in the company; Colonel Iverson I have never seen, but he is a silent partner, (if a partner at all;) Howell, Blake, and Ingersoll have been land speculators, and are unpopular with the Indians; and Ben Marshall has a bond from all the company that they will keep him free from all expense and harm. His object in joining was to get his negroes removed this fall. The reason assigned by General Sanford for stopping the sale of the lands is nothing more nor less than the echo of every land speculator in the Creek nation, and it may have had some little effect on Sanford & Co.'s prospects; but the main reason is the fact that, with the exception of General Sanford, the company is unpopular with the Indians and whites, and the white gentry set their hands to work to defeat the company; and knowing that the department was very anxious to get the Indians off, they calculated to get the contractors to write to the department to urge that land offices might be reopened, and they have kept up this drumming in all our ears: "*Oh, if the lands could be certified to now the Indians would go.*" This has been their constant tune; at the very same time they were poisoning the minds of the Indians against the contractors. I have no doubt but General Sanford thinks that this has had an effect on his prospects, but it really has not; but every land speculator in the nation will say it has, but I know better. Be that as it may, we cannot recall time; all we can do is to do better hereafter, and this winter will afford the government the opportunity of getting back for the Indians the lands stolen from them, and then to enable them to sell. The Indians will then believe in the honesty of their government, and will cheerfully go in the spring; and it would be better for the character of the government that no Indian ever left here than to force them to remove in the distracted state of their land question, robbed as they have been of the provision made for them by the treaty, and thus forced to go without an investigation. I omitted to mention that although Mr. Beatty's name does not appear on the bond, he is nevertheless a partner. Of this gentleman I have heretofore spoken. Marshall and Beatty take the place of Benton.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Emigration.*

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Washington City.*

P. S.—I have procured here a map of the Creek nation on rollers, as requested by Mr. Easton, and it will be forwarded as soon as a tin box can be made for it. The register of the land office here will attend to it for me.

BLACK'S STORE, *Chambers County, November 20, 1835.*

DEAR COLONEL: Major Phipps has about one hundred Indians encamped in this neighborhood, and says they intend starting on Monday. They calculate on two hundred, and expect Ben Marshall will bring the same number on with him. Mr. Sommerville has returned from the Fish Ponds, and says he expects from one hundred and fifty to two hundred in that quarter ready to join the others as they go on. From the above calculations you will perceive that five hundred will be a full estimate. I shall go on with the Indians until they all get together, and then enrol them, which I expect will detain me in the nation until the 1st of December.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. BLUE.

Colonel JOHN B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Emigration, Mobile.*

Extract of a letter from J. B. Hogan to General Gibson, dated December 5, 1835.

"Your letters of the 13th and 24th ultimo and 4th instant are at hand. Your views in relation to the payment of the annuity are correct. I am aware that I asked for permission to say to the chiefs that no more annuities should be paid, and was highly gratified that I was authorized to say so—it was one of the means I desired to force these people to terms. In my interviews with Hopotilehelo I gave him no hope of success. All I promised him was to write and use what influence I could to procure them the annuity; but I told them I had no hope, and feared the President would not yield to their wishes, but that if I succeeded there must be a '*quid pro quo*.' If I procure them another annuity, they must go when I give out the broken days to come into camp. This bargain has been made, and, unless it is strictly complied with on their part, I want authority to order it withheld. This can be done in the instructions given to the disbursing agent who may be ordered to make the payment, directing him to be governed by me in selecting the time, place, &c. This will enable me to bring them into camp before the payment is made, and then put off with them as soon as the money is divided. Hopotilehelo intends to make a great parade in leaving the country—he intends to go through with a religious ceremony, and then go."

TUSKEGEE, January 7, 1836.

Sir: Enclosed is a copy of Doctor Ingersoll's letter, dated Tusculumbia, on the Tennessee river, December 22, 1835, addressed to Mr. Howell. This letter was sent to Captain Walker, who is said to have taken a part of the contract in conjunction with a General Woodward. I understand they are not to be known at the department as partners. How far this concern is to be extended is unknown to me; but one thing I do know, that if the department continues this contract they will have ample cause to regret it. I know I am not asked for opinions, and when given gratuitously are often considered as impertinent; but under the 5th rule of the 2d article of the printed regulations I am directed to communicate every occurrence, the knowledge of which may be useful. I have been permitted to take a copy of this letter, and now forward it for your information. You will see that Doctor Ingersoll has taken the water at Tusculumbia and divided the party; you will see by the muster-roll, forwarded by Major Blue, that there were 171 horses or ponies there, with the necessary number of Indians to take charge of them, have been sent by land, and the rest of the party sent by boats; he does not say what kind of boats, but I presume flat boats. The 7th article of the contract positively forbids the separation of the ponies from the company to which their owners belong; but the separation of a party must always have a bad effect, because the United States cannot protect them, there being to each party but one surgeon and one military officer, and if divided on the route how is it possible for the officers to afford their united protection and assistance to each party thus separated; and if this is permitted, the contractors can have the entire control of at least half of every party by dividing them and sending them separate roads. Again, the contract expressly states they shall be furnished with one 6-horse team to each party of 50 or 80 Indians. This party set out with good teams, and a great many Indian wagons and carts, (being private property of Indians;) the good teams are discharged at Tusculumbia; and Ingersoll states that if they have good luck, and the Arkansas river favor them, they will make a short trip; if otherwise, they will have to plod their way through a little mud. Should they have to take to the land, how are they to get teams to supply the places of those discharged? He gives a horrid account of the roads, but nothing but what might have been expected from the lateness of the season. No party should ever remove from here after the 1st of October, but this party put off in December, and nothing but bad roads, cold weather, and high waters could have been anticipated; but it was not anticipated that the contractors would have changed the route from land to water carriage. The 5th article of the contract requires of the contractors that they shall, within three months from the date of the contract, establish depots of provisions on the entire route westward, at which provisions are to be issued. Nothing of this kind has been done by the company, and everything is left to chance and circumstances.

January 10.—Since writing this letter, I have had a visit from Opothleholo, Tachabatchear Micoo or Little King, Mad Blue, Little Doctor, and several others. They come to talk about the manner the white people were taking the lands of their dead relatives, and asked me to forward a memorial they had prepared addressed to the President. They say the bargain they have made with them they will comply with, and go when I say the word, but they do not want to go under the control of the company; and since they have learned that Captain Walker is to be one of the company, they seem to be more dissatisfied. I shall write you more fully in a day or two as to the prospects of emigration; everything wears a steady appearance of a full and complete emigration during the approaching season. I am much engaged all day in hearing complaints of frauds committed on these unfortunate people, and some of them amounting to highway robbery. I have never heard or known of such gross cases of fraud as is daily developed before me, a full report of which I shall lay before the proper department in due season.

I have the honor to remain your obedient, humble servant,

J. B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Emigration.*

General GEORGE GIBSON.

FORT MITCHELL, January 17, 1836.

Sir: Your communication of the 5th instant is at hand, in which I am directed to discharge my assistants upon the receipt of your letter. Major Blue, I presume, is now at Washington, and from him you will have learned that I have discharged him, and retained Major Abbott and Mr. Leonard to assist me while I am engaged in investigating the frauds committed on the Creek Indians in the sale of their reservations. I have just completed the investigation of McHenry's district, and am now engaged in copying the report, and the services of these two gentlemen are absolutely necessary, and if withdrawn I would be unable to go through with the investigation and report upon the other two districts. In the district just completed we have reversed upwards of six hundred cases, that is, six hundred half sections

of land that has been fraudulently taken from these people, the affidavits to be written. The various subjects connected with this duty require an immense deal of writing, and a great deal of care and precision is required in the investigation and reports for fear of involving the department in difficulties in relation to the titles of land in this country, and my correspondence has increased four-fold by the assignment of these duties. If those two assistants cannot be recognized as emigrating assistants, I trust the Indian department will authorize me to employ them until I get through this duty of investigating the frauds. The fact is, that neither of them are employed now as emigrating officers, but their services are indispensable to the performance of the only duty that requires my presence here. Believing that this matter is not properly understood at the department, I must take the responsibility of retaining these two gentlemen, if I have to pay them out of my own pocket, until I get through this business, which I presume will occupy three or four weeks, when I shall return to Mobile, and there await your further orders, until the opening of the new emigration.

I beg, sir, in the meantime, that you will lay this communication before the honorable the Secretary of War, and if he will not allow the payment of these two officers for the time they may be employed from this date, I must pay it myself, and ask leave to be released from the further investigation of the other districts. I am now expecting a full meeting of the Coosa chiefs; some of them are now here awaiting the arrival of the others to give me the proper days for a full meeting of the several towns to enter their complaints. The news from Florida of the massacres have made the people in this neighborhood very uneasy. If there is any part of the Creek nation that has good reason to apprehend danger this is the quarter, but I do not believe there is any serious cause for fear; but it is right to be always on the alert, and I have given this advice to the young gentlemen in command of this post. If, however, these people were disposed to do mischief, there is nothing in this quarter to prevent it, except a young lieutenant and thirty men, in an open encampment or cantonment. The four principal chiefs of the Tuckabatchee town, viz., Opothleholo, Mad Blue, Little Doctor, and Tuckabatchee Micco, have sold their lands for the sum of \$39,000, and may be considered as an evidence of their fixed determination to emigrate early this spring. You may rely on my doing everything in my power to push the emigration as fast as possible; and although I feel much displeased at the constant complaints made by Mr. Howell, in the name of J. W. A. Sanford & Co., I shall not permit myself to be the least influenced by his conduct; but while the department chooses to continue the contract, will do all I can to remove the prejudices of the Indians against that mode of conveyance, and urge them out of the country as fast as possible.

I have the honor to remain your obedient, humble servant,

J. B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Emigration.*

General GEORGE GIBSON.

Extract of a letter to General Gibson from J. B. Hogan, superintendent of Creek removal, dated January 23, 1836, received February 6.

You will see by the Georgia papers that the people of Columbus have resorted to their old tricks of getting up town meetings and calling for troops to save them from the Creek Indians. This farce is too contemptible to excite any other feelings. The investigation of frauds in Indian reservations is the cause of the real alarm, and the reports from Florida enable these gentlemen to cover other matters and mix them with the news from the Seminoles. The papers from Columbus report that from four to six hundred Hitchitees and Euchees have gone to Florida. There is not one word of truth in this report. I had both these tribes before me this week. I told them to go home and keep their people at home, as I would be in their towns next week to examine their complaints. I asked the chiefs if any of their warriors were absent on hunting parties or otherwise. The reply was, that their people were all at home, and would all meet me next week. Old Neah-Marthla was here, and all his people. This is the man who commanded the party that attacked Lieutenant Scott's boat during the Seminole war. I was compelled to abandon the investigation at this post. The Columbus land speculators came over in a body—Blake, Howell, and others—and I found I might as well do nothing as to attempt to investigate here. Bees were slain and whiskey distributed among the Indians; their interpreters were sent among them to alarm them and frighten them off. The chiefs I have no doubt were in some instances bribed to lie against their own people. Paddy Carr, who is completely identified with the speculators, kept off a number of the chiefs at Neo-Mico's residence, where they held a council, with Tuckabatchee Hajo at their head. Finding how all things were managed, I dismissed them, and told them I would go into their town square and there investigate. If by this means I cannot get at the truth, it will at least put these gentry to as much trouble as they have cost me.

IRWINTON, *Barbour County, January 30, 1836.*

SIR: I left Fort Mitchell on Monday last for this place, being the site of the Eufaube Indians; on our way down we learned that the Georgians had the night before fired on a small party of Chechaws, killed one, and shot another through the foot. That evening the Indians, in a body of thirty or forty, crossed into Georgia and killed two white men, whose bodies were carried to Columbus. Previous to this the Georgia guard took an old Indian out of a cotton field below this town, and eight of them shot him; this is the second killing that took place in a cotton field. It seems that these folks are determined on driving these people into hostilities. This morning I have been called on by several gentlemen, urging me to go up to Fort Mitchell, convene the chiefs, and give them a talk, whilst they will go to Columbus, and urge on General McDougald to remain on their side of the river. I shall go into the town square this evening, and endeavor to despatch the examination of this town, and then go up to remove and do all I can to allay on both sides this ferment.

I have written to Governor Clay, apprising him of the state of affairs here, and give it as my opinion that if he will come to Fort Mitchell his presence may put a stop to these troubles.

Should General McDougald, however, persist in crossing into Alabama, he will be attacked, I have

no doubt, and it will be the means of creating a Creek war. I still hope he will keep the Georgia side of the river, and if so, the disturbance can easily be stopped, or at least be confined to mere skirmishing.

I remain, &c., &c.,

J. B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Removal.*

General GEORGE GIBSON.

P. S.—I have had much opposition to this investigation since I came into this district, and the opposition to the investigation seems to be systematized. Every creek in the nation is swimming, and it rains in torrents.

IRWINGTON, *Barbour County, January 30, 1836.*

SIR: I left Fort Mitchell on Monday last, for this place, for the purpose of investigating the frands said to have been committed on the Creek Indians in the sale of their reservations. On our way from the fort to McLeod's ferry we met an old Indian, well known by the name of Washington, who informed us that the night before a small party of Creeks were at a camp-fire on the Georgia side of the river, and were asleep, when a patrol party of Georgians fired on them, killed one, and shot another through the foot. That evening, I have since learned, viz., Monday, a large party of Creeks crossed to revenge the death of their friend, and two men were killed, whose bodies have since been taken to Columbus. You were informed during the session of a party of Georgians firing on some Indians, in McLeod's cotton field, while employed in picking out cotton. Since that period another old Indian was employed, below this place, picking out cotton, when a party took him out of the field, and eight or nine of the guard fired on him, unarmd as he was, and shot him. These frequent causes of irritation have at length assumed a very serious aspect. And this morning I have been informed by several gentlemen of respectability that General McDougald, of Georgia, had ordered out one thousand of his division, and intended crossing into Alabama and commence the war on this side of the river.

Colonel J. H. Howard, of Milledgeville, and others, have requested me to go up immediately to the scene of action, convince the chiefs and endeavor to allay their fury; while he, with others, will repair to Columbus and endeavor to prevent General McDougald from crossing into Alabama for the present.

If the Georgia troops come over on this side of the river I have no doubt but that the Indians will give them battle; but if they remain on their own side the citizens of Alabama have nothing to fear. The presence of your excellency on the spot, at this critical moment, would be of infinite service, and might be the means, as I have no doubt it will, of putting a stop to these troubles. I shall go up in the morning and do all in my power to collect the chiefs, and urge on them the importance and necessity of restraining their young men.

I remain, &c.,

JNO. B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Removal.*

His Excellency C. C. CLAY, *Governor.*

FORT MITCHELL, *February 1, 1836.*

SIR: A meeting took place to-day, at this post, between the citizens, the chiefs, and a deputation of militia officers from Columbus, Georgia, Major General McDougald at their head, which has so far resulted in an amicable arrangement between the Georgia officers and the chiefs. I am much gratified that I reached here last night, as I believe my presence has been of some service in conducting this difference to a happy termination; the excitement, on the other side of the river, has been so great that Georgians could not address the chiefs without feeling too much excitement. Seeing this, I begged leave to address the chiefs in my own manner. After showing them how futile and unfortunate it would be for them to make any attempt of a hostile character, I then adverted to the great interest their great father, the President, had taken in all matters that concerned them, and how important it was for them to restrain their young men, and compel them to keep the peace; and that nothing short of a most solemn pledge would now save them from utter annihilation. I told them they must make up their minds to give up the murderers and robbers that molested the opposite side of the river, and to go into council among themselves and make up their minds what they would do. I understood from General McDougald that they would make no demand of the persons concerned in the late fight, and of course none was made. In a very short time the chiefs agreed, and we were called in. They then gave a written pledge that they would restrain their young men, and if they could not do so they would give them up; this matter being settled, harmony was restored, and the officers set off for Columbus. Thus far all things are settled, and if they rigidly pursue the arrangements as entered into, peace will be preserved. I forgot to say that it was agreed upon that all stolen property should be demanded through the commanding officer of this post, and that neither Indians nor whites should be permitted to seize on horses and other property said to be stolen; that if a white man lost a horse or other property, and supposed it to be among the Indians, he should leave a description with the commanding officer, who would demand it of the chiefs; and if the Indians lost horses, said to be stolen and carried over into Georgia, they should leave a description with the commanding officer, who will write to General McDougald, who will use all his influence to recover the property. One of the chiefs stated that he had lost five horses recently. I have no doubt but the Indians have been most grossly sinned against; that they are hostile I have never believed; but that they have ample cause of complaint I do know; and I do verily believe that this excitement has been fanned by designing men, and that with a hope of putting a stop to the investigation now going on. Believing so, I am resolved to push it through with vigor, and hope in a week or two to have gone through this district.

Yours, &c.,

J. B. HOGAN.

General GEORGE GIBSON.

Extract of a letter to General George Gibson from John B. Hogan, superintendent of Creek removal, dated February 1, 1836.

On reaching this place I have been informed that the citizens of this vicinity had visited Columbus, and remonstrated against General McDougald crossing the Chattahoochee river with the Georgia troops, and had also requested a meeting of the people of this vicinity, as well as the chiefs of the lower towns, to assemble here to-day. The inhabitants have no uneasiness as to themselves; all they fear is the Georgia militia crossing. If they should persist in doing so, it is very certain that the Indians will give them battle, and God only knows what may be the result, or where the mischief thus created may stop. I shall apprise you of the proceedings of this day.

Received February 10.

FORT MITCHELL, February 5, 1836.

SIR: In your communication of the 15th ultimo you have expressed so much solicitude on the subject of the removal of the Creek Indians, and the critical situation in which the country now stands in relation to these people, have determined me to make one more effort to convince, if possible, the department of the difficulties that have and will retard the emigration. I am aware, sir, that the task I have imposed on myself is an ungrateful one, and a thankless one; and let the consequences be to me what they may, I shall have the consolation, let what will turn up, to know that I have faithfully done my duty to my conscience and my country. In accepting the appointment conferred on me, I had hoped to have been able to give entire satisfaction to the government, and to have been the means of removing these people from my adopted State. I therefore entered on the duties of my appointment with zeal, and a fixed determination to be successful, if industry and perseverance could command it. I entered the Creek nation as a stranger to these Indians. I found them cut up into parties, each party under the influence of certain land speculators. I took some time, as might have been expected, to obtain a knowledge of all the parties that existed, and their relative influences, and how they did, and might be made to bear on the emigration. After possessing myself of all the requisite information to enable me to counteract the influence of some, push that of others, &c., &c., and just when I had secured the confidence of the leading men of the nation, I was ordered to discharge my assistants and make room for the contractors. A majority of that company are, and have been, among the heaviest speculators in Indian reservations, and consequently had incurred the enmity of other companies of speculators, as well as of many influential Indians. These gentlemen were also much opposed to any investigation that had been ordered.

Believing that the government wished to make a trial of this mode of removing Indians, although I did not believe that I should be of much service under the contract, yet I determined to aid in carrying it on, and I candidly believe it would be much to the interest of the United States if the Indians could be induced to go under the contract; and in relation to my own personal convenience, it would be entirely to my advantage that it should be continued; for, under it, I am relieved from all responsibilities. If the Indians go, very well; if they do not, it is the contractor's fault; for the gathering, collecting, and encamping them, is entirely with the contractors. If the contract was at an end, I should then be responsible for getting them into camp. It is not one solitary cent's advantage to me by what mode of removal the government chooses to adopt. All I should derive by either mode would be my salary. But I feel it due to you and the government to state candidly my views on this subject; for, sir, it is becoming a subject of too much magnitude to trifle with any longer. Ten days ago I laughed at all reports of hostilities attributed to these people, but I now regret to be compelled to say that I am of a different opinion; for the last three days I have each day visited the three towns that have been considered hostile, and the conduct and appearance of those people are changed. *Not an Indian came to the council fire but was armed with his rifle, knife, pouch, horn, &c., ready for battle; and unless something is done, and that speedily, these people may become extremely troublesome to this State.* I have no doubt but they are well apprised of the successes that have attended the Seminoles; they have many half-breeds among them who read and write, and can, and no doubt do, communicate to them the Florida news. But this is a digression which I hope you will pardon. My object is to endeavor to satisfy you, not only as respects the difficulties which lay in the way of emigrating these people, but to endeavor to point a remedy, if possible, to remove the evil now existing. In the first place, I consider (because I know the fact) that the present contract is the greatest obstacle in the way of emigration; but I presume the department feels some delicacy about rescinding it, particularly as certain influential gentlemen of Georgia have an interest in it, and it is supposed that it will make their fortunes. To remove all difficulties on that head, (should any exist,) I propose that this contract be annulled or modified so as to obviate the objections, and get over the difficulties that now exist in relation to that company. In the first place, they should have nothing to do with the collection, enrolment, encampment, or marching these people; leave all that to your agents, let them be military men or otherwise. When a party is ready to enter camp, the contractors shall furnish the rations; when wagons are required, they shall furnish them. The contractors shall furnish rations, transportation, pay ferriages, and all contingent expenses of each party till they reach their place of destination, for which they shall be allowed from fourteen to seventeen dollars per head, and corn, as usual, for ponies; each party to travel twelve miles per day. If kept in camp over twenty days before they start, an account shall be kept; and if the whole amount of rations issued from the day they go into camp until they reach Fort Gibson exceeds an average of twelve miles per day the entire route, then the excess of rations to be paid for at a stipulated price.

If a contract were made of this character, the opposition to the company would be removed; the reduced price from fourteen to twenty dollars would cover all the expenses of employing, should the department think it necessary, the citizen agents for their collection. If, however, the government choose to employ the United States officers of the army on this duty, their pay is already provided for. I am convinced that a plan of this kind would facilitate emigration, and the present company would be more than willing to have their contract thus modified, and the change would not involve the department in any additional expense, or any charge of bad faith towards the company.

The bad success that has attended this emigration has mortified me exceedingly, but I could do no better; my hands have been tied by the contract; I have no power to do anything. There is a part of the Creek nation that the contractors have never made any effort in, (I mean Talladega and Benton, the counties where your sub-agent, Judge Tarrant, resides.) I rode through those counties last summer,

fixed my agents there, would have obtained a party, but the contractors have never thought it worth their trouble to send any agent there. I assure you that I do not feel satisfied. The mere fact that I hold the office is not enough for me; I must know that I am serviceable to my country, or I cannot hold the office; the salary does not satisfy me; it is not that I seek, it is a higher reward I require. I shall continue till I see what course things are to take, and if I find I cannot be serviceable in this business, I must adopt the only alternative left me, and tender my resignation.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JNO. B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Removal.*

HON. LEWIS CASS.

MOBILE, May 13, 1836.

SIR: The letter you forwarded me stated that it contained a copy of one addressed to J. W. A. Sanford & Co. No such copy has reached me. Please forward the copy to Tuskegee.

What has occurred between the contractors and myself, you must be aware, was anticipated by me in the outset of this contract. I knew no man could act as superintendent and do his duty honestly toward the department and the Indians without coming in contact with that company; and if you ever have a superintendent that can do so, and not be secretly a partner, he is an angel, and should be sainted as well as brevetted.

I have no doubt but they will heap every kind of calumny on my head, and why? because I have refused to be a partner.

Yours, &c.,

JNO. B. HOGAN.

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

MOBILE, March 8, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 24th ultimo, and contents duly noted.

On the subject of separating me from the duties of emigration, the reasons assigned for it are perfectly satisfactory, and no further dissatisfaction was felt by me after the receipt of Judge Herring's letter of the 3d ultimo, which fully explained everything that was necessary to be known, and no dissatisfaction would have ever been expressed by me if I had received that letter before I wrote to Colonel King and General Gibson on the subject.

But the contractors had given publicity to my removal, and had it announced in a Columbus paper, said to be owned and edited by Judge Iverson, and on my arrival here compelled me to publish an extract from Judge Herring's letter to protect my character, as the annunciation of removal in this country always implies an idea of disgrace. I enclose the publication as recopied into a nullifying paper of this city, and who first copied the removal.

The duties of investigating the complaints of each town has been a great auxiliary in making me known to every chief, as well as every Indian in the nation, and will be a means of making me more efficient in the duties of emigration should I ever return to those duties; whether I live to do so or not is more than I can say, but I shall continue as I have heretofore done, upon every proper occasion, to urge upon those people the great importance of a speedy removal, and the absolute necessity of restraining their young men from all and every act of hostility towards their white neighbors. Upon several occasions I have been quite successful in stopping difficulties that had arisen between the settlers and the Indians, and in every instance the Indians have willingly listened to my advice. But, sir, while I am thus urging these unfortunate people to remove, what are we to think of the conduct of those who, to amass wealth, are holding out inducements to remain, and whose whole professions are false, and must ultimately prove so? I will here relate to you what I have heard and seen since I first went into the Creek nation. In some of my letters to General Gibson I stated the project of these people going to Texas, and also that of Captain W. Walker's scheme to colonize Tuskena and his followers on the land of Walker. A full history of these plans I gave General Gibson last summer in my letters. I will now state what occurred just before I left the nation. A secret council was called, at which all the chiefs opposed to emigration were present, viz: Neomiceo, Elia Martla, Tuskena and others. Those who called this council were General McDougald, Luther Blake, Doctor Mills, Captain W. Walker, and some others. The object of the meeting, and in fact the meeting itself, was kept a profound secret from me; it, however, leaked out, and I set persons to ferret out their designs. Paddy Carr, who, I believe, is as great a rogue as any in the nation, was the prime agent there, and it is said he was to receive \$2,000 if all went on smooth.

Paddy told the Indians to keep away from my investigations; that I was an emigrating agent, and was sent to fool the Indians, and if I got their names down I would force them off to Arkansas; that if they chose to remain, General McDougald owned ten sections, and they might go and live on it as long as they pleased, &c., &c. In this town, which was the Casetas on Tolannlgar, the land was very fine, and most of it had been reported as stolen. When I came to investigate this town, it was apparent that a deep scheme was on foot, that the chiefs were bribed, for they refused to come into council until they held a secret one with Paddy Carr, Doctor Mills, and Luther Blake; General McDougald was also present, but kept aloof. I sent several times to the chiefs to come in or I would saddle my horses and leave the ground; General McDougald remarked "that he hoped I would not hurry them, as they wanted a little time to drill the boys." When they came into the square it was manifest that the Indians were bribed; they answered incorrectly in almost every instance, as Sanford's book contradicted them as to price and name of purchaser. They all said sold. To whom? Blake or Mills was the answer, but the book said to a very different person. When I asked for an explanation, Doctor Mills said "it was all right." After the examination I was requested by McDougald to go to a caucous that was holding in a ring, with Paddy Carr in the centre, and hear some of those who had said they had never received any money on here before the certifying agent recant their first declaration. I went there to accommodate as far as I could, but finding all the interpreters had left the ground but two, and those two their own, (nine I had sent with Major Abbott a few moments before,) I declined hearing anything through Paddy Carr or Negro Tom. Paddy had kept himself out of my way for the last two days, and this was the first good opportunity I had to call him to an account for his lies, and I took a seat in the ring and asked him if he had

not been making efforts to keep the Indians away and break up the investigations, and whether he had not offered land to this town to colonize on?

Paddy denied, but McDougald spoke up and said *that* affected him; that he had offered them the use of nine sections of his land to reside on; that it was his own property, and he had a right to do as he pleased with it, &c.

I told General McDougald that I had no right to question him, but I would not permit Paddy Carr or any other rascal to make assertions about me that were false; that he had been throwing obstacles in the way of emigration, and I would enforce the laws of Alabama on him if I ever detected him again in making misstatements among the Indians.

Paddy most manfully denied having done so, but I am assured he did. It is to be recollected that McDougald is the head of a large land company, and Blake, Mills, Walker, Howell, Iverson, Woodward, and Watson, and others, are concerned. After I left the ground I have been told that McDougald scattered a few handfuls of dollars among the Indians of this town.

The whims you allude to, and the view you take of them in preferring one set of persons to that of another, is, no doubt, correct. The Indians do object to this company, and there is no doubt but all their objections are to the *company*, and not so much to the *system*. The opposition to the contractors has grown out of the fact that they have all been, and are now, land speculators, and in this way have come in contact with other land companies in the purchase of Indian reserves, and all the hatred and animosity existing has been thus created, and I have no doubt that all the opposition they have met is from the influence of those hostile companies. Many of them openly boast of their hostility to the *Columbus company*. These men tell the chiefs, who are under their influence, not to go with these contractors; that they are the very men that had their lands stolen, and the Indians believe them. Opothleholo has always been under the influence of Weir, Billingsly, and Duboise, and their company, which is very extensive. They hate Walker and his company, who have always commanded Tuskina, and who is the enemy of Opothleholo, and all last summer Tuskina, under the direction of Walker, Woodward, and Harris, was employed in making efforts to colonize a party on their land in the prairies, and did everything he could to defeat Opothleholo, and prevent his selling the twenty-three and a half sections of chief's lands, and he actually succeeded in breaking up two councils, and prevented the order of sale at that time. These tricks of his were all directed by Walker, who wanted to get the land himself. At last Opothleholo and his friends became too strong for Tuskina, and had him broke in general council, and had the land sold. Opothleholo was as much under *one* influence as Tuskina is under the other, and both parties are governed by selfish views and their own aggrandizement. Weir & Co. were for purchasing a portion of Texas with the money of the Creek nation, the titles to be made to them and Opothleholo, who has always been in favor of emigration, but feared the McIntosh party in Arkansas, was easily led into the scheme of buying Texas. Weir and Duboise were to manage the purchase; and Mr. Carpenter, of Montgomery, agreed to loan them \$23,000 if they would give him a draft, signed by all the upper chiefs, for the sum of \$32,000.

Opothleholo immediately called a council (March, 1835) and obtained the assent and signatures of all the chiefs. Weir, Dubois, Opothleholo, Jim Boy, and Davy Barnet set off for New Orleans to complete the trade, where they met Hodgekiss and Sam Hawkins.

The trade, however, has never been effected, nor can I find out what went with the \$23,000. This debt is still unpaid, and was at Tallassa the other day, when I paid over the \$43,700, and is now one of the greatest stumbling blocks in Opothleholo's way, for he cannot remove until this and other debts are paid for fear they will seize his negroes. It is easy to perceive the effect created among such an ignorant set of people by two strong companies, with their strikers, opposing each other. It is a perfect knowledge of these facts, and the manner that those persons have heretofore acted and stood towards each other, that induced me to say candidly to you "*that it was my opinion that no land speculator should have anything to do with the emigration.*"

Among other reasons for this opinion is the fact that the laws of Alabama prohibit persons from holding councils with the Creek Indians, except officers of the United States engaged in paying annuities, or engaged in the duties of emigration. The possession of this contract enables this land company, under the pretence of emigrating, to hold secret councils for speculating purposes.

These meetings and their objects are generally found out by the other land companies, and increases their hatred and jealousy, and stimulates them to oppose them in the emigration, and there is no doubt but from these sources the chiefs derive their feelings of hostility, and cause them to make the representations they have made.

As I said before, it is the persons, and not the system, that make this contract obnoxious to the chiefs. If, therefore, the collecting, enrolling, and marching were placed under charge of your own officers these difficulties would be overcome—the confidence of the chiefs would be restored. I am well aware of Captain Page's partiality for the members of this company, and know, too, that his opinion has great weight with the department, and I do not wish (if I could) to weaken it, but would prefer to satisfy him, as well as every one else, that my views and opinions are not founded on prejudice or caprice, or hostility to any one. If you will therefore comply with one request I shall make at this time I am sure much good will result from it, even if Captain Page should be of the same opinion still. The request I shall make will involve the department in no expense, or put it to no inconvenience. My request is simply this, to *order* Captain Page to go with me into every town I visit for the purpose of investigation; for him to be accompanied by one of the contractors; and in each town, after I get through with the investigations, for him to give a talk to the chiefs, and urge them to emigrate; to explain the contract, and to assure the chiefs that they have nothing to fear; and for the contractor to do the same.

I will aid them at each of these talks, and enforce such points as they may omit. If no other good will result from his taking such a tour, it will at least make him better acquainted with the chiefs of the upper towns. At present he is unacquainted with those chiefs, with the exception of Opothleholo, whom he is very slightly acquainted with. A tour of this kind will afford a much better opportunity of seeing the several towns than were he to convene them for the purposes of emigration only, and they would be much better attended. In the vicinity of Fort Mitchell the chiefs have no idea of going this spring. They have actually begun hewing their town-houses, and have given every indication of a fixed determination of remaining, and my only hope of getting them out of the country is to first get off the upper towns, and leave them unsupported by the presence of the other parties. The Uchees, who are said to be such a roguish set, I think could be gotten off if some extra labor was bestowed on them, but most of the contractors are really afraid of them. Mr. Blake was supposed to have great influence with them, but when he went among them last summer he was glad to get away as fast as possible. These people

have a deep sense of injury, and do not easily forget it. Blake, Howel, Fanning, and Mills kept a store among them; Fanning they shot on the road, and in the examination of their town enough escaped to satisfy my mind that the Indians knew who they were shooting at when they killed young Fanning, who had resided with his brother in the nation. His brother died first. The alarm given Mr Blake last fall has not subsided, and I presume they will make no effort among these people at present. The Osevitiches have removed from the river and gone on a piece of land lately purchased by their chief, Tukavatchee, of Isco, who at present does not intend to go. I have several times mentioned Neahmartha, a Hitchetee chief—the same that attacked Lieutenant Scott's boat in 1817. He has a high reputation as an assassin. This old man last fall promised to go with me, but declined when the contract was made. I recently visited his town and house, and was most hospitably received, but he met me first in the Hatchachubbo square, and there were four towns present and a great many whites—among them Dr. Richardson and Parson Glenn, and Mr. Howel, the contractor. After I had gone through with the investigations, Neahmartha said he wanted to talk with me. We took our seats and he commenced making complaints. He stated how he had been swindled by Paddy Carr out of his land and money. I directed him to come to Fort Mitchell, and I would see justice done him. He then commenced complaining of the white settlers taking their fields from the Indians. I replied that as the Indians had sold those fields they could not expect to be allowed to retain them. He replied: "But they have the impudence to take our rails that we made to fence them in!" I then explained to him that the white man's laws always gave them the houses, rails, &c., with the land, and then advised him to think of his new country, and went into a long talk to show him the advantage of emigration; that when he reached there no white man would go into that country to live without their consent, &c. I saw very plainly that the old man did not listen to my talk with any satisfaction; at length he replied and said: "He had heard me with great patience three times urge that subject on him; that he had no doubt I was right; but he did not want to hear any more on that subject; that he had a higher chief to whom he must look for orders, and if his chief would say get up and go, he would do so, but until he did say *go* he would stay." I asked him who that chief was that he would obey? He replied, Neomicco. I then attempted to raise his pride by telling him what a great man and warrior he was, and that old Neomicco was an old woman, and had said he would never go; and was he to let his people remain here until a foolish old man brought them to destruction, &c.? He replied that all the chiefs had their duties, and he could not go without Neomicco said the word. Another old chief, the one Scott stole his land from and sold to Dr. Richardson, spoke up with great bitterness and said: "He would stay and die here, and then the whites might have his skull for a water cup; they wanted everything, and when he was dead they might have his skull too." I presume he had obtained the idea of the whites wanting the skulls from a phrenologist a few months before visiting the nation and digging up a number of Indian skulls and carrying them off, which greatly incensed these people, who threatened to kill old Adam for showing him where to find the skulls. I mention these things to show the sort of feeling that exists among these people, and how completely Neomicco controls the lower towns, as does Opothelohlo those of the upper. The difference between these chiefs, as I have said, is that Opothelohlo is in favor of going and Neomicco is not. It is therefore all important that our greatest efforts should be made among the upper chiefs, and get them up as fast as possible. A council is to take place, as I have apprised the department, on the 23d of March, and if at least one-half of the annuity was paid to the upper towns, it would help them to get away; and I should think that no part of the annuity should be paid to the lower towns until they agree to go. The condition, however, which has been put on the payment by Judge Herring's letter of the 18th of January will be impossible to be carried out. The Creek nation is scattered over nine very large counties, and to expect to encamp them all is asking for more than can be ever performed; and to withhold the annuity from all would be unjust to those who want to go and who cannot without the assistance of their share of the annuity. I shall now close this long letter by assuring you that, so far as in my power lays, everything shall be done to aid the contractors to get companies of emigrants, and no obstacle shall be thrown in their way by me. I have been honestly opposed to them, because I have seen enough to convince me that they care nothing for the contract, only as far as it enables them to carry out their speculations and affords them an influence, over other land companies, with the Indians, and that when they get through with their land matters they will *abandon the contract*. Believing these things, because I could not close my eyes to what I have seen, my hostility to them has been entirely directed to the informing the proper department, as I believe I was in duty bound to do, but I have never shown it by acts of opposition among the Indians. It is true that when I have heard the government abused for not getting the Indians out of the country by the settlers, I have sustained the measures of the department by showing that they gave the contract to these gentlemen who were supposed to possess unbounded influence with the Indians, and that the government had done everything in their power; and if the contractors did not succeed it was their fault, and not that of the department. I shall leave here in two or three days for Tuskegee, which will be my headquarters, as most central for every description of duties among the Creeks, and with the aid and company of Captain Page through the upper towns, I hope to be able to give a much more flattering account of the emigration. Although not immediately charged with those duties, I shall not fail to aid in carrying your views into effect. I shall, as you direct, report to General Scott anything that occurs worthy of his notice. Governor Clay will bring a regiment of volunteers into the nation in a few days, which will be of immense service if properly managed; if not, it will be injurious. Governor Clay intends to accompany them. He has written to me to meet him, and will consult me as to their location and duties, all of which I shall duly apprise you of.

My health has been so bad since my return home that for several days I have been confined to my house.

I remain, &c.,

JOHN B. HOGAN.

HOR. LEWIS CASS.

COLUMBUS, September 30, 1835.

SIR. Our letter of the 8th instant acknowledged your last favor of the 20th ultimo with the contract for the removal of the Indians enclosed. Our letter informed you that, in consequence of the absence of a part of the company, the instrument could not be completed until their return. General Sanford has but within two or three days reached Columbus, having been detained in Milledgeville up to that time by a

severe injury which he received by the upsetting of the stage. This will account to you for the delay which has occurred in completing the contract. We have executed the instrument as drawn up by the department, and now enclose it, although it varies in several important particulars from what was our understanding of it when at first agreed upon at Washington. The variations consist in the insertion of the 11th and 12th articles. It certainly was our understanding that our contract was to extend to the whole Creek nation, and to embrace the whole time up to March 26, 1837. Your letter, however, explains the reason of this article, and makes it rest upon the want of any appropriation by Congress for the removal of more than five thousand Indians. We have acceded to this article under the expectation of course, and which is justified by your letter of the 20th ultimo, that if we are successful in the removal of five thousand Indians, agreeably to the contract, we shall be entitled to a full extension, embracing the whole nation.

To the 12th article we do not object, but it must be with this proviso, that the government must give us reasonable notice of its determination to rescind the contract, and must take off of our hands, at cost, such provisions or other necessary articles which we may have purchased for the purpose of carrying on the emigration. We have taken the contract, sir, under the belief that at the price per head we can make a handsome amount to compensate us for our time, trouble, and other important engagements which each member of the company gives up. The sum is much less than the government has ever been able to emigrate these people for; still we believe it can be done with full justice to both the government and the Indians, and the moment we discover this cannot be done, we shall at once give back into the hands of government the important trust which has been placed in our hands. As it is not our desire or intention to make money at the expense of kind treatment to the people, so, also, shall we expect not to be made losers by the contract, at a time when the views of the government are being faithfully and fully carried out. It will readily occur to you that, if the government were to put an end suddenly to the contract, we might be caught with corn, beef, and other provisions on hand, which have and may be purchased for the purpose of emigration, and which would be troublesome for us to get rid of at once. A sudden stoppage again would probably subject us to heavy damages for a non-compliance with agents and wagoners. All we desire is not to be made losers by the contract, upon the faith of which we have entered into these several contracts, to all of which we presume there can be no objection.

We are happy to inform you that the prospects of carrying off a considerable party this fall are very good. Several chiefs living in different parts of the nation, and who have immense influence among their people, are now only wanting the settlement of a question relative to the disposal of the sections of lands given by government to the chiefs. This question will be settled at a council which is to be held on the second proximo. If the land is sold, (and of which we have but little doubt,) we shall at once be enabled to take off a party of at least 2,500 Indians. General Sanford and other members of the company will be present at the council with a view to operate upon some of the leading men, and to promote the views of the company. The department shall be advised of the result of their labors.

Opothleholo, the principal chief of the upper towns, has pledged himself to start with a large number of his people, in all of next month, and we do not doubt a fulfilment of his pledge if the question above alluded to is settled.

The contract which we have executed and enclosed, you will perceive, has been signed by Benjamin Marshall, instead of S. C. Benton. Mr. B.'s long and continued illness has rendered him unable to join in the active labors of the company; his interest has therefore been transferred to Mr. Marshall. We presume the change will not be unacceptable to the government. Mr. Marshall is a much more efficient member, having extensive connexions and influence among the Indians; possessed of great intelligence, and wealth, and integrity, he will be a powerful instrument in the furtherance of the object in view.

It is expected that government will, through its agents, use all proper exertions to further the great object, which it is as desirable to the company as ourselves should be speedily accomplished. The chief agent can do much good in bringing the minds of the Indians to this important point, and a corresponding injury will be done, either from hostility or indifference to the success of our project. We have therefore to request the department to give its agents the most positive instructions to co-operate with the contractors in obtaining the consent of the Indians to move. Rumor, with her ten thousand tongues, is already circulating the report in the country, and especially among the Indians, that Colonel Hogan is very hostile to our company, and is using means to thwart our views and prevent our success. We are loath to believe that one holding the character and situation which he has and does occupy would act thus unfaithfully. We informed you that we should expect strong opposition from interested white men residing in the nation; this report may have been started by these persons, knowing that if they can succeed in inducing the Indians to believe that the principal government agent is hostile to us, they will be enabled to break up our plans. From our knowledge of Colonel Hogan, we are not prepared to believe such reports, but it may not be amiss to give a spur to his zeal in the cause of emigration by such instructions from the department as may seem proper, and to be demanded by the occasion. We shall not fail to notify the department from time to time of our acting and doings.

We are, very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN W. A. SANFORD & CO.

General GEORGE GIBSON.

COLUMBUS, October 23, 1835.

Sir: We have the pleasure of acknowledging your letter of the 23d ultimo, and notice particularly the latter clause of it. The contract was completed and sent forward before the reception of this letter. Our letter of the 30th ultimo, accompanying the contract, will, we hope, satisfactorily explain our reasons for making the change of one name from the original company. Mr. Benton's health was in such a state at the time that his active services were required by the company as to compel him to decline a participation in the project; he is not yet perfectly recovered, and we do not believe would be able to engage in so laborious a business as this is necessarily compelled to be for the next six months. With this fact before us, we cast about for a substitute, supposing that the Secretary of War would desire the full six names, and made choice of Mr. Benjamin Marshall, a naturalized citizen of Alabama, who, in a pecuniary point of view, is fully as responsible as Mr. Benton. His influence being much greater, the change we believe

to be an important one to the company, and will go far in forwarding the views of government in relation to emigration of Indians.

We cannot suppose that this change will affect the contract. I have therefore gone on to make such necessary arrangements for provisions, wagons, agents, &c., &c., as the occasion has called for.

We have also the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, together with the several instructions of the government officers. Having made ample moneyed arrangements here, we do not purpose to demand but a small sum, if any, of such moneys as may be due us upon the delivery of a party west of the Mississippi; on this point you need not further delay the instructions of Captain Page.

You will have received from the hands of Judge Tarrant the proceedings of the Indian council held on the 4th instant. The meeting was quite full, and the evidences and assurances given us of a general disposition to emigrate was indeed cheering. One strong feature in their proceedings was the deposing of Tuskenawhaw, the principal upper town chief, on account of his opposition to the emigration, which all appear to believe is their best interest. The sale of their public lands takes place to-day at Tallassee. General Sanford, Messrs. Blake, Marshall, and Ingersoll, are there with a view of opening a camp. Mr. Marshall sends me word on the 21st that there will be no difficulty in making up a large party in that section; on this side of the nation we shall be able to make up a party, but owing to the lateness of the season deem it best to throw both into one; the party will therefore be a large one, but at the same time will be a saving of expenses to government and ourselves.

You shall be kept advised of our actions when necessary.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN W. A. SANFORD & CO.

COLUMBUS, Georgia, October 29, 1835.

SIR: At the time we entered into a contract with government for the removal of the Creek Indians, we did not anticipate other difficulties than those which arose from the prejudices of the Indians to the country to which they were to be removed, and the opposition of interested speculators and traders in the country, whose hope was the gain of the last dollar's worth of property could the stay of the Indians be prolonged. These were the only *serious* difficulties which we could foresee, and for which we could prepare ourselves to combat. The pledge given us by the President and department, that no delay should occur for the want of a certifying agent, we supposed would have been fulfilled; for the lack of such an agent, we are sorry to inform you, our hopes of making up a party of any considerable number are very faint. We refer you to a letter of Mr. Blue, one of Colonel Hogan's citizen agents, for proof.

The company, acting under the belief that no obstacle would be thrown in the way by the department, have gone on to use every legitimate means in their power to prepare a large party for this fall emigration, and had succeeded, at a council of head chiefs held at "Dudley" in September last, in obtaining their consent and fixed determination to remove west as soon as their twenty-nine sections of land were sold; this sale took place at Tallassee on the 23d instant; of these things the department has been duly informed. In anticipation of a large party, the company have made extensive arrangements for beef, corn, wagons, and all the other necessities for such a party, in accordance with the contract; and General Sanford and three other members of the company went out for the purpose of receiving such Indians as were ready to come into camp. Colonel Hogan, no doubt, with a view to facilitate the wishes of the department relative to the emigration, arranged to be at Tallassee on the 20th for the purpose of looking into and rectifying such frauds as were alleged against those who purchased lands in that section of the country. His investigations began on the 21st, and he found sufficient cause to induce him to reverse a large number of contracts, supposed to have been made by the very Indians who were preparing to emigrate. He, however, had no authority to certify anew, and the Indians of course could not be induced to remove and leave their land behind them. General Sanford had an interview with Opotheleho on the subject, and was informed that himself and all the other Tuckabatchee chiefs were ready with their people (three thousand in number) to go into camp in ten days, provided Colonel Hogan would certify to their lands. The company waited on Colonel Hogan and stated the necessity of his certifying to these sales; he, however, declined doing so. These people have disposed of all their provisions, corn, stock, cattle, &c., preparatory to a removal; their disappointment, therefore, places them in a very awkward situation, with little or nothing to eat, and winter rapidly approaching; their situation is one not to be envied.

Thus, sir, you see, by the omission of an important act of the department, we are prevented from fulfilling our contract, after having gone to a heavy expense in getting ourselves ready; our pledges forfeited to the Indians, a people naturally suspicious of the whites, who are left without provisions to get them through the winter, except such as chance, theft, or charity may place before them.

Our expenses thus far, exclusive of our own services, are about \$4,000, and must continue to increase, without the hope of reduction, until the department see proper to remove the obstacle which bars our way to action. None but those opposed to the contract system can charge a lack of exertions on our part to effect the removal of these people. We are aware of the great exertions which have been and are still making by designing and interested men to prevent the removal of the Indians under this system, and we have not been slow in meeting and counteracting their secret opposition so far as lay in our power; we should have succeeded in our efforts but for this absence of a certifying agent. We supposed as Colonel Hogan had been appointed investigating agent, he also was a certifying agent, and therefore did not call the attention of the department to that important point. Winter, now rapidly approaching, will make it too late for a party this fall even if an agent was appointed. Our opponents know this full well, and will use it against us next spring by saying that by our promises of removal the Indians were induced to sell their provisions and were then left to starve; they know that this will have a powerful influence in prejudicing the Indians against us, and thereby force a failure by means of circumstances over which we could have no control, but which we do not hesitate to charge upon the department. Had an agent been appointed in time, as we had every reason to believe there would be, we should by this time have been on our march with a large party of Indians; but instead of this, we are thrown back with a heavy expense account upon our shoulders, and the daily certainty of its increasing without even the prospect of relief.

We are, sir, ready to comply with the strict letter of our agreement if we can be permitted to do so; if not, we shall of course expect to be reimbursed for our outlay by the government.

We are making up a small party in this neighborhood; it probably will not exceed five hundred, and it may go to a thousand; these will go, provided the investigating agent does not get among them before they start.

We shall inform the department of the progress of this party.

J. W. A. SANFORD & CO

General GEORGE GIBSON.

COLOMBUS, Georgia, November 3, 1835.

Sir: Having thus far unsuccessfully attempted to fulfil my obligations as one of the company engaged in the removal of the Creek Indians, and believing my services no longer of any avail in the accomplishment of that object, amidst the continued accumulation of new difficulties, I consider it my duty to apprise the department at the earliest opportunity of my withdrawal from that connexion. It may not be necessary to enumerate the various causes which have led to that determination; but it would perhaps be wrong not to mention that the policy which has been adopted in the entire suspension, at this time, of the sale and certification of Indian lands in all cases whatever, has in itself alone presented an insuperable obstacle to the undertaking, and so long as that measure is persisted in must render all future attempts at emigration, whether of the government or of the company, alike useless and abortive.

I have the honor to remain your obedient, humble servant,

J. W. A. SANFORD.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR.

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, November 12, 1835.*

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 29th ultimo has been received at this office.

I regret that any circumstances should have occurred to delay or impede your operations in the removal of the Indians. But while I yet indulge the hope that you will be able to go on and fulfil your contract, it is proper that I should notice some of the remarks made in your letter. It is not known here what pledge you refer to when speaking of the appointment of a certifying agent. While the Department of War was very desirous of taking all proper measures to effect the removal of the Indians, it was still its duty and the determination of the President to investigate and, as far as possible, to correct the frauds which it was alleged had been committed. These frauds were of a very extensive nature, and the proper mode of proceeding was a question of much embarrassment. And it certainly was never intended to give you any pledge which would interfere with any proper measures in the performance of this duty. How far or how rapidly it was proper to proceed from time to time in certifying contracts, was a question which could only be determined by circumstances as they arose. You are well aware of the facts under which the suspension originally took place. When Colonel Hogan was selected to examine these alleged frauds, the certifying agents were authorized to proceed with their business. But, in consequence of the returns subsequently received from Dr. McHenry, exhibiting nearly one-fourth of the contracts certified by him as fraudulent, it was deemed proper again to suspend the business for further examination. Afterwards, however, with a view to expedite the movements of the Indians, the instructions were again given to the certifying agents to certify all contracts where there were no allegations of fraud. These instructions they now have, and it is presumed that they are acting under them.

Your letter charges the department with neglect in not authorizing Colonel Hogan to certify the new contracts made in lieu of others declared by him to be fraudulent. The charge is unfounded. This course was not the result of neglect but of intention, nor, in fact, could any other course be adopted. It was not intended that Colonel Hogan's action should be final. Under the treaty with the Creeks, when the instructions were carrying into effect, many contracts were formed for the conveyance of these lands. After these had been received here, and before the action of the President, allegations of fraud were made against them. These it became proper to examine with a view to the final action of the President under the provisions of the treaty. The necessary facts could not be procured here, and therefore an agent was appointed to collect and report them, together with his opinion. The decisions would involve the rights of the Indians and another party, and the power of making them could not be transferred to Colonel Hogan or any other person. The President alone could decide in these cases; and the authority is one which could not be transferred. It was the view of the President and this department that Colonel Hogan should make the proper examinations and report the subject here, and that the whole matter should then be laid before the President for his decision. It will be seen, at once, that no power to recertify these contracts could be conveyed to Colonel Hogan until the President had decided that the previous contracts were invalid, by reason of fraud, and that, of course, a certifying agent is unnecessary till this report is received and acted upon.

I do not precisely comprehend the object of some of your remarks, but if they lead to the expectation of any claim against the government, founded upon the arrangements which you have made or may make, and which may be defeated by the unwillingness of the Indians to go, it is proper to remark, in this stage of the business, that such a claim cannot be admitted here. The understanding of this office was, that you went on at your own hazard to remove as many of the Creeks as could be induced to go within the number limited. But no guarantee on the part of the government was given that one should go, or that the expense encountered and rendered unavailing should be refunded. You had a right to expect the fair co-operation of the government in its agents. This, I believe, has been given. But if good faith towards the Indians and the dictates of common honesty required an investigation into alleged frauds under the treaty, and if circumstances, properly growing out of such investigations, interposed delays to the removal of the Indians, the risk, and every other risk attending the operation, was one which belonged to the contractors. But even as it is, I do not see that the unsold lands should detain the whole body of the Indians. Out of the large portion who have sold, there must be many ready to go. And if

the circumstances in which the Indians may be placed by their further continuance in Alabama may be as distressing as you suppose, it certainly would be better to prevail upon those whose land is unsold to remove, leaving in that country, till after the receipt of Colonel Hogan's report, the reserves themselves to dispose of their land at their own pleasure.

Your letter was laid before the Secretary of War, and the foregoing was written by his order and under his direction.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

J. W. SANFORD & Co., *Contractors for the Creek Removal, Columbus, Georgia.*

COLUMBUS, December 3, 1835.

SIR: We have to state to the department that our work of emigration has at length commenced. A party of Indians, consisting of about five hundred, left their encampment on Monday last for the Arkansas, under the superintendence of Doctor Fingersoll and Ben. Marshall, accompanied by Lieutenant Deas, of the army, and Doctor Randall. They expected to be joined west of the Tallapoosa river by another party, who, it is understood, were assembling under our agent, Mr. Sommerville, and probably making in the aggregate six or eight hundred. The present party is intended more as an experiment than otherwise, and as an inducement to further emigration next spring. The weather will be too cold for several months to carry on our operations, and we shall suspend them until February or March. We shall, however, in the meantime, be actively engaged in preparing the minds of the Indians towards a general movement in the spring. From all the information we can obtain, and which we think may be relied upon, there is no doubt of a general disposition in all parts of the nation to emigrate at once; and unless some unforeseen cause occurs to prevent, we shall be enabled to move the whole number embraced in our contract before the time limited. Indeed, we feel confident by the 1st of July a much larger number may be got off, and we have to suggest to the department the importance of obtaining at an early day a sufficient appropriation from Congress to cover the expense of their removal. The greatest obstacle at present presented to the speedy and complete removal of these people by the contractors is to be found in the confused state in which the sales of their reservation seems to be involved. The examination into the alleged frauds progresses very slowly, and we fear that this matter will be so much prolonged as to operate a serious injury to the success of our operations. If all the disputed cases could be settled in the course of the winter, and agents appointed to certify contracts set aside, or which have never been made, we cannot doubt but that early in the spring or ensuing summer almost the entire nation will have sold their lands, and be ready and willing to move away. As long, however, as these disputed claims remain undecided, and the Indians are looking forward to the sale of their lands, those interested will, of course, be unwilling to leave, and their stay will detain others, their relations and friends. We have respectfully to request of the government that it will hurry its operations upon this subject to a speedy termination, and notify the Indians through its agents of its entire close and of the final action of its officers in relation to these land cases.

We feel bound once again to request the department that the proper instructions be given to its agents and officers here to co-operate *actively* with the contractors in their efforts to induce the Indians to emigrate. We could derive great aid from the active, and positive, and zealous exertions of your principal agents. Their official stations entitle them to much influence amongst the Indians, which, if properly and judiciously exercised, would certainly produce a good effect. We regret to have formed the opinion that Colonel Hogan has not heretofore pursued the course in relation to this company which we think he ought to have taken, and that he has not given us that assistance which his office and character would have commanded. We make no charge against Colonel Hogan of unfaithfulness to the government, but we are constrained to say that he has been too lukewarm in his efforts to promote our success, and has been too ready in the expression of opinions unfavorable to our operations, the natural tendency of which is to defeat us. It is not necessary to particularize these expressions; but if it should become proper to do so, we can point to conversations held too frequently by him, in which, amongst other things, he has expressed his utter want of confidence in our ability to perform our engagement; that we would be compelled in a short time to abandon the contract, and that the old mode would again be resorted to. These, coupled with expressions of ridicule and disparagement towards at least a portion of the company, have induced us to *suspect*, at least, that Colonel Hogan has taken up an unfavorable prejudice against the contractors, and is not disposed to co-operate freely and fully with us in our efforts to accomplish the object in hand. We may have formed an erroneous opinion upon this delicate subject; if so, we shall regret it exceedingly; but we conscientiously entertain the opinion here expressed, and so entertaining it, we have felt it due as well to the government as to ourselves to make it known to the government.

What course the government should take in relation to it is not for us to suggest or advise. We have no doubt the department will do all in its power properly to facilitate our operations, and we shall hereafter look with more confidence to the open and active influence of its agents in our behalf.

We have this moment received your favors of the 12th and 23d ultimo, the contents of which shall receive our most respectful consideration.

We are respectfully, your obedient servants,

J. W. A. SANFORD & CO.

General GEO. GIBSON.

P. S.—We still use the copartnership term, although General Sanford has retired from the active operations of the company.

COLUMBUS, December 14, 1835.

SIR: After several days' absence from this place, upon my return I was honored in the receipt of your letter of the 14th ultimo.

I should be justly charged with a want of candor not to acknowledge that the determination expressed in mine of the 3d ultimo, to which the one now before me is in reply, grew out of the failure of the com-

pany to comply with the stipulations they had agreed to perform in the removal of the Indians, and from my convictions that, in the manifold difficulties they had to encounter, there was but little prospect of their being able to do so at any future period. Fully impressed with this belief, I am far from being certain that I have acted precipitately or prematurely in being unwilling to encounter any longer a responsibility which I could not discharge. At the time the contract was undertaken there was every probability of its speedy fulfilment, and the company, in its exertions, have left nothing undone or un essayed which could realize that expectation. The principal towns throughout the nation were frequently visited, councils were as often convened, and every argument employed to demonstrate the great importance as well as absolute necessity of the measures recommended for their adoption; but up to the period of my retirement, our labors were neither attended with success nor encouraged with the hope of ultimate triumph. Under these circumstances, I felt justified in pursuing the course which I have done, in order that the department, if it thought proper, might adopt such other measures as might be demanded by the exigency of the occasion and the importance of the object to be effected.

I have, however, since learned that brighter prospects have dawned upon the company, and that in its present organization there is every probability of its being able to achieve the purpose of its original formation. Nevertheless, having myself ceased to be one of its members, I must still claim to be indulged in that determination, and more especially seeing that in my retirement not the slightest detriment will result to that interest, or to the views they are endeavoring to accomplish.

In adverting, in my former letter, to the suspension of the duties of the certifying agents, I beg the department not to understand me as casting the slightest censure upon any measure which may have been deemed necessary to protect the Indians from the wrongs to which they have been exposed. Whatever may have been their effects upon the prospects of the company, whether they have retarded emigration or not, whether they have or have not afforded a pretext to the chiefs for evading the assurances which were given, at different times, of their intention to remove to the west, I am fully persuaded that they have been dictated by the feelings of humanity and justice, and as such, they have had, and will continue to receive, my most hearty concurrence.

I have the honor to be your obedient, humble servant,

J. W. A. SANFORD

Hon. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

TUSCUMBIA, December 22, 1835.

DEAR SIR: It is night, and we have just finished getting on board of boats the Indian wagons and our beef and corn. We go in the morning on board, bag and baggage, save the horse party, which has to try the swamp and the deep roads. We have most appalling accounts of the Mississippi swamp. It is said that hundreds of people are in the mire without a prospect of getting out; and it is believed it will be very difficult to get horses through, if not impossible. Their bones may be found one thousand years hence by a different race of men than white men. If the Arkansas river should favor us, we shall make a short trip of it; if it should not, we shall yet have to plod our way through a little mud. The Indians are pleased with the plan of going by water, and entered into it with spirit so soon as we declared to them the necessity of it. The roads, we are informed, are almost impassable between this and Memphis. I should like to have you here, just that you might be able to judge between a camp life and the enjoyments of a warm parlor and a pretty wife.

Yours, &c.,

S. M. INGERSOLL.

Major JOHN D. HOWELL.

Extract from a letter from Messrs. John W. A. Sanford & Co. to the commissary general of subsistence, dated Columbus, Georgia, January 6, 1836.

It is, we presume, hardly necessary for us to call your attention to the recent Indian disturbances on the frontiers of Georgia. The public prints and the acts of the Georgia legislature show too plainly that these disturbances have assumed a very alarming aspect, and demonstrate very clearly the great necessity of their speedy removal to their intended homes, otherwise, in a short time, we shall have such scenes enacting at our very doors as are now going on in Florida with the Seminoles.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. John W. A. Sanford & Co. to the commissary general of subsistence, dated Columbus, Georgia, February 2, 1836.

Our town and the frontier below it for fifty miles have been for the last ten days under arms, in expectation of an attack from the Indians, but, with the exception of one little skirmish in which two whites were killed, nothing of a serious character has taken place. On the first instant a meeting was had of the Indian chiefs, and General McDougald and Baily, at Fort Mitchell, by which peace was restored to all parties. Colonel Hogan, we presume, will write you the particulars.

Letters received from the two members of our company having command of the Indian party now on their way to Arkansas, dated at *Little Rock*, 8th ultimo, say that all are getting on finely—not one on the sick list—and expect to arrive at Fort Gibson in six days after the date of their letter. This trip will be made in about *forty-five days*, satisfying at the same time the Indians, your agent, and ourselves.

Colonel Hogan agrees with us that it is worse than useless to attempt moving in the way of emigration until after all this investigation is brought to a close. Our movements, therefore, very much depend upon the actions of the department and the investigating agent.

COLUMBUS, March 1, 1836.

Sir: The interest which we have in the prompt removal of the Creek Indians is our excuse for troubling you with this communication. Convinced, as we are, that things are taking an unfavorable turn, we consider it due to ourselves, as contractors to the government, and the public, to point out to you the causes which seem to us to be producing that effect, and to make a few suggestions as to the remedy. You will do us the justice, we trust, to believe that opinions and suggestions upon this subject are influenced entirely by a strong desire to see the policy of the government carried out, for our individual interests are deeply and closely connected with the speedy accomplishment of it. We have contracted to carry off the Indians; the sooner it is done the better for us, as well as the government and the people generally. We doubt not, therefore, whatever we may say in relation to the matter will be received and acted upon in the spirit with which the communication is made; and that we shall have the cordial co-operation of the department in producing the result desired by all.

Three months ago we had great hopes of being able to remove a large portion of these Indians in the course of the ensuing spring, and perhaps the whole tribe within the year. There certainly was at that time a pretty general inclination to emigrate, and we received communications from several influential and principal chiefs that they would go as soon as the weather would permit; we regret to be compelled now to state that our expectations seem likely to be disappointed. We learn from every quarter that the disposition to emigrate has much diminished of late; that the Indians are generally preparing for another crop; that they are disposed to decline going away for the present, and many of them have expressed a determination not to go at all. The conduct of the Seminoles may in some degree have contributed to produce this state of things, although we do not believe that it has had any serious effect. The great cause may be found in the investigation of the alleged frauds; in the obtaining of certificates to individual reservations; the delays which have occurred and still exist in the prosecution of these examinations; and in the unwise and unfortunate course and conduct of the agents of the government who have been commissioned to make them. It is not to be denied that the treaty itself was an unfortunate one, as the granting of individual reservations to the Indians has been productive of but little real benefit to them, and has given rise to the commission of frauds, and involved the whole of our relations with the Indians and their lands in much confusion. If, however, the agents of the government had used that *caution, diligence, and scrutiny* which the nature of their duties and office demanded, few cases of fraud could have been practiced, and the difficulties which have occurred would have been avoided. In one or two instances the government seems to have been unfortunate in its selection of certifying agents. From some cause or other frauds are said to exist, and no doubt have been committed.

We believe that it would have been better for all parties concerned, as well the whites as Indians, if the President had confirmed every contract as soon as it was received, having the forms prescribed; but inasmuch as the public authorities thought otherwise, and have instituted investigations with a view to correct the alleged frauds, we do not presume to question its propriety. If the investigations had been properly conducted, we have no doubt but that they would long ago have been concluded, the action of the President upon suspended contracts been had, and most of the difficulties in the way of the removal of the Indians have ceased to exist. But the *manner* in which these investigations have been carried on have, in our opinion, been exceedingly unfortunate. We cannot suppose that fault lies with the Department of War, from whence the instructions issued. The instructions given, as we understand them, have met our decided approbation, and could not fail to be approved of by all. If they had been carried out in the spirit which dictated them, we feel confident that the whole matter would have been brought to a just and proper conclusion before this. But what has been the course of your investigating agents? Your instructions, among other things, stated explicitly that nothing like a *general and indiscriminate* examination into *all* the contracts certified was either expected or intended; that the agent should only attend to such cases as should be brought before him *by the parties aggrieved*, supported by evidence showing probable cause; that then he should give the purchaser notice, if possible, and proceed to the examination, &c. The course pursued has been altogether different, both by Dr. McHenry and Colonel Hogan. They have gone around to each Indian town; assembled the people; opened the certifying agent's books; called and examined every name in the town; proposing such questions to their limited capacities as were calculated to confuse them; receiving as the *best* evidence the *assertion* of the *lowest* drunken Indian, who was prompted either to complain or testify to the complaints of others; passing by with *indifference* the rebutting evidence offered at the *time* of the investigation by the purchaser; telling them that a separate day will be given them to introduce their testimony; thereby *inviting* complaints on the part of the Indians, and leaving the impression everywhere among the Indians that upon such *evidence* the case would be decided in their favor, and they have an opportunity of disposing of their land again. The inevitable effect of such proceedings could be no other than to *induce* complaints when no just ground existed, and to create the hope amongst the whole nation of being permitted once more to realize the price of lands already sold. It is, sir, unfortunate that your agents appear to have considered themselves the *advocates of the Indians*, rather than impartial judges or collectors of evidence for the just decision of the President. But this is not all. Your instructions direct a speedy termination of this business, and you have authorized the principal agent to appoint others under him for that purpose. Instead, however, of going through at once, we regret to say that unaccountable delay has occurred and great apparent neglect taken place. Colonel Hogan was appointed, if we remember rightly, last September. He came into the nation and examined some two or three towns in Doctor McHenry's district, and then went to Mobile; he returned about the middle of January following, commenced the investigation of General Sanford's district, and continued there some three weeks; he has again suspended operations and returned to Mobile, with the understanding that he is to return in March to see the annuity paid out, and to attend to sales of the orphans' lands in April, and then he will go on with the investigations, commencing at Judge Tarrant's district, and completing, in turn, Doctor McHenry's and General Sanford's district. We regret again to state that Colonel Hogan has pursued a singular, and, we think, an unwise course in another way. He has said to the Indians in several towns that have already been examined individually that he will return once more and give them an opportunity of entering complaints. We respectfully suggest that such a course will take the whole year, or *longer*, to complete the investigation, and defeat not only the contractors, but every effort which can be made on the part of government to remove these Indians to their given homes within the specified period. Are these acts agreeable with the instructions of the department? When and where are these examinations to end? We are clearly of the opinion that no respectable body of Indians will go off as long as the question in relation to their lands is left open.

There are already a large number of contracts complained of, (perhaps 600 altogether,) and favorable reports made in their behalf. These, of course, will not go until the matter is decided. Every one there interested is connected or related to others, and his or their story prevents the others from going also; many of them are chiefs and headmen, who control large towns. In addition to those already interested in these cases, there are hundreds who are only waiting for an opportunity to enter complaints, with the confident belief that they shall have nothing else to do but complain and get back their lands. The conduct of your agent holds out the belief everywhere that opportunities will be offered to them to complain. In short, sir, the investigating ground presents the scene of a shameful farce. The words and oaths of men who would stand high in any community are pushed aside, and the *simple assertion* of an unprincipled Indian taken as *prima facie* evidence. Under such circumstances, can it be expected that the labors of the contractors, however active and zealous they may be, can be crowned with success? In the meantime the spirit of hostility is spreading itself throughout the nation. Contests are going on everywhere betwixt the white man and the Indians; these latter, emboldened by the one-sided proceeding of the agent of the government, are contending for lands to which they have no claim, but which by the supposed countenance of the agents may be surrendered to them.

The contests are growing more and more frequent and inveterate, and the time is near at hand when worse consequences must ensue. They can only be avoided by a *prompt, energetic, and decided* course on the part of the government. We have to suggest the propriety of the following course: Let the President decide at once upon all the cases which remain in his hands unapproved, by approving those contracts which have been certified to by *General Sanford* and *Judge Tarrant*, in whose districts little or no real cause exists for complaint. In Doctor McHenry's district much injustice has been done the Indians, and we would advise the reversal of all such cases as were reported by the agent. It is better, sir, in the present confused state of things, that a little injustice should be done than further investigation should be had. In all reversed cases the agents might be instructed to give to the ostensible purchaser the preference in renewing the contract or the right to a new certificate upon his producing the *bona fide* owner of the land and the Indian's acknowledgment before the agent of the correctness of the former sale. This course would allow every one who had purchased *bona fide* to obtain the benefit of his contract before the certifying agent, and it would lead to a speedy result. Let all investigation cease for the future. It seems to us that sufficient has been done upon this subject to satisfy the most *scrupulous*. General Sanford was appointed to investigate cases in his district; he gave a *fair* opportunity to the Indians to have their cases examined; the result of that examination was reported to you. Colonel Hogan has also gone into most of the towns in this district, and under a *general investigation* but few cases have presented themselves, and most of these are contracts which have been approved some two years ago or longer. We do not know a great deal of Judge Tarrant's district, but *we know the man*, and believe him fully capable to manage the affairs in his district. In these two districts ample justice has been done to the Indians.

The reported cases in Doctor McHenry's district being set aside, and the duties and office of the investigator ended, let there be four or five *certifying* agents appointed, stationed at the following points, viz: Judge Tarrant's, at *Talladega*, (his present district;) two in Doctor McHenry's district, one to remain at "*Tallassee*," the other at "*Casatoway*;" one in General Sanford's district, to be stationed at this place or Fort Mitchell; the duties of this officer could not be great, as but few contracts remain to be certified to. Let these officers remain constantly at their post and adopt such a plan for certifying as shall insure good faith in all future sales. With this number of agents, their facility for executing contracts, with the present rage for speculating on these lands, and we have no doubt that in two months nearly every Indian will have sold out and will be ready for emigration. Instruct your emigrating agent, Captain Page, to go into the towns and say, officially, that all investigations had closed; that those who had sold *must emigrate*, and those who had not must sell at once and go off. It is our deliberate opinion, derived from *strict* and anxious scrutiny into this whole matter, that the course here suggested, or something like it, would have a most decided effect, and that nothing short of it will prove effectual in removing these unfortunate people. We are the more confident in the expression of these opinions, from the fact that they are corroborated by the opinion of every intelligent man with whom we have conversed. We believe that, with the faithful and zealous co-operation of your officers, we shall be enabled, not only to comply with the contracts to remove 5,000 by the first of July, but we shall succeed in carrying off the whole tribe within the present year, with economy to the government, and peace and tranquillity and happiness to the Indians.

In conclusion, we have to state our firm conviction that, if matters are left discretionary in the hands of the present investigating agent, whether he desires such a result or not, it will end in our discomfiture and loss, and in the defeat of the humane and benevolent policy of the government which dictates the speedy removal of these Indians to their destination west of the Mississippi.

I have the honor, &c.,

JOHN W. A. SANFORD & CO.

HON. LEWIS CASS.

P. S.—Should the plan proposed be accepted by the department, the appointment of certifying agent might be given to the emigrating agent, (Captain Page,) with instructions to employ two others as assistants.

J. W. A. S. & CO.

COLUMBUS, March 17, 1836.

Sir: Your letter of the first instant is at hand. We are happy in being able to state to you that our prospects of Indian emigration this spring are very promising. Messrs. Ingersoll, Howell, Woodward, and Walker have been out in the country into various directions, and report that heavy parties may be made up directly after the meeting which takes place at Euchipoga on the 23d instant. We shall open our camps on the first, and leave, if possible, on the 15th of April. We shall give you good accounts, provided a damper is not again thrown over our prospects by Mr. Hogan, who, in his great effort to break down the contract company, has certainly done more to prevent the speedy emigration of these Indians than the acts of every other person besides. On the subject of this opposition we will write you

in a few days—so soon as we can get possession of such information as we are in pursuit of relative to the conduct of this gentleman.

I have the honor, &c.,

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

JOHN W. A. SANFORD & CO.

COLUMBUS, March 30, 1836.

SIR: We are sorry to have to inform you that the land operations of one of our company have been and still continues to be of such a character as to interfere very much with the emigration of the Indians. The company have therefore been obliged to vote him out of the contract. The person is Mr. L. Blake; he is no longer a member of the company.

Five camps will be opened forthwith—one in Talladega county, one in Coosa county, one in Tallapoosa county, one in Macon county, and one in Russell county; at least five thousand will be on the road in less time than a month from this time.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN W. A. SANFORD & CO.

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

COLUMBUS, Georgia, March 30, 1836.

DEAR SIR: In our letter of the 17th instant we remarked that we were in pursuit of certain evidence of Colonel Hogan's opposition to our company and the emigration, and that so soon as we could get hold of it we would lay it before you. This we now do, in the precise language that it was given to us.

A report reached us that Colonel Hogan had advised the Indians of the Tuckabatchee towns to make another crop before they emigrated, saying that they had yet plenty of time to move in. To ascertain the correctness of such a report, Messrs. Ingersoll, Howell, and Woodward were despatched to investigate the matter. They called on the person who had the conversation with Colonel Hogan. This person is David Barnard, an intelligent half-breed Indian, and is the interpreter to the chiefs of the Tuckabatchee towns. Barnard stated to Messrs. Ingersoll & Company that last fall the chiefs had held a talk with Colonel Hogan about emigration; that Colonel Hogan told them that he would be ready to move the Indians in the following spring. Barnard further informed them that this spring, or about the 23d of February, the chiefs called on Colonel Hogan to know whether he was ready to emigrate them according to promise; that Colonel Hogan told them "that he had so much to do in their land matters that it would be impossible for him to emigrate them before the fall." The chiefs said they had sold everything, and were then ready to move. Colonel Hogan replied, "that if they would not wait for him, probably they might find some fellow about Columbus who would emigrate them." We give you the words as we received them. We forbear comment on such a course of conduct. We have felt it our duty to lay the subject before you, for the purpose of showing the kind of opposition that we have had to contend with since we first got the contract.

We know that Colonel Hogan has never spoken of our company to the Indians in such manner as to forward the object of the company or the emigration of the Indians under it; on the contrary, he has done everything in his power to induce the general opinion in the nation that he is the proper person to emigrate them, and we know has so expressed himself at several of their councils.

We have felt exceedingly mortified that Colonel Hogan should have entertained the least feeling of hostility to us or the contract; but such, sir, is the fact, and is too notoriously known throughout the whole community to be denied.

We are, very respectfully, &c.,

JNO. W. A. SANFORD & CO.

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

COLUMBUS, Georgia, April 3, 1836.

SIR: Your letter of the 23d ultimo is at hand. We regret exceedingly, sir, that the appointment of Captain Page is not permanent, for the reason that from him we should receive every assistance consistent with his duties, while from Colonel Hogan we have, still do, and always shall, receive the most violent opposition to our success. We state these charges, sir, very candidly to you, and we do so because we can prove them to be correct.

The emigration of these people is certainly cheap to the government at twenty dollars per head, provided they are well fed and well treated. The reports of Lieutenant Deas, we believe, state that this was the case with the last party. We cannot, then, see why this unfair opposition to us should have commenced and have continued this long. Is it the honor of moving Creek Indians that is so strongly sought for? or is it the re-establishment of the old system, where forty dollars per head is paid?

A letter received from one of our company (Captain Walker) states that he started on the first instant, in company with Opothleholo, to establish the Tuckabatchee camp. We think near fifteen hundred will go from this camp.

We shall keep you constantly advised of our operations.

We are, sir, with great respect, &c.,

JNO. W. A. SANFORD & CO.

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

COLUMBUS, Georgia, April 16, 1836.

SIR: We have the honor to reply to yours of the 7th instant.

We shall very soon, we believe, give you good accounts of our success in the emigration of our Indians. Everything looks favorable for four large parties to reach Tusculumbia in all of the month of May.

Provisions of every description are very high, and hardly to be got for any consideration.

We shall keep you constantly apprised of our operations.

We are, sir, with great respect, &c.,

JNO. W. A. SANFORD & CO.

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence*.

COLUMBUS, Georgia, April 12, 1836.

SIR: We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th ultimo.

Doctor Ingersoll (one of the contractors) returned to-day from the upper country, Coosa and Talladega counties, and reports the Indians ready and willing to move. We have taken them at their word, and three camps are being opened in that section for their reception, to start about the first of next month. Two of these camps will be opened in Coosa county, and the other in Talladega county. A camp will be opened in ten days in the vicinity of this place for the reception of such families as will emigrate. The emigration on this side of the nation will not be large at present. We still express the opinion that a large portion of the Indians will emigrate this spring and summer.

We shall keep you constantly advised of our operations.

Respectfully, &c.,

JNO. W. A. SANFORD & CO.

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence*.

COLUMBUS, Georgia, March 28, 1836.

DEAR SIR: The contractors attended in a body (with the exception of Judge Iverson, who is now holding his courts) the Indian council at *Luchipoga*. After dividing their money, the Indians met Colonel Hogan, Captain Page, and the contractors, in two separate councils, on the subject of emigration. We are happy to say to you, sir, that we met with the most favorable reception from the upper chiefs; they have pledged to emigrate at once. We shall open camps so as to be able to start by the latter part of April with two companies.

We can guarantee for at least *eight thousand* removing this spring and summer, and should not be surprised if the whole nation were to emigrate this year, provided no serious obstructions are thrown in their way by the calling of councils, land investigations, &c. We have the benefit of the services of all the influential men living among the Indians, and have, we think, so arranged our affairs as to render defeat in our object almost impossible.

With respect, &c.,

JNO. W. A. SANFORD & CO.

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence*.

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, April 15, 1836.*

GENTLEMEN: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of the 28th and 30th ultimo and also of the 1st and 3d instant, which have been submitted to the Secretary of War, who instructs me to say that he cannot release from the liabilities of the contract any one of the original contractors. The Secretary of War is extremely gratified at the fair prospects of emigration this spring. By his instructions I forward to Colonel Hogan a copy of your communication to afford that gentleman an opportunity of convincing you that he is not opposed to your successful removal of the Creeks under your contract. The Secretary exceedingly regrets to see these continued manifestations of a want of confidence between the contractors and Colonel Hogan, and says the public service is injured by it, without corresponding advantage to any one. I am instructed to request both Colonel Hogan and yourselves to go on and discharge your respective duties and disregard all private feelings.

The Secretary of War further instructs me to say that Colonel Hogan's recent communications respecting your operations evince a cordial desire of promoting the objects of the government, and that Colonel Hogan has faithfully fulfilled his promise is apparent from your letter of the 28th March. The Secretary is the more satisfied on this subject in consequence of the very judicious proposition recently made by Colonel Hogan to allow Captain Page and some of the contractors to accompany him to the Indian towns, and his promise to co-operate with them in order to induce the Indians to remove.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence*.

MESSRS. J. W. A. SANFORD & Co., *Contractors for Removal of Creeks, Columbus, Georgia.*

COLUMBUS, Georgia, April 22, 1836.

SIR: We have made every exertion that could be made by us to get up a party of Indians from the vicinity of this place, but all will not do; *they will not go*. They say that the investigating agent has made them promises, and they must wait to have them fulfilled. It is a singular fact that a man who

could not persuade one Indian to move can induce one hundred to remain, so much are these people opposed to moving away from this country.

We learn that Colonel Hogan has returned from Mr. Tarrant's land district, having, as usual, only half finished the business that he was sent to do. He is, we also learn, either gone or going to Mobile, to be gone three weeks or more. Is it not strange that this officer is allowed to spin out a labor of *two* months only to *seven* months, and in all probability will continue six months longer? Would it not be best for the nation, and all concerned, that either the investigation cease, or that all attempt at emigration stop? The one is a complete check upon the other. The contractors, backed by the whites, do everything to get these people away. The investigating agent, Colonel Hogan, backed by the War Department, works for the opposite points. The consequence is, that the Indians, in this unnatural strife, determined upon a course which they, if left to themselves, would select; they stay where they are. The condition of the Indians around Columbus is indeed miserable; no farms to cultivate, not allowed to pass into Georgia to hunt, game very scarce in the nation, no corn and no money to purchase it—they must either starve or steal. We know which of the two they will choose. You may say that if this is their condition, why do they not emigrate? They would do so if these worse than useless investigations were brought to an immediate close. Their hopes have been raised by this agent, *which never can be fulfilled*; and so long as there remains a shadow of a chance, the Indians will remain to see the last of the game.

This far we have lost money by the contract, but we would certainly advise that either one or the other stop at once. If the investigation must go on, let the emigration cease until that is brought to a close.

Parties are making up in the upper country, between the Tallapoosa and Coosa rivers. We shall be busy there, as the Indians up in that quarter have become quite as tired of the investigation as the whites, and have determined to move at once.

We shall inform you of our progress.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JNO. W. A. SANFORD & CO.

General GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence*.

COLUMBUS, Georgia, May 14, 1836.

DEAR SIR: We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th ultimo.

We presume the superintendent of emigration, Captain Page, has duly informed you of the hostile attitude of the Creek Indians, of the recent murders, and of the general destruction of the property of the settlers of the nation by these people.

Emigration has stopped entirely, the Indians being generally hostile.

Members of the company have traversed the nation as far up as the northern line of the Creeks and even into the Cherokee territory, in hopes of being able to get up a party in that section of the country, but all will not do. Those who were ready and willing to go have now declined entirely, in consequence of the detention of the principal chief, Opothleholo. In the Tallapoosa and Coosa districts we had two camps opened and near two thousand Indians ready for march, when a message was received from Opothleholo, of the *Tuckabatchee town*, telling the Indians not to move until he could go with them; and notwithstanding every effort was made to keep those in camp that were then in, yet all would not do; go they would not, without this chief.

Opothleholo has been detained by a *bail writ* for a debt for which he is as much responsible as he is for the national debt of Great Britain. The prosecuting attorney in the case is *Mr. Abbott*, the government's certifying agent, and the *plaintiff* of Colonel Hogan. No man knows better than Mr. Abbott the great influence which this chief possesses over the action of the whole nation; and instead of aiding the contractors to carry out the wishes of the government, we find him, although holding an honorable appointment under the government, using his limited influence to balk us, and even accepting of a paltry fee as an attorney, for the purpose of oppressing and detaining a man from emigration, well knowing that upon his removal everything depends.

You inform us that you have sent our letter of the 30th March to Colonel Hogan, for the purpose of allowing that officer to convince us that he is not unfriendly to our contract. This, sir, he will hardly attempt to do; he knows that we know *too well* his hostility to us. Colonel Hogan may be able to convince the department that he has acted correctly as investigating agent, and that he has done everything which lay in his power to aid emigration, but he cannot play off this trick either upon us or the people living in the Creek nation. Colonel Hogan may be able to convince the department of his disinterestedness throughout the whole business, but we have evidence before us that will clearly prove that his only object is *profit*; and that if we have not silenced his opposition to us before this, it has been *only* because we were not able to pay him his price.

This evidence shall be laid before you in a few days. We risk nothing in charging the whole outbreak of the Indians upon the conduct of the investigating agent; he could, if he had been disposed, have brought his business to a close in all of two months, and would have been compelled to have done so if he had been any other man than Colonel Hogan.

Our town is under military law, expecting an attack every night. Our operations have ceased entirely. We shall, however, keep in active communication with the emigrating agent, Captain Page, and shall take advantage of any symptom of success for the removal of a party of Indians.

We have the honor to be, &c.,

JOHN W. A. SANFORD & CO.

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence*.

FORT MITCHELL, Alabama, September 15, 1834.

SIR: I have obtained all the information up to this date relative to the probable number of Indians that will emigrate this year.

Colonel Hill returned yesterday from a tour in the nation, and thinks there will be from three to five thousand. I have been among them in the vicinity of this place; most of the Euchee tribe will emigrate this

year, all of them having sold their land. Some of them say, notwithstanding they have sold, they intend to stay, as the persons who purchased told them they could live on it as long as they pleased; this may prevent some few from going this year.

I shall start to Irvinton to-morrow, and endeavor to prevail on a town to go that we have not yet seen. I am told they have all sold, and as I am well acquainted with them, I think I can prevail on them to go. There is a considerable excitement among some of them here about emigration. Those in favor have been attacked several times (when small parties have met together) by those opposed to emigration.

I collected a party together who are strongly opposed to emigration, and told those who are in favor of it to come out and speak their mind freely, and not be afraid to acknowledge their willingness to go, and I would protect them. I also stated to them, if Indians were opposed to emigration, they should not make threats to prevent those who were willing to emigrate, &c.

Some of them were so mad and so excited that they actually turned pale.

I found it necessary to be a little severe with them, as there were many of them willing to go, but did not dare to acknowledge it. The chief of the nation, (Neomicco,) as also many of his town, were present, all of which have been opposed to emigration, but he admitted all I had said was true, but that he had not sold his land, and was opposed to going himself. I told him he had a right to live on it, but those who had sold were bound to go, and that the white people would consider them as intruders after they moved into the nation.

It had a very good effect; large numbers came forward at once and said they were now willing to go. The annuity having been withheld from them so long is a great obstacle in our way.

The emigration will be twenty days later than it would have been if the annuity had been paid to them about this time. It appears the money had been lying in the bank at Columbus for some time, and no one knew anything about it.

I should like to have sixty or eighty thousand dollars deposited in whatever bank I am to get my money from, and so soon as I know what number of Indians will emigrate, I can take, as nearly as I can calculate, the amount I shall want and no more. Very little can be done till funds are remitted; blanks of every description are very much wanted, particularly those for enrolling the Indians; I have had some written out that will do for immediate use.

As regards fodder for horses or mules employed, no one would engage their team without it; on the other side of the river, where cane is plenty, and use nothing but oxen, fodder or hay can be dispensed with; but on this side of the Mississippi, where there is no grazing, it cannot be dispensed with. Their horses cannot be turned out to graze like oxen. I endeavored to engage teams agreeable to your instructions, and no one would accede to it, consequently I had to tell them I would furnish fodder, but I shall do with as little as possible; I shall endeavor to be as economical as possible through the whole emigration, and hope to the satisfaction of the government. All letters for Colonel Hill or myself had better be directed to this place, as we can get them much quicker than from any other point. Should you direct any communications to Centreville, it may be three weeks or a month before we should get them; it is 190 miles from this place, and the mail only runs through that place once a week, and very irregular at that. Colonel Hill is a very excellent man, and will do all in his power towards emigration, but he has but little knowledge of the business. Every exertion on my part will be used to promote the cause.

With respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN PAGE, *Captain and Disbursing Agent.*

Brigadier General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington City.*

FORT MITCHELL, *Alabama, November 7, 1834.*

Sir: When I left this place for Mobile after funds, I was in hopes, on my return, I should be able to give you a correct account of the number of Indians that would emigrate this year, and the exact time we should start, but everything appears to be about the same as before I left. Colonel Hill has been very unsuccessful in the upper part of the nation where he has been operating, notwithstanding it is in that section of the country where he lives.

I have been deceived by his calculations; he told me he had five encampments, and things looked very prosperous, but I believe he has only collected about four hundred; it is possible he may get some few more, but I think the prospect a bad one.

I have just returned from among those towns that I had been visiting previous to my going to Mobile; they are all willing to go, and are getting ready; so soon as I can see Colonel Hill I shall rendezvous them, which I can do in a very short time.

I have sent for him and requested him to come and decide upon something at once. I think I have enough to make a party sufficiently large to start with. I could have collected mine three weeks ago if he had been ready. I have never till yesterday called a team into service, but I engaged them the first thing I did, and they have at all times been ready when called for. I told Colonel Hill particularly that I had engaged teams, and that they were ready when they were wanted, but he has brought into service several teams long before he got any Indians, and they have been under pay and subsistence ever since; they are none of those that I engaged; I believe he took them from Centreville; my accounts will show what were employed by him. I have incurred no expense myself of any consequence. The colonel has had all the assistant agents with him, six or seven, I have understood.

I have had one man as assistant commissary at \$2 50 per day, and an interpreter, that is all.

On my way to Mobile the stage turned over and crippled me, but in a few days I got so I could ride about and attend to business.

As I passed by a place called Fort Hull I saw one of the encampments Colonel Hill had made, and there was an enrolling agent and an assistant agent, an interpreter and two five-horse teams, and they had been there about three weeks, they told me, and had enrolled but one Indian. I immediately wrote to Colonel Hill the unnecessary expense he was incurring without any prospect, and he told me he would break it up immediately. I advised with the agent the best mode of collecting them, but he got these encampments in his head and established them, and appointed agents to them before he got any Indians. They have appeared to me to adopt the same plan they would to enlist soldiers.

I have had to feed about 170 Indians for about two or three weeks; they were some poor families that were scattered a long way apart, and had no means of subsisting, and teams could not get to them; they said they were ready, and I told them to pack their own plunder to this place, and I would give them rations till the emigration was ready to start; this is all the subsistence I have paid for on account of my own movements. When Colonel Hill and myself separated, he went into one part of the nation and I the other one. I did not see him for three or four weeks; he had some business at Centreville that detained him there, and before he returned he had adopted the plan of encampment; and from what he told me I thought he was going to succeed very well, but he was led away by taking the advice of people who wanted employ and had corn to sell; and when he told me what people in the nation had told him, I requested him not to pay any attention to their plans, but adopt the ones laid down in our instructions, which were the most economical and sure of success.

Colonel Hill will be here in a couple of days, and in my next communication I shall endeavor, if possible, to give you the number that will emigrate this year if any.

I have apprised William Armstrong, at different times, of our success, so he may know what to depend on.

With respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN PAGE, *Captain and Disbursing Agent.*

Brigadier General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington.*

FORT MITCHELL, *Alabama, December 3, 1834.*

SIR: I have the honor to report to you that the whole number of Indians we shall emigrate this fall will not exceed six or seven hundred. Colonel Hill arrived here on the 16th of November, after an absence of four weeks in the upper part of the nation, and sent about two hundred and eighty-six at or near Centreville, Alabama, there to remain until what few in this vicinity could join them. I had never rendezvoused them, and of course they had to be collected after his return. Our prospect being dull, and I presumed unless he met with better success than he had, that he would give it up for the present time, as our instructions say from two to five thousand. I could not tell or know whether it was his intention to start with so small a party, which are now nearly all collected, and will start in two or three days. He had no reason to depend on me to make up a party sufficient to make it an object to emigrate this fall. One month ago I could have started from this place a much larger number than I now shall. I told him they were strongly opposed to emigrating this fall, as the season was so far advanced; what few are going are generally very poor and destitute of clothing, and it would be a prudent and humane act to give it up till spring; when, if the proper measures are taken, they would emigrate very willingly. I know six or seven hundred out of twenty-odd thousand was no object. I believe he has appointed assistant agents enough, and had them stationed in the upper part of the nation, to have emigrated ten thousand, and all they have collected, from what I can learn, are two hundred and eighty-six. I do not know what number of assistant agents he has got, but I know of eight or nine, and they are all with his small party at or near Centreville, unless he has discharged them, except Mr. Sommerville, who is bringing in camp those I have been amongst. Colonel Hill is also with him. I returned from the nation a few days since, and expected Colonel Hill would have been here before this. We shall not get to Tuscaloosa till January, probably the 20th.

With respect, I am your most obedient servant,

JOHN PAGE, *Captain and Disbursing Agent.*

Brigadier General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

FORT MITCHELL, *Alabama, December 4, 1834.*

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith an article of agreement and a bond, to furnish the emigrating Creek Indians with rations, &c., from this place to Memphis, Tennessee.

The lowest bid was J. C. Trotter; he was not a responsible man, and could not give any security. Henry was the next, but finding the prospect so dull, and believing the number would be small and corn so high, he declined giving bonds, unless I would insure him a certain number would emigrate this fall, which I could not comply with. Alexander Roberson was the next lowest, and consented to take the contract, but he thought the number would be larger than it will be. Corn cannot be purchased on the road between this and Montgomery short of one dollar, and more frequently one dollar and twenty-five cents per bushel; the new settlers are moving in the nation so rapidly that the market for corn and beef is very high. I shall endeavor to get along as economical as possible, but it is so late in the fall, the frost has destroyed the grass for horses, and my issues to Indian horses must necessarily be much greater than it would have been six weeks ago. There is no other way now than to tie them up at night, and give each Indian a gallon of corn for his horse; but every economical step on my part shall be used. I have apprised William Armstrong of the probable number that will emigrate this fall.

We shall have in all six or seven hundred, and more cannot be had this fall; the weather is getting so cold they are unwilling to attempt the journey. One month ago many more could have been started, but the time has passed for the present season. So soon as we get started I will inform you.

With respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN PAGE, *Captain and Disbursing Agent.*

Brig Gen. GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington.*

FORT MITCHELL, *Alabama, December 5, 1834.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this day of yours of the 19th and 20th November last. Colonel Hill is not here, although in my last communication I expected him here every hour, but still he does not come. I have sent the communication to him.

As the business now stands, I am unable to prolong the emigration any longer for the sake of getting a few more at this time, as the party I spoke of that Colonel Hill had sent to Centreville, there to wait till the party goes from this place could join them, and having already brought into camps nearly all that will go from this point, it is practicable to start with what we have as soon as possible. I know not the number of teams, &c., he has got employed with that party; I have asked him, but he did not appear to know himself; it is two hundred miles from this where the advance party is; I shall pay them off on his certificate of the hire, &c.; all the teams, previous to the 14th or 13th of November, were ordered into service by him contrary to my knowledge or wish, for I told him several times that I had made every arrangement for teams when they were wanted, and were at my command without any expense to the government. Whenever I had a chance to see Colonel Hill I told him he was not aware of the expense he was incurring without any prospect; and I at all times told him our instructions enjoined it on us to try the experiment without incurring unnecessary expense; and if the Indians would not emigrate this fall to report our progress as it was, and give it up, or start with what we had; but his answer was, never mind, I will take it all on my shoulder. Nothing more at this late period can be done towards emigration than take what few we have got. One month ago we could have got off with a much larger party; many who were disposed to go this fall have given it up in consequence of the cold weather. I shall take on, with as little expense as possible, the small party I have in charge. As I pass through Montgomery I will look at the public property your letter of the 19th speaks of, and act accordingly.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN PAGE, *Captain and Disbursing Agent.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington, D. C.*

Fort MITCHELL, *Alabama, May 9, 1835.*

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th of April, and circular of the 28th February, and copy of Colonel Hogan's instructions.

There appears to be a considerable excitement among the white people and the Indians in the vicinity of this place. They do not appear disposed to talk about emigration at this time. I can account for it in this way: There is to be a meeting of the chiefs shortly, and the Indians generally keep back to see what the object of this meeting is; no particular day is appointed for them to assemble. I understand they are waiting to hear from Washington, to see if the government will sustain them in their Texas plans. If they find that the treaty will be complied with, and they need not expect anything more, they will come to some settled point. Neomicco, who is chief of this part of the nation, is opposed to emigration and always has been, for he finds no difficulty in living here, having persons to sustain him, and it is done in this way: When the annuity is paid out the chiefs meet; Opothleholo takes one-half and Neomicco the other; it is paid out of the agent's hands into theirs; a second meeting is called by him to divide this money; he pays what claims are presented by one or two individuals and no others; the balance remains in his hands to defray the expenses that might come against the nation. After the second meeting was called to divide the money among the different towns, I saw them repeatedly, and they told me that there never was the first dollar received, and in fact I know it to be the case; this is what makes this old chief so easy and opposed to emigration. When the annuity ceases he will not find a place to get money whenever he calls for it. I am well aware that while the annuity is paid out this side of the Mississippi, as it was last year, a few individuals, who are opposed to emigration, will get the whole of it, and not one dollar will be paid to the different towns. I will admit it would not do them much good, there is so much whiskey about, but it would prevent these opposers to emigration from living in affluence when the other Indians are starving.

With respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN PAGE, *Captain and Disbursing Agent, Creek Removal.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington, D. C.*

Fort MITCHELL, *Alabama, March 14, 1836.*

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your several communications directed to me at this place, all of which will be strictly adhered to.

Your letter dated the 10th of last month directs that I ascertain, if possible, the number of warriors that have joined the Seminoles. I have conversed with some few; it appears to be a subject that they do not wish to have any knowledge of. There is to be a meeting of the chiefs on the 27th of this month, when I will endeavor to get what information I can on the subject. The contractors commence opening encampments on the 1st of next month, and start a party as soon as possible. It will be requisite that a physician be ready for the business, as it will take one some time to get here, if he is to be detailed from the army.

With respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN PAGE, *Captain, and Disbursing Agent, Creek Removal.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington City.*

Fort MITCHELL, *Alabama, March 27, 1836.*

Sir: I have the honor to report to you that I attended a meeting of the chiefs of this nation on the 18th instant, and made all the inquiries about the number of Indians that have gone from this nation to the Seminoles; and from what information I can get, the number is very small. The chiefs will not admit that there are twenty absent. I have made inquiries from different sources, and I am of the opinion

that when the war is terminated it will be known that there are not one hundred Creeks among them. The contractors were all present at this meeting. I gave the Indians a talk in council on the subject of emigration. The upper towns said that they were ready so soon as the investigation was closed and their annuity paid.

Mr. Flournoy and Mr. Watson went from this place to Florida to see General Scott, and returned with a letter from the general that he would receive five hundred warriors from the Creeks if they presented them; and the letter directed all agents to render such assistance as they could to procure these warriors. I called on the chiefs, and found it was a very unpopular thing among them. They thought (and very justly) that, should they meet west of the Mississippi, it would create feelings towards each other that could not be settled without the loss of lives.

In consequence of the poor encouragement these two gentlemen received from the chiefs, they gave up the expedition.

I think it is a very good thing, at this late period, the expedition has failed, and there are many reasons I could give for saying so if it were necessary.

Lieutenant Deas and Doctor Randall have returned to this place. The doctor expects to be relieved from this duty. An assistant surgeon may be required very shortly to accompany another party west.

I have paid the contractors, agreeably to my instructions for the removal of the party last winter.

With respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN PAGE, *Captain, Emigrant Agent, Creek Removal.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington City.*

FORT MITCHELL, *Alabama, April 9, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th of last month.

I wrote to you I had attended a meeting of the chiefs of this nation; there I stated to them I had just returned from Washington city, and gave them a talk as coming from the President.

I explained to them their situation; that it was the last year they had to emigrate. I stated to them the President had not withheld anything from them that they were entitled to; he had done all he could for them; they had sold their land, and, agreeably to the treaty, he expected them to move to the country allotted them. On their arrival there, he had made every arrangement for their reception agreeably to the treaty, which I explained to them. I told them the people they had sold their land to wished to occupy it; they would be warned off, and if they did not go, they would be forced off. I asked them where they would go, and what they would do. I requested them to consult each other, and to let me know what their intentions were, and to let their talk be a straight one. Opothleholo (the chief of the Upper Creeks) said he and his people were going to emigrate. The contractors were present in the square; the chiefs all know them. I told them the contractors were ready to take them, agreeably to the contract, (which I explained to them;) they all understood it, and were perfectly satisfied. The contractors then addressed them. Opothleholo said he would be ready so soon as Colonel Hogan would close the investigation; that he had selected a spot to assemble his people on. Colonel Hogan has suggested the propriety of my accompanying him on his tour, to remove any prejudices that may have been entertained against this mode of emigration. I can only say to the department, there are no prejudices to remove; the Indians are satisfied. I have but a few days since returned from among them, and know their minds on the subject. Colonel Hogan must know the Upper Creeks. Most of them are ready to emigrate when he closes the investigation.

I will state to the department a difficulty that prevents emigration. It is well known that the investigation of frauds has been going on part of last summer, this winter, and spring, and I understand it is all to go over again. If the investigation had been limited to lands that were stolen, and listen to no other complaints, I do not see what should prevent the business from being closed long ago; but if a person will listen to every complaint that is made he will never see the end. One Indian will come forward and say he sold his land, and the purchaser took back a hundred dollars to keep for him, and did not give it back to him, and he wants his pay; and an old woman will step up and tell a story an hour long; when she gets through it amounts to this: she sold her land and got so much money and an old horse, and the purchaser still is in debt to her so much; and when you bring both parties together the purchaser presents an account for goods he has let her have, some of which she acknowledges and others she denies having received; but still there is the account, and it cannot be got over. These are things that never should be listened to, because they are unavoidable. All the Indians that lodge these complaints think they are going to be benefited, as well as those that have actually had their lands stolen and furnished the necessary proof. Colonel Hogan, I believe, is now about investigating Judge Tarrant's district. It will probably take him some ten or fifteen days, after which he sends on his proceedings to Washington city for approval or disapproval, as the case may be; when they return, and the decision of the President is known, they are ready. This is the cause a party cannot be got off immediately. When the Upper Creeks have all been examined, the investigation will go among the Lower Creeks, and the same thing to go over. I have stated this that you can judge the difficulty the contractors have to contend against. The contractors are with the Indians that have expressed a wish to emigrate. I got a letter from Captain Walker. He had promised to meet the Tackabatchee Indians the next day at one of their dances, and he intended to appoint a day for them to go into camp. He has great influence with them; if any person can get them to appoint a day it will be him.

What are termed the Lower Creeks are most of them opposed to emigration. Neomiceo and Efiemartla, the two principal chiefs of the Lower Creeks, always have been opposed to emigration, and there is not an Indian among them but what has sold his land; they are a cross, hostile set of Indians, and are well disposed to do a great deal of mischief.

I doubt whether they will consent to emigrate unless some decisive measures are taken with them. The white people who live among them have had to quit their plantations. No doubt the policy of the Indians was to frighten them off, so that they could plunder their corn cribs. I reported the circumstances to the governor of Alabama, and the necessity that some measure should be taken to keep these people in subjection. I am closing my accounts for the last quarter. Agreeably to instructions, I will accompany Colonel Hogan through General Sanford's district. I have just returned from the district where he is now investigating, and, as I have stated, there is no difficulty after the investigation is over.

By request of many citizens I shall leave here in two or three days to visit the Hitchcees, the Chehaws, and Ufawla Indians; they are the people that have created alarm with the white inhabitants; they are inclined to be hostile, and as I am well acquainted with all of them, I think by explaining to them the situation they have placed themselves in by their movements, I am convinced I can operate on their minds very favorably towards emigration, having conversed to-day with one of the chiefs on this subject, and he thought it advisable. As I dislike to travel alone among them, I have thought it advisable to hire Mr. Sommerville, who is also acquainted with them, as an assistant, at \$3 50 per day, and hope it will be sanctioned by the department.

With respect, your obedient servant,

J. PAGE, *Captain, Disbursing Agent.*

Brigadier General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

FORT MITCHELL, *Alabama, April 11, 1836.*

SIR: Preparatory to emigration, I must request that ten thousand dollars be forwarded as soon as practicable, as it will take some time to go to Mobile after the money. The contractors are in hopes to make a break among the Upper Creeks. Should they succeed, I think they will go in large numbers, and it is my intention to be ready for them.

I am very anxious about the annuity. Should they get them in camp, I am sure they cannot be started till the annuity is paid to them. I stated to you, in my letter of the 9th instant, that I had employed Mr. Sommerville for a time. It is well known to all the Indians and white people that I am the disbursing agent, and all suppose, when I am travelling among them, that I carry large sums of money with me. I have been cautioned two or three times by several friendly Indians not to travel by myself, particularly at the present time, and the country is a very difficult one to travel through, and Mr. Sommerville being well acquainted with it, I think the good of the service requires that I should be allowed to employ him as an assistant, and, should the Indians break more rapidly than I am aware of, I should have to send him to superintend a party of emigrants, as there would be a deficiency of officers, and he is a person more capable for this service than any other that could be selected. I hope the department will grant this requisition. The governor of Alabama, from a letter I have just received from him, is determined to send a force of mounted militia among the towns that have shown so much hostility. It will have the desired effect, and cause them to emigrate. I am convinced I can manage them.

With respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN PAGE, *Captain and Superintendent of Creek Removal.*

Brigadier General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington City.*

N. B.—It becomes necessary that I should be furnished with a complete set of blank accounts, also muster-rolls for the Indians.

J. PAGE.

FORT MITCHELL, *Alabama, April 30, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your several communications of April 13, 16, 19, and 20. I leave here this day to visit the Upper Creeks, and ascertain if it is possible to emigrate them before the investigation is closed. Colonel Hogan has never closed any one district; he has gone partly through one, and then commenced in another. If the Indians will not start till the investigation is closed, the government can judge the time as well as I can. There are about three thousand who say they are ready so soon as their business is settled. If I could break in upon those who have had no complaints to make, a party or two could be started in ten days or less; the contractors are all ready for them, and are among them to see if anything can be effected. The whole power is in the hands of the investigating agents. When they close their business they will go—that is, those who have any idea of emigrating. If the investigation is not closed till the contract expires, the government must judge for themselves on this business.

As soon as I return I will state what success I met with, and the reasons advanced by the chiefs for not going into camp, &c.

With respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN PAGE, *Captain and Emigrating Agent.*

Brigadier General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington City.*

P. S.—I have just received a letter from Colonel Hogan, in which he states the investigation has ceased for a short time. He has gone to Mobile.

FORT MITCHELL, *Alabama, May 8, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 26th of last month, notifying me \$10,000 had been despatched to meet my requisition. I have notified you of the state of the Indians; I have always been cautious that a false alarm should not be created by me. The Indians below this are committing all the depredations they can. They are determined to have possession of all the plantations in three or four towns, and in fact they have now got them, the occupants having fled to Georgia for safety. Major William Flournoy, a respectable planter, was carried by this place yesterday a corpse, shot and his scalp taken off by the Indians while on his way to this place; his horse was also shot. A

Mr. Tarrant, residing in the neighborhood of Major Flournoy, is also reported to be shot. A young man this moment reports a Mr. Hobbs shot in his bed last night. Our informant was by his side; he sprang out, and, raising a plank, (it being a log house, the planks not nailed,) secreted himself under the house. The Indians then broke the bolt, entered the house, took out all the trunks, broke and robbed them of their contents. This man was shot by placing the gun between the logs of the house. Sentinels were placed round the house; this young man made his escape after they left the house; he remained in the woods all night. There were two plantations about a mile off; he heard five guns near those after the Indians left; whether any person is shot, we know not. Negroes they do not kill, as this man had three in a house about one hundred yards off. He says the Indians told them they intended to kill all the white people. I stated to you I would communicate the talk I had with the Upper Creeks; I will do so by next mail. They are disgusted with the investigation, and say they will not wait any longer than it will take to settle their debts. There are from five to eight thousand ready to be off were it not for this investigation, which I think cannot be closed in six months. The Upper Creeks say they have adopted a plan of their own in regard to the disputed lands, and will be off in a month. By to-morrow's mail I will detail to you their plans. Those upper chiefs said they had rather hear any word mentioned than investigation. The Upper Creeks are determined to be off; they are at this time perfectly friendly, but the Lower Creeks, as I have heretofore reported, are hostile, and must be treated as such—the *war whoop* has been sounded among them. Colonel Hogan is in Mobile, but reports to the editors of newspapers that the Indians are not hostile, &c. I do say he knows as little about Indians as any man I ever saw, and I assure you they are getting tired of his talks—promises everything and gives nothing. Flattery will do for Indians for the moment, to be popular, but in the end it will have a very serious effect. These Indians do not hesitate to say the Seminoles have whipped the white people. They know all the movements in Florida, but all can be checked if taken in season. I stated some time ago that force was necessary.

With respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN PAGE, *Captain and Supt. Creek Removal.*

Brigadier General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington City.*

FORT MITCHELL, *Alabama, May 9, 1836.*

Sir: I have the honor to report to you that I have just returned from the Upper Creeks. I was sent for by the chiefs, requesting me to come immediately. I met them at Tuckabatchee town. I stated to them that, by their request, I had come to see them and to hear what they had to say; but before the talk commenced I told them I should report to the Secretary of War everything they communicated to me, and to let their talk be a straight one. Opothleholo commenced by saying the last time he saw me was at Luchorbugo; that then I gave him a talk, and it was a straight one. You told me, said he, the situation of my people, the troubles they would get in by staying here, and what the President said, and what he expected of us. The white people have ploughed and planted around our houses; none of my people have planted anything; you told us not to plant. We have been told by Colonel Hogan several times the investigation would stop in a short time, and we should have our lands back. The investigation was stopped, and he left the nation and was absent some time; when he returned, I requested him to finish as soon as possible, that my people were anxious to be off. He commenced again, associated with two agents, and has gone about half through one small district; and that Colonel Hogan has now gone to Mobile, but said he would return in a little while. He said that his hand was hardly cold from the greeting of one agent before another was presented to him; and now I wish you to tell me when this business is going to be closed. I told him I could not answer the question. He told me he was tired of hearing the name of investigation, and if he had got to go through as he was then doing his people could not stand it. He asked me this question: Can you give my people rations? I told him I could not until they were ready to emigrate. The contractors, he said, have been feeding some of the poorest of them; but they say unless we come into camps and enroll for emigration they cannot feed them any longer. There is nothing but some debts and the investigation that keeps us here. I am endeavoring to keep my people together as much as possible. I talk to them, but they have nothing to eat, and what can I do? They must eat; they cannot live on air. I have come on one plan which I wish to adopt, and be off immediately, which is this: A company of gentlemen have seen nearly all the companies who purchased our lands, and they have agreed to raise a sum of money equivalent to the value of the lands we claim to have been defrauded of. They propose to pay us in this way, for instance: I will call all the persons in my town together whose lands have been taken by personating, or other frauds have been practiced on them, and the purchaser or his agent being present, in the presence of the two principal chiefs of each town and an agent of the United States, pay to the rightful holder of the land a sum of money to his and the chief's full satisfaction; and in case the parties cannot agree, two respectable and disinterested white men shall (one by the chief and one by the purchaser) be selected to value the land, and the amount of their valuation, under oath, shall be paid. The receipt of the money—the acknowledgment of satisfaction by the Indian—shall be certified to by an agent of the United States and the chief of the town, and the title to be perfected in the name of the purchaser, written in the face of the first deed, passed and certified to by any of the certifying agents, whether the President may have reversed and made void the deeds approved or not approved, and consequently the land and titles belong to the original purchaser before either of the certifying agents. The chiefs of each town are well acquainted, and know well the frauds and the injured persons, and in this way we can settle all our difficulties, and relieve the government of all further trouble with us. He then asked me if I could not be present and witness these payments. I told him if he was determined to adopt the plan, I would; if I could not be there all the time, Lieutenant Deas, Dr. Randall, or Mr. Sommerville, would answer in my absence. He then asked me if I would be present when his people were enrolled. I told him I would. He said when this business was done he should bring all his people in camps, break up at home so as never to return to them again. I asked him the probable number that would assemble. He said from five to eight thousand. I told him he had better consult the contractors, because they would expect to be fed until all this business was done. He said he had, and they would make arrangements immediately for them. I am fearful it will be injurious to the contractors. Corn is not less than from \$1 50 to \$2 per bushel. Beef from five to six cents per pound, but under existing circumstances they have consented to it, and, of course, will have to suffer the

delay after they come into camps. Should I be sent for to witness the payment of these lands, I should be particular that the Indian was paid to his satisfaction. The money is to be carried into camps after they have assembled. The chiefs appeared to be satisfied at the prospect of coming into camps immediately. They said that about two thousand had scattered, not having anything to eat, and gone into the Cherokee nation; but they would send for them, and collect them if possible. I did not see Colonel Hogan; he is in Mobile; but I saw his clerk, Mr. Leonard. I asked him to tell me when the investigation would close. He said it would be at least six months, in the manner they were proceeding. If this plan succeeds, and the Indians compensated to their satisfaction, I think the object of the government would be accomplished with the Upper Creeks. It was absolutely necessary that some decisive measures should be adopted with these people to encourage them, and let them see there was a prospect of a speedy emigration, and their feelings appeared elated at it. Opothleholo had too much pride to come out and say I am fearful my people will scatter and commit depredations, like the Lower Creeks; but still he interrogated me so strong, and alluded to it. I understood at the time the Lower Creeks are almost a separate and distinct people from the Upper Creeks. These Lower Creeks sold their lands soon after the locations were made and before frauds were practiced among them. Nearly every Indian sold his lands and received his pay; but still when I would hold a talk with them they pretended that great results would arise to them from the investigation. I have talked with a great many of them I knew had sold. I requested Colonel Hogan one day, at this place, to ask Eliemartla, the second chief of the Lower Creeks, (who is hostile, and always has been,) if he had sold his land. He did so, and the old chief said no. I knew he had, and was paid for it. I knew the person who purchased it. These people have commenced; they have driven the people from their plantations; they have got possession of them, to plunder and take what they please. Numerous families are now suffering, having lost all their subsistence for the present year, and deprived of raising anything for the next. Now, I will state to the Secretary, when troops arrive I can make all these people emigrate by going to them and telling them the time is come; they must be off, and that this is all the talk I have got for them. They will understand me. I gave them the talk you sent. I warned them of their situations, but they never would promise me anything. They were determined, I saw, never to go off till they were driven off, and now is the time. Anything like investigation, to give these people three or four months to prepare for war, might cost the government a million of dollars, besides many valuable lives. But their party is too small at present; there are enough, but they dare not show themselves; but time would bring it about. The Upper Creeks being roused, and ambitious in the cause of emigration, will have great effect on these lower Indians. I promised them, when they got ready to emigrate, I would pay them their proportion of the annuity, to enable them to pay off their debts the chiefs had become accountable for; and the contractors went their security, that they should not be taken with bail writs when they commenced rendezvousing. I hope you will give me your views on the subject of this communication, as something must be done immediately. News has just come from old Eneche Ematlala that the Indians are assembling to fight, and have commenced taking the negroes from the plantations, all of which you will probably hear from reports from different sources.

With respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN PAGE, *Captain and Superintendent of Creek Removal.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

PORT MITCHELL, *Alabama, May 12, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 29th ultimo, also a copy of the contract with Messrs. Sanford & Co. In my last communication I stated I would give you an account of my visit among the Upper Creeks; I must refer you to my letter to the Secretary of War for the situation of these people. The hostility that has broken out among the Lower Creeks did not astonish me in the least; I have been looking for it. On reference to my communications, you will find I have mentioned the disposition of these people, and was particular in drawing a line of distinction between the Upper and Lower Creeks; for instance, my talk to them at Luchorobogo. Colonel Hogan was present when I gave these people a talk; I told him then they should be considered in no other light than a hostile band. In my communication to Judge Herring, on the 28th of last month, I stated to him that some decisive measures would have to be taken with these Lower Creeks. I communicated to the governor of Alabama, and told him a month ago that war was raging with these people, and if a battalion of mounted men was sent among them it would check them. I have endeavored to impress it upon the mind of every one around; I have warned the people to look out for them. I received, a short time since, a talk from the Secretary of War to give to these Indians; Mr. Abbot, who is a certifying agent, was present when I received it; I explained to him the situation of these people, and told him I had got my information from a different source, one that could not be doubted; I impressed on his mind that there was great excitement and danger, and that I could get information that neither him nor Colonel Hogan could obtain. He left here the next day, and gave the people to understand there was no excitement among the Lower Creeks, and endeavored to put public opinion against all my reports; and his manner of doing business with the Indians has had a tendency to excite the Indians, and to encourage them in their acts. He talks in this way: The whites have stolen from the Indians, and the Indians are only getting it back again. I told him that he never should make use of such language so that the Indians could get hold of it. He is getting five dollars a day, and I will venture to say I can do in three days all he does in a month, and would willingly do it, rather than have such a person to encounter with in the nation. He makes a great parade, and has a great deal to say, and the Indians think something wonderful is to be done, and when he is through it amounts to nothing, and probably has not found a single case to certify. To a person that is acquainted with the Indian character all this formality and parade at these existing times has a bad tendency. Business with Indians should be done in a most simple manner, easily to be comprehended, and with as few words as can be done, so they may understand it; they are always much more satisfied with this manner of doing business. "Since yesterday we have had but very little communication with the interior; the planters occasionally send a negro to their plantations; they find them constantly plundering their houses of everything they can carry off; I do not believe that five hundred thousand dollars will repay them for their losses; the people just fled from their homes with but the

clothes on their backs; some few packed up in wagons a few things and started; wherever the Indians met with them they massacred them—men, women, and children; they have generally let the negroes escape, except in one or two instances, when they have killed them. I hope, as fast as they are taken prisoners or give themselves up, the orders will be to emigrate them without ceremony. I am afraid some will try to make their escape to Florida; if they have this in view, I shall be able to find out in a few days; Ene-har-micco and Nehe-Emarthla and Efinarthla, the three head chiefs of the Lower Creeks, Colonel Crowell and myself sent for them, but they would not come, but have since left their homes; they are hostile, but will not fight themselves; I am sure they will come forward after a little, and pretend they are trying to stop the fighting. Last evening we discovered the Euchee bridge on fire, and all the buildings at that place, only two miles from this place; we sent some friendly Indians to ascertain the fact, and found it to be so. I see we are surrounded by these people; we have men, women, and children, more than can get inside of the pickets." I have given out word for all the friendly Indians to come in; I have been applied to by them for something to eat, as they are in a starving condition. I shall give them some corn and beef, and hope it will be sanctioned by the government; it is impossible to see them in a starving condition; I will write as often as practicable, and give you all the intelligence I can.

With respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN PAGE, *Captain and Superintendent of Creeks.*

Brigadier General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

FORT MITCHELL, *Alabama, May 16, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to report to you the state of the Indians since my last communication.

I discover the hostility extends further than I was aware of. A few days since a Mr. Davis, his wife, and seven children were all killed, and their heads cut off; one child they threw into the yard and the hogs eat it nearly up. This happened at Oloucha, being about 65 miles from this. It is the place where I reported to you I had given the Indians a talk, and the Lower Creeks evinced so much hostility. I reported to you they had burned a bridge that was over the Euchee river; yesterday they burnt another bridge over the same stream, higher up, on the direct route to Montgomery, on the old road; there was a tavern, they also burnt it and everything in it, and yesterday they were burning houses all around us on the plantations; what corn and provisions they do not want they burn up. Last evening a steamboat passed up, and about three miles above us they attacked it, killed some of the crew, four men were killed before the captain made his escape; two women made their escape with the captain; he heard the fire kept up and persons hallooing in the boat; what was done since no one knows. I learn that, twenty miles below this, at a little place on the Georgia side, called Roanoke, another steamboat had been taken, as also the Indians had possession of the village; but still I cannot report this to be a fact, as it does not come direct. I also learn that the stage on the new road is stopped and some of the drivers are killed. The stage agents will report the facts as they are, so I shall say nothing about it.

There is so much distress and excitement that it is impossible to get correct accounts, but as far as I know them substantiated I will report. The Indians know they have got possession of the whole country around us; corn cribs, houses full of meat, all the stock in their possession, plenty of clothing in their possession, and some money. They have got very daring. They send out patrols to watch the movements and see what is going on, and if we only had three or four disposable companies, or could have got them about this time, we could have relieved these distressed people, and stopped their career; but all that could be sent here was thirty-five men from Augusta, hardly enough to protect ourselves inside the pickets. If they should attack us with a large force, in five days we should have to open our gates for water, as it is all outside, about twenty yards from the pickets; but I assure you there will be hard fighting as long as there is one man left, before they get possession. Let the government depend on the militia system rather than augment the army, and they will have no occasion to quarrel about the surplus fund. Gaines, for the want of regular troops in Florida, at the time they were called for, is the cause that the campaign has ended as it has. It is now the same case here. If we could have got 300 at the time we wanted them, it would have saved three millions of dollars, besides many lives; but after the Indians have done all the mischief they can, and a great parade of militia passing through the country, the Indians are off; this will always be the case with our present army.

Two days ago I went to Columbus, Georgia, and made the best arrangement I could to feed the friendly Indians that had come there. I found them in a starving condition. I have also issued rations to those that come here for protection. I have just learned that some Indians were discovered about half a mile from this, on the bank of the river, where we cross at the ferry to go to Columbus; if so, they are way-laying to cut off our communication, and there will be danger in going outside the pickets until we are reinforced. I have just learned the little town of Roanoke is burnt by the Indians, as also a steamboat; seven persons were discovered dead by a person passing by this place; I presume what were not burnt made their escape. There has been but one scalp taken since the war whoop was sounded. It is a rule among them that scalping is prohibited unless the majority of the tribe is hostile. This will prove the hostile party are in the minority at present, and I think it will remain so, as I have sent runners in every direction with a strong talk. Major McIntosh has concluded to dig a well inside the pickets; this will insure us protection. I have no idea they will attempt to attack the fort, we are so well prepared, and they know it.

With respect, I have the honor to be your obedient, humble servant,

JOHN PAGE, *Captain and Superintendent of Creeks.*

Brigadier General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

FORT MITCHELL, *Alabama, May 20, 1836.*

SIR: Since my letter of the 16th instant, two Indians were sent to Wato-la-hanar, where Ne-he-micco, Efic-matla, (the two principal chiefs of the Lower Creeks,) with a letter to Ne-he-micco, and a talk for his people that were assembled around him. The two Indians returned yesterday. Ben Marshall and Paddy

Carr were the interpreters. They say they went to the camp and inquired for Ne-he-micco, the Indians said he was not there; they then asked for other chiefs, and found Efi-matla, and held the following conversation: They said they had been sent to invite in all the friendly Indians; that if they would come in the white people would protect them; their answer was, we can say nothing, Ne-he-micco is absent; they said here is a letter for Ne-he-micco, and if the Indians wish to come in to the white people and will show this letter it will protect you. The answer was, we cannot take the letter, Ne-he-micco is not here, and if he was, he would not take it; we in this camp have murdered no whites as yet, but we were starving, and were obliged to plunder; it is not safe for us to go to the whites now; our people are bent on war, and we must stick together; they have shot and killed so many white people, that we shall be exterminated, and we shall fight it out. Efi-matla said we hear from some of the Indians at Fort Mitchell all about the strength of the post, the number of men there, and the very spot where the ammunition is; we are determined to have it, and we can get it. Our warriors are in the swamps from the new road down below the fort, and we will burn the bridge;* the white people seem to love Columbus very much; they all get there to take care of it; we do not care, we can go all around the town and do what we please.

Captain Page scolded us for not emigrating, and said we would be exterminated if we remained here.† We will not go. We can whip the white people; our swamps are full of our young warriors. This is the substance, as detailed by these chiefs. This old chief, Efi-matla, is so well known to me, that the word he sent I paid but little attention to, as it is the way he generally talks. If they were going to make this attack immediately they would not have said it; he only does it in a boasting manner to make his people believe he was a very bold, daring chief. When I received the Secretary of War's talk to give these people, they were then assembled at Wato-lo-harcun, making arrangements for this war; I was going there to give it to them, but thought it would be imprudent; so soon as they retired, I then went to the houses of those chiefs, and gave it to them in round terms. I stated to them the object of their meeting up there, and the letter from the Secretary of War, which I would read to them, would detail to them their situation if they persisted in the course they were then taking. I made this old chief tremble, for he thought he might be taken immediately, which I would have done if he had been any ways insolent, but I thought it might put a check to their proceedings after consulting with each other, but it appears the die was cast, and they would not retract. It has been two or three weeks since we have been expecting some Alabama militia here, but none comes; what troops have turned out in Georgia are at Columbus for the protection of that place. Our friendly Indians are getting very much alarmed, thinking nothing will be done; they cannot get inside the pickets, and we cannot protect them outside; they have warned and sent them word every day, if they do not clear out, they shall share the same fate of the whites; but I keep encouraging them that troops will be here shortly, and tell them to be on their guard; they do not sleep any nights. I tell them where to place their sentinels, and what course to pursue. There is no tribe of Indians that fears us with our present army; they do and say what they please. Our situation is a very unpleasant one, to have these people challenge and threaten us, and we unable to do anything; whereas if we at this time had 500 regular troops, we could cut these people up; they are not organized as yet, and we could take advantage of their situation, as we know where they are, and what point to strike at; but their forces are increasing every day; they are getting supplies of ammunition by plundering small stores on the road, and they always find small quantities in the houses the people have abandoned, not having time to take anything away with them.

With great respect, I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOHN PAGE, *Captain and Superintendent of Creeks.*

Brig. Gen. GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington City.*

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Edward Deas, dated Encampment of Indians, four miles northwest of Wetumpka, Alabama, December 6, 1835.

GENERAL: Thus far nothing of particular importance has occurred upon the route. The Indians appear well satisfied, and every disposition has been evinced, upon the part of the company, to comply with the conditions of the contract.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. DEAS, *2d Lieutenant and Disbursing Agent of Creek Emigration.*

General GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

ENCAMPMENT OF INDIANS, one mile west of Tuscumbia, Alabama, December 21, 1835.

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that the party of emigrating Creek Indians to which I am attached arrived and encamped at this place this afternoon. On the 6th of this month I had the honor to address you from near Wetumpka, giving an account of the progress of the party up to that time. On the 7th instant, the Indians having been mustered and enrolled, proceeded on the way to Memphis, in the direction of Montevallo, the contractors preferring what is called the northern route, through Elyton, Moulton, and Tuscumbia, on account of the roads being, generally at this season, better than that which was taken last year, through Tuscaloosa, although the latter is somewhat shorter. Up to this time nothing of particular importance has occurred upon the way. The weather has been uncommonly fine, and the roads consequently very good. This being the case, the party has been enabled to travel rather more than the average of twelve miles a day, but of course when the weather becomes bad, and the roads muddy, the rate of traveling will be diminished accordingly. As yet I have had no occasion to remonstrate upon any subject with the agent of the contractors. The means of transportation and subsistence have been of the proper kind, and in the quantity required by the contract. The rations have been issued regularly under my observa-

* Alluding to the toll bridge over the Chattahoochee, at Columbus.

† Alluding to a talk I gave him from the Secretary of War.

tion, and have consisted of beef and corn, with the exception of three days, when meal was issued instead of the latter. I purchased, before starting, such medicines as Dr. Randall required, but up to this time few cases of sickness have occurred, and it has not been necessary to leave any upon the route from that cause.

An unfortunate quarrel took place upon the 7th instant amongst some of the Indians whilst intoxicated, which resulted in the death of one of them. This, however, was supposed to be accidental, or rather unintentional, in consequence of which the friends of the man killed have taken no steps to punish his death in the usual manner, according to their laws. No other difficulties have occurred, and, as far as I am able to judge, the removal of the party has been well conducted according to the contract. I have nothing further of interest to communicate at present upon the subject of the emigration.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. DEAS, *2d Lieutenant and Disbursing Agent of Creek Emigration.*

General GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

PADUCAH, Kentucky, mouth of Tennessee river, December 28, 1835.

GENERAL: On the 21st I had the honor to address you from Tuscumbia, Alabama, on the subject of emigrating party of Creek Indians, now on their way to the west. At the time I wrote it was intended to proceed at least as far as Memphis by land, but the day after travellers arriving from that direction gave such extremely unfavorable accounts of the state of the roads that it was decided to take water at Tuscumbia, which was done accordingly. The Indian ponies were, as usual, sent on by land under charge of agents, and a sufficient number of volunteers from the Indians to take proper care of them. The party arrived at this place to-day, at 9 o'clock a. m., on board the steamboat Alpha, and two keels, and landed, and will proceed this afternoon, as soon as the necessary provisions can be procured and placed on board. Nothing of particular importance has occurred since I last wrote.

One negro boy died at Tuscumbia on the 22d, but thus far little sickness has occurred. We left Tuscumbia on the afternoon of the 23d, and since that time the mode of travelling has been to stop before dark, and allow the party to encamp, and start the next morning after daylight. In this way the Indians prefer this mode of conveyance to travelling by land, and appear well satisfied in all respects. The same plan is intended to be pursued until we arrive at Fort Gibson, unless circumstances should make it preferable on all accounts to continue to run at night. Fresh beef and meal have been regularly issued since we left Tuscumbia, and temporary hearths have been constructed on the decks of the two keel-boats, by which the people are enabled to prepare their food and keep themselves warm through the day. They are also cleaned out every night after stopping, and I shall continue to see that all proper precautions are taken to insure the health and comfort of the emigrants.

There is nothing further to communicate upon this subject at present; but I hope that in a short time I shall be enabled to inform you from Memphis that the party is still progressing upon its route in good condition.

I have the honor, &c.,

EDW. DEAS, *2d Lieutenant and Disbursing Agent of Creek Emigration.*

Gen. GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

MEMPHIS, Tennessee, December 31, 1835.

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the emigrating party of Creek Indians arrived near this place to-day. I had the honor to address you from Tuscumbia, Alabama, on 21st instant, and from Paducah on the 28th instant, giving an account of our progress up to that time, and also the mode of proceeding intended to be pursued until our arrival at Fort Gibson. Nothing of particular consequence has since occurred. The boats were landed this morning on the opposite bank of the river to prevent the Indians having access to the whiskey shops of the town, and it is intended to proceed this afternoon. The party having charge of the ponies also arrived this morning, and will proceed without delay through the Mississippi swamp towards that destination. Thus far there has been but little sickness on our route, and no deaths since we left Tuscumbia. I have nothing further of interest to communicate at present.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. DEAS, *2d Lieutenant and Disbursing Agent of Creek Emigration.*

Gen. GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

STEAMBOAT ALPHA, twenty-six miles above Little Rock, Arkansas, January 9, 1836.

GENERAL: It was my intention to have written yesterday from Little Rock, but after reaching that place it was found expedient to make our time of stopping so short as not to admit of my doing so properly. There is a small town a short distance above us where I shall have an opportunity of mailing this. I had the honor last to address you from Memphis on the 31st ultimo, reporting the progress of the party now emigrating up to that time. We did not leave that place until the next morning, the 1st instant, about nine o'clock, at which time, also, the ponies were assembled on the west bank of the river, ready to proceed towards Fort Gibson, through the Mississippi swamp. Since that time nothing of consequence has occurred to the party on board the boats. The Arkansas is not high, but is on the rise, and we hope to reach the end of our journey without being again obliged to travel by land. The boats have stopped every night since entering this river, and we have averaged about forty miles a day. The weather has been remarkably mild and favorable to our progress, and the Indians are healthy and apparently well satisfied. The horses and ponies were not all ferried over the Mississippi at Memphis until the evening of the 31st ultimo, and until this was done their numbers could not be ascertained. I then found that out

of 154 that had left Tuscumbia on the 23d ultimo, upwards of twenty had not crossed the Mississippi. They had been disposed of on the way, with the exception of two, which were lost. This sacrifice of property the agent who accompanied them informed me was owing to a want of sufficient forage, the allowance of two quarts of corn not being sufficient to support them. I ascertained the above facts from the agent who had charge of the ponies, and as soon as I had done so, finding that the average rate at which they had travelled from Tuscumbia to Memphis had more than doubled that laid down in the contract, I stated to the agent of the company that it was my opinion that when the average rate exceeded that laid down, the amount of forage should be increased by them in proportion; and that unless it was their intention to do so, I explicitly objected to the ponies being obliged to travel more than an average of twelve miles a day. After some discussion my proposition was acceded to, and directions were accordingly given that for the future four quarts of corn should be issued, as it was expected they would probably travel between twenty and thirty miles a day. We hoped to hear from them yesterday at Little Rock, but did not. We shall probably do so at Dardanelle, about one hundred miles above. The above embraces all the facts of interest that have occurred since I last wrote, and I have nothing further at present to communicate upon the subject of the emigration.

I have the honor, &c.,

EDW. DEAS, *2d Lieutenant and Disbursing Agent of Creek Emigration.*

Gen. GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

ENCAMPMENT OF INDIANS,

Two miles west of Fort Smith, Arkansas Territory, January 28, 1836.

GENERAL: On the 9th ultimo I had the honor to address you from near Little Rock upon the subject of the party of Creek Indians now emigrating. Since that time we have met with much detention from the low state of the water in the Arkansas river. On the 22d instant we reached this place, and it was found impossible to proceed further by water. The party was therefore encamped at this place on the north bank of the river, and the agents of the contractors proceeded to provide the necessary means of transportation by land. Messengers were also sent on to Fort Gibson for the return of the Indian ponies and wagon horses, which by some mistake had gone on there instead of encamping near Fort Smith, as was directed, until the arrival of the boats. Those that were fit for use returned this afternoon, and the requisite number of wagons having been procured, everything is in readiness to proceed to-morrow morning. The weather and roads being good at present, the party will probably reach Fort Gibson within five days.

The Indians have remained healthy, and nothing else of particular importance relative to them has occurred since I last had the honor to address you upon the subject.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD DEAS, *2d Lieut., Disbursing Agent of Creek Emigration.*

General GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

FORT GIBSON, *Arkansas Territory, February 5, 1836.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that the party of emigrating Creeks which I have accompanied from Alabama arrived at their destination near this place on the 2d instant. On the 3d they were mustered in the presence of Captain Stephenson, the agent of the contractors, and myself, as directed, and the rolls have been signed accordingly. The Indians expressed their wish to be carried no further than the western bank of the Verdigris river, where they were received by Captain Stephenson, who commenced issuing provisions to them yesterday. Dr. Randall and myself, having no further business here, will return to the Creek nation east as soon as possible.

Nothing else of particular importance has occurred in relation to the Indians since I had the honor to address you upon the 28th ultimo. My journal exhibits in detail all occurrences upon the route, and will be forwarded as directed upon my return to Alabama.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD DEAS, *2d Lieut., Disbursing Agent of Creek Emigration.*

Colonel GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, March 28, 1836.*

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of the — instant, and am gratified to learn that there is a prospect of the immediate removal of a considerable portion of the Indians.

The Secretary of War has received a letter from Colonel Hogan, in which that gentleman has stated his disposition zealously to co-operate with you in your efforts to remove the Indians. He has suggested the expediency of Captain Page accompanying him in his tour through the Indian towns in order to explain the views of the government, to impress on the Indians the necessity of a speedy removal, and to destroy any prejudices which may have existed against this mode of removal. He has also recommended that one of the contractors should accompany them, to make any necessary explanations to the Indians, and, by personal conversation with the influential men, to endeavor to remove the erroneous impressions under which they may have labored.

The Secretary of War has approved the suggestions of Colonel Hogan, and has directed Captain Page to accompany him. He has also instructed me to recommend that one of your company should join Colonel Hogan and Captain Page for the reasons before stated.

I think the measure may produce very happy effects, and it seems to me that nothing now is wanting to insure success but zealous co-operation on the part of the agents of the United States and the company. Allow me, therefore, to recommend that all other considerations be laid aside, and that you meet Colonel Hogan in the spirit of his proposition, and endeavor, in conjunction with him and Captain Page, to forward the objects intrusted to you.

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

MESSRS. J. W. A. SANFORD, *Columbus, Georgia.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, April 29, 1836.*

SIR: You will co-operate as disbursing agent with Colonel John B. Hogan, of Mobile, who has been appointed the superintendent of the Creek removal. Colonel Hogan has, ere this, gone into the Indian country, but will have left his address for you at Mobile. A copy of his instructions has already been sent to you at that place. They will apprise you of the commands and the expectations of the department; the circular of the 28th of February, also forwarded to you, will point out some important rules regarding the accounts and sources of expenditure.

There being no recent returns of any description from you, and the result of the late emigration not being known, I can scarcely tell what deviations may be required in the mode of operation from the proceedings of last year. The route then taken will, I am under the impression, be pursued. The knowledge you have acquired of the country through which it passes, and of the people among whom you have been so strenuously employed, will give you great advantages hereafter.

You will consult with Colonel Hogan upon everything touching the business of emigration, and he will doubtless freely communicate with you upon all points. There must be the most entire reciprocity, or the public interests will suffer. This is, indeed, the more requisite, because of the discontents known to exist among many of the leading chiefs, with the prospect of a removal to their new country, and of the machinations of interested whites to induce them to go elsewhere—to Texas, it is believed. The united exertions of the agents of the government, with the exercise of all the firmness and intrepidity which they possess, will be demanded.

You will inform me, at an early day, of the amount of money remaining in your possession, or deposited in bank, so that I can place to your credit such sum as may be required in the approaching removal. If you will make an estimate of the amount you will need, I shall be glad. I know, in your present situation, little reliance can be placed on an estimate; still, if it be somewhat in detail, it may unfold more clearly to my view the anticipated sources of expenditure. And you will forward to me a full report of the proceedings in the late removal, with your accounts complete, that they may be settled, if practicable, prior to your again commencing disbursements.

It is provided in the instructions of Colonel Hogan that as soon as a party of five hundred can get together it will proceed under the care of a suitable person. When a party or parties go west without you, which may be the case, you will transfer to the agents conducting them a sufficient amount of money to pay their contingent expenses. No more will be required, because you will have previously made full arrangements for supplies of subsistence on the route, and the teamsters and others will be paid on their return. Persons to whom money is thus confided will be instructed by you how to keep their accounts to make up their vouchers, and in the nature of the expenditures they are to make. Should they improperly disburse the public money, their compensation will be withheld until a decision can be had by application to this office.

I am of opinion that a large and combined movement of the Creeks, during the present year, is not to be expected. But I believe several parties as large as that conducted by you may emigrate. You cannot, therefore, attend personally to all these parties, for they will move at different times. Indeed, it is desirable that there should be no delay, and as soon as the number specified above can be got ready that it be started. In these detached movements, with but one disbursing agent, much confusion and difficulty will arise, except there be a good plan for the active operations adopted and adhered to. This, then, I propose for a plan:

Enter into contract, through the whole line of march to Memphis, with the most competent and respectable individuals, for complete rations. Fix your points of issue at convenient distances. Let advice be given regularly a day or two beforehand of the approach of the parties so that the contractors can be in readiness. Let the conductor, when he arrives at an issuing stand, fill up a provision check with the proper number of Indians and quantity of provisions, hand it to the contractor, and when the issue is made, let the conductor, or his assistant, if he has one, witness the issue, and certify on the back of the check to the fact. And instil into their minds the necessity of watching over the interest of both the government and the Indians; and to take care to note on the check, also, what deductions should be made from its face on account of provisions not issued. The like course with regard to the forage, if the teams are furnished by the United States. The muster-roll will show the number of Indians at starting, and all changes on the route; it will, of course, agree with the issues. The journal to be kept by each conductor will exhibit the incidents of the travel, the daily progress, &c. Let it be understood that the utmost exactitude will be expected in the rolls, the provision and forage checks, the journal, &c. The last named will invariably be forwarded with your quarterly accounts.

The mode of contracting for wagons and teams will be that pointed out in the accompanying circular. The wagons will go as far as Memphis. The time of starting each party will be communicated by mail to the agent, and to the contractor for the other side of the Mississippi, at Memphis, with the number of Indians, the number of wagons, and probable time of arrival, so that everything may be there ready for an uninterrupted progress westward. Each conductor will take with him a copy of the wagon roll, a form of which is herewith, and at the end of the route, or whenever the services of a team cease, he will fill up the blanks with the performance of the team, and note whatever besides may be proper for the information of the disbursing agent, to whom he will speedily hand or transmit, for without the roll you will not pay the team hire.

When you make up your accounts, you will clearly exhibit the operations and expenses of each conductor, so that there may be no doubt in the settlement as to the propriety of any charges incurred. The bills of contractors for provisions and forage should show the dates on which each issue, respectively, was

made, specifying the name of the conductor, and any other particulars. And these entries should be based upon and supported by the checks.

It cannot be known whether it will be advisable for you to go west of the Mississippi or remain on this side; that will depend upon circumstances, of which the superintendent and yourself must judge. I now think it will be necessary for you to remain east; and from present appearances you will be fully employed in superintending the disbursements between the Creek nation and Memphis. From Memphis to the new Creek country Captain Brown will provide for the transportation and subsistence, and Captain William Armstrong will act as superintendent.

Further instructions may be given to you after the reception of your report.

Blanks will be forwarded by this and the succeeding mails.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Captain JOHN PAGE, *Disbursing Agent for the Creeks, Mobile, Alabama.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, May 9, 1835.*

SIR: I am directed by the Secretary of War to say that, in case of a necessity arising in the Creek country for the interference of an armed force to preserve order and protect the lives of our citizens, the President will, on application of the executive of Alabama, order a detachment of United States troops to be sent into the Creek country. And I am further directed to say that the intercourse law is now inoperative, and that the Creek Indians must be considered liable to the operation of the laws of that State. In this state of things, you will redouble, if possible, your efforts to effect early removal. It is hoped the Indians will yield to the manifest benefits that await their emigration, and fly the evils that encompass them on all hands whilst they remain in the State.

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Colonel JOHN B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Removal, Fort Mitchell.*

EMIGRATION OF INDIANS, *Office of Commissary General of Subsistence, May 20, 1835.*

SIR: I communicate to you, for your information, the subjoined extract from an order of the Secretary of War this day received in this office, viz: "General Gibson will inform Colonel Hogan that the removal of the Creek Indians will, in consequence of their hostilities, be a military operation, and, like the removal of the Seminoles, be intrusted to the military authorities. General Jesup has been assigned to the command, and the whole matter will be under his direction. Colonel Hogan's services, therefore, will not be required to superintend it."

As a consequence of the above quoted order of the Secretary of War, I have to inform you that on the receipt of this communication your duties and compensation as superintendent of the removal of the Creek Indians will cease.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Colonel JOHN B. HOGAN, *Mobile, Alabama.*

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, *August 20, 1835.*

MY FRIENDS: Circumstances have prevented an earlier attention to your letter of June 13, to the President. I embrace the first moment in my power, after my return, to acknowledge its receipt, and to communicate the views of the President on the subject presented in it.

I have no doubt that many of your people have been injured, as you allege, by the frauds committed by the white people. Of this your great father was apprehensive at the time the treaty was formed at this place, and remonstrated strongly with your delegation against the expediency of securing individual reservations to your people. He believed, and the event has unfortunately shown that his opinion was correct, that individual reservations, with the power to sell, would be sacrificed by the improvidence of your people, and by the anxiety of ours to possess them. He therefore earnestly requested your delegation to accept a proper consideration for the whole country ceded, and secure this in a way that would be permanently beneficial, and then to remove together to the country west of the Mississippi. This advice was not, however, followed, and the consequences are now before you. Every measure in the power of this department has been taken to prevent these frauds. The different agents have received detailed instructions providing, as far as possible, for the confirmation of bona fide sales, and for the rejection of those which are not so. And when the extent of the evil was made known to this department in May last, the agents were called upon for specific reports, and were directed to suspend the confirmation of grants subsequent to the 15th February. If any individual cases can be pointed out in which the owner of a reservation has been defrauded, the government will not hesitate to institute any proper judicial proceedings for the recovery of the land, and for the punishment of the offenders. Your great father has every disposition to protect your rights, and do you justice. But this he can only do in the mode pointed out in the treaty itself, and by the laws.

The statement you make respecting the impossibility of your longer continuance in Alabama fully coincides with what has repeatedly been stated to you by this department. You have been urged time after time to remove. You have been told that if you endeavor to remain where you now are, you must decline, and ultimately disappear. The operation of ardent spirits upon your people, so feelingly deplored by you, has been heretofore urged as one of the strongest reasons for your departure. Situated as you now are, I do not see how it is possible to stop this traffic. If the white people are wrong in selling, you are wrong in buying. Why do you drink this poison when you know full well it must destroy you? As

long as you are intermingled among our citizens, determined to drink, and to pay almost any price for spirits, persons will be found who, disregarding all legal and moral restraints, will supply you to any extent.

You seem now to agree with the government in the idea that your removal to the west of the Mississippi is the only plan which can be devised for your preservation. A country has been provided for your residence west of the Territory of Arkansas, which, it is believed, in climate, extent, and fertility, is adequate to all your wants, and will be so for generations yet to come. You object to it, however, as a residence for two reasons:

First. Because you are dissatisfied with it on account of its climate, soil, and extent. The information before this department is altogether different from this representation. I feel confident that there is great abundance of land fit for cultivation, and far more than your people will occupy probably for a century.

Second. You object further, that if you should settle in that country, the white people would soon obtain possession, and you would be placed in the same condition you now are.

You are under a misapprehension on this subject. Your present residence is within the limits of an organized State, and you are necessarily subject to the operations of its laws. But west of Arkansas no government is established. The United States alone hold the ultimate jurisdiction of the country, and Congress has given its solemn pledge that you shall forever be without the limits of any State or territorial government. And the President is prepared at any time to issue to you a patent expressing this pledge, and conveying to you the land as long as you may occupy it. White persons, except those in public employ, will be excluded from that region, and you may enjoy unmolested your own institutions.

You ask permission to remove to the province of Texas. This permission your great father cannot give. Texas is a part of the Republic of Mexico, over which the United States has no control. It is an independent government, regulating its own policy at its own pleasure. Your great father, therefore, has no right to say who shall enter it. That power belongs to the Mexican government. And there is reason to believe that that government would not be pleased if the United States should take any measures to induce the Indians within its limits to remove into any part of the Mexican possessions. Under these circumstances, therefore, you will perceive that the plan you propose cannot be sanctioned by your great father, the President.

I hope you will see the necessity and propriety of emigrating to the country prepared for you west of the Mississippi, where I do not doubt you can establish yourselves happily, and lay the foundation of permanent prosperity for your people.

Very respectfully, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

The Creek chiefs OPTHLEHOLO, NEHALOCCOHOBBIE, TUSTANUGGEE EMARHTLA, COOSA TUSTANUGGEE, TUCKABATCHEE MICCO, SECHE COLONELS, WILLIAM MCGILVER, CHECOTTEFIXICA.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1835.

Sir: Enclosed is a copy of a contract for the removal of the Creeks from Alabama by a company of gentlemen, residents in Georgia, acting under the firm of J. W. A. Sanford & Co. This contract has not yet been executed. The original was transmitted to Columbus, Georgia, on the 20th ultimo, and this office has, within a day or two, received information from one of the above-mentioned firm that it would be executed and returned in a few days. It may therefore be deemed a settled question that the Creeks are to be removed by this company.

An examination of the instrument will show you that the company are to get twenty dollars a head for all who emigrate the whole distance, with a proportional amount for those who die, or are, under certain circumstances, left sick on the way; that the contract is for the removal of five thousand Indians; that the United States are to appoint certain agents to superintend the interests of the government and of the Indians; and that in certain contingencies the contract may be annulled by the commissary general of subsistence on the part of the United States. These are the main features, but there are others of great importance, and upon which depends more particularly the character of your duties, and that of the duties of those who will be connected with you in this business.

You will be charged with the following: To see that the Indians are not put under restraint; that they enroll freely and voluntarily; that the means of subsistence and transportation provided in Alabama are such as the contract guarantees; that improper persons, such as whites not allied to Indian families before the date of the Creek treaty, are not enrolled; that assurances are given of ample preparation on the intended route of any large party of means or preparation to meet the demands of the emigrants. You will, in fine, see that the whole course of procedure on the part of the company and its agents is characterized by lenity, forbearance, and humanity towards the Indians, and a strict compliance with the terms of the contract. Whenever there is cause for complaint, urge it to the immediate source of that cause, and to the company, if your representations be not attended to. The contract provides for cases in which a pecuniary expenditure can remedy the evil complained of.

The enrolment of the Indians is a most important step towards accuracy in the operations of the removal. The contractors will, of course, be at all the expense incident to it, but you will see that it is correctly done. The mode of enrolment by heads of families is preferred. The agent of the contractor accompanying a party will keep the roll of that party, a true copy of which, as originally made out, will be put into the hands of the government agent attached to the same party, and a third will be forwarded by you to this office.

You will visit, if practicable, each party before it starts west, that you may the better judge of the manner in which the contractors propose to conduct it, and point out any deviations from their obligations under the contract.

The military agents and physicians accompanying the parties will have special instructions, of which you shall be furnished copies. As they will act under your superintendence, they will be directed by you and advise with you in all matters prior to starting west, and communicate to you copies of all their reports to this office whilst pursuing their way with the Indians.

The contractors will be paid at such points as they may select. They have not indicated where they

desire to be paid, and until they do so this office cannot complete the pecuniary arrangements. But it has been intimated by them that they will demand only a small portion of the whole amount that may be due to them west of the Mississippi; if so, a disbursing agent west will be directed to make an advance on the muster-roll presented to him after the arrival of any party at its place of destination, which roll will be forwarded to the disbursing agent east, and by him paid in full. Instructions will hereafter be given on this subject.

The contractors are allowed to leave the sick on the road. It may be proper to see that such persons as must inevitably be left on the way are not enrolled. It would, perhaps, be better, if the sickness be but of a temporary nature, that they should be left behind and taken care of in Alabama, than put at the mercy of strangers. Those who may be left on the way will be reported, and you will see that they are taken up by the next party, or, if unable to travel, that they are restored, if possible, to those persons who may be best able to take care of them. It is probable that where a sick person is left by a party under any circumstances, friends or relatives will also stay behind. In such cases care will be taken to pay no expense not incurred for the sick alone; but every facility will be secured for emigrating to the others who may afterwards wish to go west.

Many difficulties are apprehended in the outset of the emigration from the cupidity of the whites. Frauds are reported to have been extensively attempted, and sometimes successfully, upon the Indian's negroes and other personal property. These may not, perhaps, be entirely prevented, but the exercise of all your vigilance is called for to secure the Indians their rights and to guard against an invasion of them. Should legal measures be advisable, you are authorized to take them, avoiding as much as possible great expense and frequent occasion for such interference. But you will by all means take care, even in serving the cause of the Indians and humanity, you do not resist the legal process of the States or of the United States.

You will enjoin upon all, as well the agents of the contractors as the agents of the United States, those moral restraints in their intercourse with the Indians, the violation of which, besides consequences not necessary to advert to, would produce an interruption of harmony between them and the Indians, and cause them to lose the influence so necessary to the success of the enterprise about to be undertaken.

Reports will be made to this office by you weekly, in which you will embody everything that is of a nature to elucidate the transactions taking place under your supervision.

You are authorized to appoint three assistant agents, whose duties shall be of a character similar to those of the military agents. Their compensation will be, at most, three dollars and a half a day, in full of all allowances, but will be less if suitable persons can be procured for a smaller compensation.

The first clause of the tenth article of the contract makes it your duty to "decide whether fifty or eighty or any intermediate number of Indians ought, consistent with the health and comfort of the Indians, to be assigned to each wagon." In making this decision, it will not be understood that you are to examine every wagon's company with that view, but that you are to take into consideration the condition and circumstances of the whole body of emigrants forming one emigrating party.

The proviso at the end of the contract provides that infractions of the instrument shall "be alleged by either party at the time of their occurrence." When you intend to report an "infraction," you will notify the company, and as soon as possible furnish them a copy of your report.

The foregoing instructions will be considered as superseding all others heretofore given on the subject of the Creek emigration, except where the printed regulations and the *circular* of the 28th February ultimo may especially apply to a given case; but these instructions are not to exclude your action upon the stipulations of the contract itself, any of which, though not referred to here, you are to see carried out in all their practical effects, according to their true spirit and meaning.

Colonel J. B. HOGAN, *Superintendent of Creek Indians.*

SEPTEMBER 21, 1835.

Sir: The mode in which the Creek Indians are to be removed from Alabama has been changed, and will be in accordance with the contract made with Messrs. J. W. A. Sanford & Co., of Columbus, Georgia, a copy of which is enclosed. The superintendence of the removal, so far as the comfort and security of the Indians and the interest of the United States are concerned, has been confided to Colonel John B. Hogan, a copy of whose instructions is enclosed. You will see, by the instructions of Colonel Hogan, in connexion with the contract, the objects which the United States have in view, and the relation their agents bear towards the contractors and between themselves. The duties to be performed in the Creek nation, prior to your being attached to a party of emigrants, will be designated by the superintendent; those you are subsequently to perform will be as follows:

To see that the Indians of the party are correctly enrolled and regularly subsisted; that the transportation is of a proper kind and kept in good order; to examine daily the condition of the party, and to note in a journal the occurrences of each day; to protect the Indians in their rights, any invasion of which to be remonstrated against, and to report to this office and to the superintendent a want of attention to your remonstrances, and where the contractors are not concerned, the cause and result of any difficulty into which any emigrants may get; to consult with the surgeon in regard to the health of the Indians, the quality of provisions, &c., as provided in article eleventh of the contract; and to make arrangements for the support of such Indians as may be left on the way.

It will be your duty, also, agreeably to the contract, to supply provisions or transportation on the route, in cases where the contractors may fail to do so to the stipulated extent, but no steps will be taken in this until the contractors or their agent is notified at least twenty-four hours of your intention to do so, accompanied with a statement of the reasons why. If the deficiency is remedied by the contractors, you need only enter the transaction on your journal; if it is not, you will proceed immediately, on the most favorable terms, to supply it by purchase or hire. Your arrangements will continue until the contractors are ready to substitute their own. And you will, as soon it becomes necessary for you to act as above directed, inform this office and the superintendent, whom you will also apprise of the extent and continuance of your arrangements.

You will be provided with a roll of the party, which you will see corresponds in the outset with that of the contractors; and you will submit it to the surgeon that he may enter the facts referred to in section 3, article 11, of the contract. You will also occasionally compare the rolls, that they may be kept in conformity, thus preventing differences of opinion as to facts that may occur on the route.

On your arrival near Fort Gibson you will inform Captain J. R. Stephenson, disbursing agent of the Creeks west, of your approach to the Indian lands, that he may, according to contract, direct the party to a proper stopping place within twenty miles of the fort. As soon as the designated place is reached, you will, in presence of Captain Stephenson and the contractor's agent, have the Indians mustered. The actual number present will be accurately ascertained by showing upon the rolls the absences and the cause of their absence. The rolls will be compared, and the differences, involving pecuniary considerations of any character, noted on the contractor's roll, which will be signed by the contractor's agent, countersigned by you, and certified by Captain Stephenson. You will sign your own roll, and Captain Stephenson will certify it.

You will keep a regular journal, in which will be particularly noted the transactions and occurrences of every day and the number of miles travelled. You will also keep a memorandum of your expenses from day to day and place to place.

Captain Page will advance you such sum of money as the superintendent may deem requisite to meet expenditures contemplated in the second section of article eleventh. If any be made, you will furnish a regular account to this office, first getting the signature of the superintendent to the abstracts. The surgeon may also be furnished on the way with articles of medicine, &c., he may require.

As soon as you have delivered a party of emigrants, it will be necessary for you to return to the Creek nation east, and meet the superintendent at a place to be agreed on.

Upon your return your journal will be exhibited to the superintendent and then transmitted to this office. It is desirable, in fine, that between yourself and the superintendent there should be the freest communication at all times; and to this office you will transmit, as often as circumstances will allow, an account of the transactions in which you are engaged.

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Lieutenant EDW. DEAS, *Disbursing Agent of the Creeks, Fort Mitchell, Alabama.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 24, 1836.*

Sir: I have received your letter of February 5, and have requested the commissary general of subsistence to correct the mistake respecting your suspension from the duties of your office. His letter will have shown you that it was not intended to separate you entirely from the business of emigration, but to confine your services to the re-examination of contracts, as that is the most pressing and important matter, and as it was presumed to be impracticable for you officially to perform both branches of duty at the same time. You perceive it is expected that you will resume the direction of the emigrating business as soon as you have finished the investigation of the contracts.

The President, on full consideration, has determined to make an experiment, to remove the Creek Indians by contract; and an arrangement for that purpose has been entered into, and it is believed with such stipulations as will be safe for the government and for the Indians. All that is expected by the department is, that you should zealously co-operate in endeavoring to procure the removal of the Creeks, and as far as possible aid the efforts of the contractors while they keep themselves within the line of their duty; and I am sure that I shall not be disappointed in this expectation.

You appear to concede that this system of removal would be more economical to the United States; and if the contract is faithfully superintended and executed, it will certainly secure the comfort of the Indians and faithfully fulfil all our promises to them. You have full power to see the most ample justice done to them, and if this justice is not done, you have authority to make other necessary arrangements. Under these circumstances, I am at a loss for any reason to yield to the idle whims of the Indians, and indulge them in unnecessary preferences, which amount in fact merely to a wish that certain individuals, rather than others, should be concerned in their removal. It is well known that interested persons may easily induce the Indians to prefer almost any request; and I have no doubt that some such influence has operated upon them, and has led them to make representations to you. You state the case very justly with regard to your own responsibility; and certainly that responsibility is lessened by the contract system.

The President is not now willing to change it until a fair experiment has been made. When this is done, and the effect fails, then it will certainly be proper to recur to the former mode. Captain Page, however, in whose judgment and knowledge of this subject great confidence is placed, expressed while here his firm conviction that the plan of removing the Indians by contract might be successfully carried into effect. I have to request, therefore, that you will, in conjunction with Captain Page, use your best efforts to co-operate with the contractors, and to give them an opportunity of making a decisive experiment on the operation of removing the Indians.

You express your regret at the bad success which has attended the emigration. It is, indeed, seriously to be regretted; but so far as the causes have been made known here, they have been attributed to the situation of the Indian contracts, rather than any peculiar mode adopted for the removal of the Indians.

I feel great solicitude upon this subject. The state of affairs with the Seminoles, and the possibility that the Creeks may join them, or may themselves commence hostilities, increase the anxiety I have had for the removal of these Indians. If they once break out, I think their destruction inevitable. A regard for our own citizens would require the adoption of the most prompt and decisive measures. General Scott has full authority to call out any force that may be required to subdue them, or to repel their aggressions. I will thank you to correspond freely and fully with him on the subject, and to keep him advised of any indication that may appear among these Indians to commit hostilities. The same information you will please to communicate from time to time to this department. And in your intercourse with the Indians, I have to request that you will enjoin upon them, as they value their own existence, the necessity of being tranquil while they remain in Alabama, and of preparing for their removal as quick as possible.

LEWIS CASS.

Colonel JOHN B. HOGAN, *Fort Mitchell, Alabama.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *March 12, 1836.*

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 1st instant to the Secretary of War has been referred to this office. I am instructed to say that you are fully aware of the great desire of the President to remove the Creek Indians without unnecessary delay. But the President has another duty under the treaty besides that of removing them. He is bound to take care that the treaty is faithfully executed, and that the Indians are not defrauded of their property. With all the allegations and statements before the War Department, how could he justify it to himself or to the country to stop all these investigations on the mere ground that he was desirous of sending the Indians away? By doing this he would violate the plainest principles of justice, and bring the government into reproach. You recommend that Doctor McHenry's returns of cases set aside should be confirmed, and that the further prosecution of the matter in General Sanford's and Mr. Tarrant's districts should be stopped. The reason urged for this course is, that there are but few fraudulent cases in the two latter districts. And how few ought there to be to justify an examination? The allegations here do not lead to a confirmation of this opinion that there are but few cases; and if there are just grounds to suspect any, those thus suspected ought to be inquired into. And it would, indeed, be a bad justification on the part of the government to assume that there were few cases of fraud, and that therefore the whole matter should be stopped, and the Indians sent away.

The investigations have not been conducted agreeably to the intentions of the department. By the possession and certificate of a contract, *prima facie* rights are certainly acquired by the party holding it. It may, indeed, have been improperly and fraudulently obtained. But this must be shown by some evidence before it can be set aside. The returns made from Doctor McHenry's district do not exhibit, with the exception of a very few cases, in which a summary of the evidence is given, and with the exception of others, stated to have been set aside by the consent of the parties, any grounds for the action of the President. They have been, therefore, returned, and detailed instructions have been given as to the mode of proceeding. Two gentlemen of high character in Georgia have been associated with Colonel Hogan, and all the necessary information for their prompt action has been transmitted to them. They have been requested to proceed with as much despatch as possible, and to close the whole matter with the least possible delay. Immediately on receiving their report the President will make his decision, and those contracts not reversed will be delivered to the parties. When a reversal takes place a new contract may be entered into and certified without delay, and for that purpose one or more additional certifying agents will be appointed.

I do not see the necessity of appealing to each Indian to ascertain whether fraud has been committed. If a contract is fraudulently obtained, I should suppose that the Indian party would, of his own accord, make the complaint, particularly as all the Indians must know the investigating commission will be going through their country for the purpose of making these inquiries. The instructions have never been to make indiscriminate investigation. The examining agents are directed to inquire into those only where probable cause is shown. It is impracticable to define here what shall be a probable cause. That must be intrusted to the discretion of the agents.

You will see by this communication that the President deems it his indispensable duty, from which he cannot depart, to investigate these allegations of frauds wherever there is probable cause to suspect their existence, even if the causes are but few. You will see, also, that in doing this, he considers himself bound not to exercise an arbitrary discretion, but to judge in each case upon a summary of such facts as may be collected and exhibited. And you will finally see that every measure which seemed to be proper to bring these investigations to an immediate close, and thus to lead to the removal of the Indians without unnecessary delay, has been authorized.

Very respectfully, &c.,

LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

MESSRS. JOHN W. A. SANFORD & Co., *Columbus, Georgia.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 14, 1836.*

In acknowledging the receipt of the letter from J. W. A. Sanford & Co., contractors for removing the Creek Indians, to the commissary general of subsistence, dated March 30, 1836, General Gibson will inform the contractors that the department gives no consent to this measure.

General Gibson will also signify, in answer to their letter of March 28, the gratification of the department at the prospect which they express of being able to remove so many of the Indians during the present season.

General Gibson will also transmit to Colonel Hogan a copy of the letter from the contractors to the commissary general, dated March 30, 1836. But at the same time he will inform Colonel Hogan that the department is satisfied that there has been a misapprehension with respect to Colonel Hogan's views, and that the letter is sent merely to afford Colonel Hogan an opportunity of putting the matter in its proper light. And the department is the more satisfied on this subject in consequence of the very judicious proposition recently made by Colonel Hogan to allow Captain Page and some of the contractors to accompany him to the Indian towns, and of his promise to co-operate with them in order to induce the Indians to remove; which promise, it appears by the contractor's letter of March 28, must have been faithfully complied with by Colonel Hogan.

General Gibson will also write to the contractors, stating that a copy of their letter has been sent to Colonel Hogan, and for the reasons stated. He will also inform them that the department exceedingly regrets to see these continued manifestations of a want of confidence between the contractors and Colonel Hogan. The public service is injured by it, without corresponding advantage to any one. Nor does there seem the least necessity on either side for such a state of feeling. Let them both be requested to go on and discharge their respective duties, and disregard all private feelings.

General Gibson will also inform the contractors that Colonel Hogan's recent communications respecting their operations evince a cordial desire of promoting the objects of the government. And that Colonel Hogan has faithfully fulfilled his promise is apparent from the contractors' letter of March 28, in which they state their prospect of success, after having had interviews with the Indians in the presence

of Colonel Hogan. After this manifestation of the favorable intentions of Colonel Hogan, it is not very obvious why the letter of March 30 was written.

Very respectfully, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

The COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

MARDISVILLE, Alabama, March 27, 1835.

SIR: At a council at Cooswoda, near Tuskegee, the county seat of Macon county, the Indians held their councils altogether in private. I believe the chief object of the meeting was to give an account of their late visit to Texas. After they had interchanged their views and opinions with each other, they sent for and gave me an account of their visit to Texas, and of their determination to emigrate forthwith, or as soon as practicable, to that country; and showed me an instrument of writing by which it appeared they had made a purchase of a gentleman by the name of Hodgkiss, agent for a Spanish or Mexican gentleman by the name of Brasores, of a grant of land belonging to Brasores. They have agreed to pay for this grant \$80,000, \$20,000 of which they are to pay immediately, and the balance when the title to the grant is completed by Brasores. It is a large body of land, and described by the delegation to be one hundred miles square. I could not learn from them where the grant of land lies, but it is described by them as being wholly uninhabited. Tuskenchaw, Opothleholo, Mad Blue, and Little Doctor, held a private communication with me, and from them I learned that they were unwilling that I should communicate their views to the President, but they are extremely anxious to have a conference with him themselves. I think they are fearful that he would not approve of the course they have adopted, but would urge them to go to Arkansas, a place which they seem to have an unconquerable aversion to. From what I could learn of their views, they wish the President to call a delegation to Washington, and think if they could see him, and converse with him themselves, he would forward their views.

They wish to make some arrangement in relation to their perpetual annuity, and to be allowed to emigrate themselves to the country they have purchased. Their object, I believe, is to raise the money to pay for their late purchase.

From what I could learn of them, they wish Barrant Dubois, a white man, who has married a native, to accompany them to Washington, as he went with them to Texas and has their confidence; his interest they consider identified with theirs.

I knew not what advice to give them on the subject, as I had no knowledge of the course the department would pursue in such a case, and, of course, proposed to communicate their wishes to the department, which they seemed unwilling for me to do. I have, however, thought it my duty to apprise the department of these movements, and, if it is not inconsistent with propriety, I wish this communication to be considered a private one, and, as the department is now in possession of the wishes of these people, I see no necessity in letting them know by what means the information was obtained. I feel, however, justified in what I have done, as the department can now forward or oppose their views; the latter of which I feel persuaded it will not do unless it is considered for the benefit of the Indians themselves.

I remain, &c., &c.,

LEONARD TARRANT.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, &c.

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 14, 1835.

SIR: I have received your letter of March 27, and have laid it before the President. I do not see any good reason for considering your communication as a private one, as the matter relates exclusively to a subject of public concern. I therefore write to you officially, although I shall not communicate the fact to the Indians, as you seem desirous that they should not know that the department had any knowledge of the subject.

As to their coming here, it is out of the question, so far, at any rate, as relates to their expenses being borne by the government. We have no funds for such a purpose, and, if we had, the journey would be unnecessary, for all the business they can have to do would be much better done by written communications than by personal interviews. You will therefore discourage any such attempt on their part.

Their project of emigrating to Texas cannot receive the sanction of the United States. The procedure would give offence to the Mexican government; and you will therefore signify to them upon all proper occasions that in the attempt they will not receive the slightest aid from the United States. There is no necessity for the measure, for the country offered them west of Arkansas is amply sufficient, both in extent and fertility, for their permanent establishment and subsistence; and the repugnance which you think they evince to going there is but an idle whim, which ought not to be yielded to. I am apprehensive, from what you state, that they have been encouraged in this project by some persons in Texas who are desirous of procuring their money, and who would only lead them into difficulty, both as regards their title and their political condition.

I do not understand from your letter whether or not the Creeks are about to address a communication to this department on these subjects. If they do, the answer given will be in conformity with these views. If they do not, you will seek some proper occasion to convey to them the sentiments of the government on the subject.

In all your intercourse with them, however, I would thank you to impress upon them the necessity of an immediate and entire removal. No other course remains promising them the slightest chance of eventual improvement or even of existence.

Very respectfully, &c.,

LEWIS CASS.

LEONARD TARRANT, Esq., Mardisville, Alabama.

Fort Mitchell, Alabama, August 20, 1835.

Sir: It is reported several communications have been forwarded to the department that the Creek Indians were greatly opposed to their being removed by *contract*, and that they would die where they now lived. My reason for addressing you on this subject is to say to you that the spirit of opposition on the part of the *Indians* does not exist; they being told that an officer of the army would accompany each and every party to see that they did not suffer on the road gives general satisfaction to all who have any disposition to remove.

I profess to know something of Indian character, and I make bold to assert that their being removed by contract will not retard the progress of emigration, but greatly facilitate it; and I flatter myself that the company now empowered to remove them will be able to show to the department and the citizens of Alabama that there does not exist that spirit of opposition on the part of the Indians.

I remain, &c.,

S. C. BENTON.

General GEORGE GIBSON.

CONTRACT.

Articles of agreement entered into this seventeenth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, between George Gibson, commissary general of subsistence, under the authority of the President of the United States, on the part of the United States, and John W. A. Sanford, Alfred Iverson, John D. Howell, Benjamin Marshall, Luther Blake, and Stephen M. Ingersoll, of Georgia, to be known in said article as and acting under the firm of John W. A. Sanford and company.

This agreement witnesseth that the said George Gibson, for and on behalf of the United States, and the said John W. A. Sanford and company, their heirs, executors, and administrators, have agreed, and by these presents do mutually covenant and agree:

I. That the said John W. A. Sanford and company, their heirs, &c., shall remove the Creek Indians, occupants of the Creek nation, in the State of Alabama, from said nation to a point in the new country allotted to the Creeks, west of the Territory of Arkansas, and within twenty miles of Fort Gibson—to wit, men, women, and children, with their slaves, and their goods and chattels—as hereinafter provided in manner and form, and for the consideration specified in these articles of agreement.

II. That the said John W. A. Sanford and company, their heirs, &c., shall collect the Indians together at convenient times and places, and that the Indians shall be subsisted by them from the day they commence to march to the place of assemblage.

III. That the said John W. A. Sanford and company, their heirs, &c., will despatch to the new country aforesaid parties of one thousand Indians or more, under the conduct of such agents as the said John W. A. Sanford and company, their heirs, &c., may deem it proper to appoint, the Indians having first been carefully enrolled.

IV. That the following shall be the rations and the kind and quantity of transportation to which the Indians, &c., shall be entitled: the ration of bread shall be one pound of wheat flour, Indian meal, or hard bread, or three-fourths of a quart of corn; the meat ration shall be one pound of fresh or three-fourths of a pound of salt meat or bacon, and, with fresh meat, two quarts of salt to every hundred rations. The transportation shall be one six-horse wagon and fifteen hundred pounds of baggage to from fifty or eighty persons. The provisions and transportation shall be the best of their kind. The average daily travel shall not exceed twelve miles.

V. That the provisions shall be issued daily, if practicable, and not less frequently than every other day, as well while at rest as during the travel, until the day inclusive of arrival at the point of destination west; and that there shall be established, within three months, points upon the entire route westward, at which the provisions are to be issued.

VI. That the sick, those enfeebled from age or other cause, and young children, shall be transported in wagons or on horseback; that those who may be pronounced unable to proceed may be left on the route at some proper place, and under the care of some proper person, at the expense of the United States.

VII. That the Indian ponies shall be given, from the day of starting westward, one half gallon of corn each; provided such disposition in the active operations of the removal may be made of them (not to include the hauling of the wagons before mentioned) as the said John W. A. Sanford and company, their heirs, &c., may deem proper, but that they will not be separated from the company to which their owners respectively are attached, nor compelled to carry any other baggage or persons than those belonging to the family of their owners.

VIII. That the said John W. A. Sanford and company, their heirs, &c., shall be entitled to twenty dollars a head for each person transported from the Creek nation to the place of delivery before mentioned; and for all persons who may die, or be necessarily left on the way, as authorized by article six of this contract, an amount in proportion to the distance travelled; provided that the evidence herein required in cases of arrival westward, &c., to be furnished to the proper department; the amount due to the said John W. A. Sanford and company, their heirs, &c., to be paid promptly at such points as may be previously indicated by them, and under instructions hereafter to be given by the War Department.

IX. That the said John W. A. Sanford and company, their heirs, &c., shall not coerce the Indians to remove, all threats and violence towards them being prohibited; and that they shall be treated by the said John W. A. Sanford and company, their heirs, &c., and by the agents of the same, with lenity, forbearance, and humanity.

X. That the United States will furnish the following agents:

1st. A superintendent, whose duty it shall be to remain within the limits of the Creek nation during the proper season for operations under this contract, for the purpose of seeing that its stipulations are fulfilled by the parties thereto. He shall receive his instructions from the commissary general of subsistence, and will not be accountable in any way for his acts to the said John W. A. Sanford and company, their heirs, &c.; and that such superintendent shall decide whether fifty or eighty, or any intermediate number of Indians ought, consistent with the health and comfort of the Indians, to be assigned to each wagon.

2d. Two or more military agents, one of whom shall accompany each party west. The duties of these agents shall be to attend particularly to the treatment received by the Indians, their rations, and transportation; to remonstrate against any course of conduct on the part of the agents of the said John W. A. Sanford and company, their heirs, &c., inconsistent with the letter and spirit of this contract, and to protest to the proper department; and if a remedy can be found in a pecuniary expenditure, to make it, which, if approved by the Secretary of War, shall be deducted from the payments to be made under this contract to the said John W. A. Sanford and company, their heirs, &c.

3d. A surgeon for each emigrating party, whose duty shall be to attend to the sick thereof. He shall also be the arbiter in cases of difference of opinion between the agents of the United States and of the said John W. A. Sanford and company, relative to the quality of provisions, the time and place of issuing the same, and the time of starting and stopping on the daily travel; and he shall also decide whether invalids may be left on the way, and take care that they are provided for agreeably to article six of this contract, and enter upon the roll the time and place of such occurrence, with the date of decease of all Indians who may die on the route.

4th. A disbursing agent in the new Creek country west of the Mississippi, whose duty it shall be to receive the Indians as they arrive, to muster them, and certify upon the roll presented to him by the agent of the said John W. A. Sanford and company, their heirs, &c., the result of that muster, said muster to take place on the day of arrival (if practicable) at the point of destination.

And that the said John W. A. Sanford and company, their heirs, &c., shall render every facility to the aforesaid superintendent, military, medical, and disbursing agents, that may be necessary to enable them freely to attend to the duties of their several offices.

XI. That the said John W. A. Sanford and company, their heirs, &c., will without delay, and within sixty days from the date of this contract, commence active operations in the Creek nation, Alabama, and by and before the first day of July next remove to within the limits of the Creek nation west five thousand persons. And it is expressly understood that the rights of the said Sanford and company, their heirs, &c., under this contract, so far as regards the removal of Indians from Alabama, cease after the removal of five thousand Indians, or on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, allowing afterwards due time for Indians moved prior to that date to reach the new country west.

XII. And it is further agreed, that within the period specified in article eleven for the termination of this contract, whatever expense per head, in addition to that stipulated to be paid to said John W. A. Sanford and company, their heirs, &c., may be incurred by the United States, shall be repaid to the United States by said John W. A. Sanford and company, their heirs, &c., and be recoverable by suit at law. And it is also hereby reserved to the United States to annul this contract to all intents and at any time the aforesaid George Gibson may deem proper; but it is understood that the privilege guaranteed in section eleven to the said John W. A. Sanford and company, their heirs, &c., of time for the removal of those who start before the termination of the contract, shall be extended to this case.

Provided, and it is hereby understood by the contracting parties, that all such matters as are merely in the nature of regulations, and do not affect the pecuniary interest of the said John W. A. Sanford and company, their heirs, &c., are saved to the United States, and that under all circumstances the United States have complete control of their own officers and agents. And further, that where infractions of this contract exist, they must be alleged by either party at the time of their occurrence, and that no effect whatever is to be given hereafter to allegations not thus brought forward.

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Witnesses:

W. C. EASTON, *Principal Clerk of Indian Emigration.*
WM. BROWNE, *Clerk.*

J. W. A. SANFORD.
ALFRED IVERSON.
JNO. D. HOWELL.
B. MARSHALL.
LUTHER BLAKE.
STEPHEN M. INGERSOLL.

Witnesses:

EDW. BARNARD.
D. HUDSON, *Notary Public.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 692

[1ST SESSION.]

APPLICATION OF RHODE ISLAND THAT THE FORTIFICATIONS FOR THE DEFENCE OF NARRAGANSET BAY MAY BE COMPLETED WITHOUT DELAY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JUNE 6, 1836.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY, May Session, A. D. 1836.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this general assembly, it is highly expedient that all such fortifications as may be adequate to the best defence and protection of the waters of the Narraganset bay and its adjoining coasts and country be completed by the United States in such manner and at as early a period as is consistent with the convenience of the government and a proper regard to the effective construction and durability of said works, as well as to the importance of its waters for the purposes of navigation.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this general assembly, supported by the united opinions of the most eminent engineers, the Narraganset bay is susceptible of a complete defence; that being accessible at all seasons of the year, and with almost every wind, to the largest fleets which this country can ever maintain, it offers within its bosom the only safe station comprising such advantages north of the Chesapeake bay; that it is invaluable as a port of expedition and naval rendezvous, and that thus, not only this State, but the whole Union is interested in its effective defence.

Resolved, That our senators and representatives in Congress be requested to lay these resolutions before the respective bodies of which they are members, and to use their best exertions to obtain the necessary appropriations to carry into effect the views of this general assembly as heretofore expressed.

True copy. Witness:

HENRY BOWEN, *Secretary*.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 693.

[1ST SESSION.]

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR AN INCREASE OF OFFICERS IN THE ORDNANCE AND QUARTER-MASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENTS, AND OF THE RANK AND FILE OF THE CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, AND INFANTRY OF THE ARMY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JUNE 12, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 11, 1836.*

SIR: At the request of Colonel Bomford, I transmit, for the consideration of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate, a letter from him on the subject of some legislative provision for the ordnance corps.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

HON. THOS. H. BENTON, *Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, Senate.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, January 26, 1836.*

SIR: The duties confided to this department require that a greater number of officers should be afforded for their performance. The usual detail has been necessarily broken up by calls for officers in Florida, and the good of the service appears to demand a permanent increase of the ordnance corps by the addition of twenty lieutenants.

I have the honor to enclose herewith a sketch of a bill embracing such provisions as are deemed necessary to secure the services of a sufficient number of officers, and to place the department on a footing similar to that which it held prior to the reduction in 1821.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

G. BOMFORD, *Colonel of Ordnance.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

Reasons for the proposed act for the better regulation of the Ordnance department.

SECTION 1. The importance and extent of the duties confided to the Ordnance department demand that all proper aid should be afforded for their prompt and efficient discharge.

Although the law provides for the selection of lieutenants from the regiments of artillery to assist in the performance of ordnance duty, the requisite number can seldom be spared from their companies, and at this time, in particular, the detail is broken down by demands for the service in Florida. The officer commanding one of the principal arsenals of construction is now without a single assistant; another arsenal of construction is in charge of an artillery officer. Two extensive arsenals now erecting are supervised, one by an artillery officer, the other by a military storekeeper. Two other arsenals are in charge of storekeepers; one important arsenal and another of less consequence in the charge of ordnance sergeants. The whole force of the department is devoted to providing the *materiel* called for at the present crisis for arming the forts, and the frequent change of officers cannot but impair its energies and impede its operations. Previous to the reduction in 1821 the corps numbered forty-four officers. The proposed increase will make it consist of thirty-four, which is the least number that can be considered sufficient to perform the duties, extended as they have become since that period.

Pay, &c.—By the law of the 14th May, 1812, ordnance officers were allowed the rank and pay of infantry officers, with additional rations, and to the captains forage. The law of 8th February, 1815, gave to all ordnance officers the pay of dragoons, with the exception of forage to those below the rank of field officers. This pay was continued till the reduction in 1821. The public duties of an officer in command of an arsenal require him to travel in a limited circuit to procure necessary supplies, and the existing regulations do not permit a charge for transportation when the distance travelled is less than twenty miles. The command of an arsenal is equal to the command of a company in all matters relating to responsibility. The captain of a company receives and issues the clothing and arms for his company and makes the quarterly returns. The captain at an arsenal performs the same duty, and is further respon-

sible for large amounts of public property in his charge, and makes the various returns quarterly, semi-annually, and annually. He does not command a company in the technical sense of the word, but he commands men, and is responsible for their arms and clothing.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 26, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a communication from the acting quartermaster general in relation to an increase of the officers of the department under his charge, and to ask for it the favorable consideration of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

HON. THOS. H. BENTON, *Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, Senate.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, May 24, 1836.*

SIR: The public interest imperiously demands an increase in the number of officers of this department, as, with the very few officers whom we now have for the discharge of its multifarious, complicated, and extremely laborious duties, we have to avail ourselves, in many instances, of almost any officer of the line that can be obtained, whose inexperience and want of knowledge in the affairs of the department must of necessity involve the department in much embarrassment; and losses will consequently be the result, not only in a pecuniary sense, but the well combined arrangements of a general commanding in the field may sometimes prove abortive and of no avail, in consequence of some failure in the officers acting in the department to perform the duties implicitly relied on by him. Acting in the character of quartermaster general, as I now am, I conceive it to be due to the quartermaster general, to the Secretary of War, to the President, and to the country, to make this representation.

There is another consideration which is of great importance to the public interests. There is no officer of the department who, by virtue of his appointment in it, is of a higher grade than major, save the quartermaster general; and this circumstance is of much practical injury, from the fact that, when serving with troops other than of the regular army, the experienced officer in his department, who is well acquainted with the rules and forms of the service, with military matters, best routes of transportation and communication, and the facilities for the movement of troops, &c., is subject to be controlled by one who has very little experience, if any, and whose habits of life have in the main been such as to render him unsuited to the duties required of an officer of this department. I need not dwell on the injury which would result from such a state of things. Besides, a major in the quartermaster's department, being, as he is, separated from the line, has very little to hope for on the score of promotion, for the gap, if I may use the term, between him and the next grade above, viz., that of a brigadier general, is so great that his chance of advancement is precarious in the extreme, if not wholly hopeless. If the two intermediate grades were authorized it would add greatly to the efficiency of the department, and would be no more than justice to its officers. We all know that men look forward to advancement in whatever situation they may be placed: cut this expectation off, and there is no longer an incentive to exertion, other than the passive efforts of doing just sufficient to maintain a certain position, or to avoid being thrown back.

The increase which suggests itself to me as necessary to the proper and efficient performance of the duties of the department, under present circumstances, is fourteen officers, (making, with those already in it, thirty-nine, including the quartermaster general,) viz:

Two assistant quartermaster generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonel of cavalry.

Two deputy quartermaster generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenant colonel of cavalry.

Ten assistant quartermasters, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of captain of cavalry; those already in service to be placed on the same footing.

I would therefore respectfully suggest that an organization, in some such form as the following, would be of great service to the public:

One quartermaster general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments as authorized by existing laws.

Two assistant quartermaster generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonel of cavalry.

Two deputy quartermaster generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenant colonel of cavalry.

Four quartermasters, (the number provided for by existing laws,) with the rank, pay, and emoluments of major of cavalry.

Thirty assistant quartermasters, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of captain of cavalry. All vacancies of assistant quartermasters to be filled from officers of the line who shall have served at least two years with their companies, or in the line with troops; and officers thus taken from the line for such appointment to be separated entirely from the line; and promotion in the department to take place as in regiments and corps.

Even with this organization cases would arise when, from urgent necessity, officers of the line might be required to perform duties in the department; and if provided for by law, would conduce to the public good.

When the present condition of the country, the great and indispensable demands for the services of officers in this department, (the most important one of all others when troops are in the field and engaged in active operations,) the fact that many volunteers (perhaps as many as ten thousand) may be received into service by the President under a law just passed, the proper and economical disbursement of the public funds, the security and preservation of public property, the vigorous and successful prosecution of military enterprises, defence of the country, and protection of its citizens, so far as depends on a department of such vast importance, are taken into view, I cannot but believe that the increase and organization suggested are called for by every consideration connected with the good of the country. The quartermaster general, before he left here, was satisfied of the indispensable necessity of an increase in the

department; and had he not left for the south he would have taken some action on the subject, and I doubt not he would have suggested that the two grades between his own and the next in the department be provided for.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS F. HUNT, Major and acting Quartermaster General.

HON. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of War, Washington.

A.

Statement of the present and proposed organization of the dragoons, two regiments of ten companies each, excluding commissioned officers.

PRESENT ORGANIZATION OF A COMPANY, VIZ:

4 sergeants,
4 corporals,
2 buglers,

1 farrier and blacksmith,
60 privates,

71 non-commissioned officers, &c.,
10 companies,

710 total of companies.

REGIMENTAL NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF, VIZ:

1 sergeant major, }
1 quartermaster sergeant, }
1 principal musician,
2 chief buglers,

5 regimental non-commissioned staff,

715 total of each regiment,
2 regiments,

1, 430 total of dragoons.

PROPOSED ORGANIZATION OF A COMPANY, VIZ:

1 sergeant major,
1 quartermaster sergeant,
3 sergeants,
4 corporals,
2 buglers,
1 saddler,
1 farrier and blacksmith,
60 privates,

73 non-commissioned officers, &c.,
10 companies,

730 total of companies.

REGIMENTAL NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF, VIZ:

2 sub-adjutants,*
1 principal musician,
2 chief buglers,

5 regimental non-commissioned staff,

735 total of each regiment,
2 regiments,

1, 470 total of dragoons.

B.

Statement of the present and proposed organization of the artillery, four regiments of nine companies each, excluding commissioned officers.

PRESENT ORGANIZATION OF A COMPANY, VIZ:

4 sergeants,
4 corporals,
3 artificers,
2 musicians,
42 privates,

55 non-commissioned officers, &c.,
9 companies,

495 total of companies.

REGIMENTAL NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF, VIZ:

1 sergeant major, }
1 quartermaster sergeant, }

2 regimental non-commissioned staff,

497 total each regiment,
4 regiments,

1, 988 total of artillery.

PROPOSED ORGANIZATION OF A COMPANY, VIZ:

1 sergeant major,
1 quartermaster sergeant,
3 sergeants,
6 corporals,
3 artificers,
2 musicians,
69 privates,

85 non-commissioned officers, &c.,
9 companies,

765 total of companies.

REGIMENTAL NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF, VIZ:

2 sub-adjutants,*
2 principal musicians,

4 regimental non-commissioned staff,

769 total of each regiment,
4 regiments,

3, 076 total of artillery.

* These, though not non-commissioned regimental staff, are placed under that head, because two of that class would be superseded by them.

C.

Statement of the present and proposed organization of the infantry, seven regiments of ten companies each, excluding commissioned officers.

PRESENT ORGANIZATION OF A COMPANY, VIZ:

3 sergeants,
4 corporals,
2 musicians,
42 privates,

51 non-commissioned officers, &c.,
10 companies,

510 total of companies.

REGIMENTAL NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF, VIZ:

1 sergeant major, }
1 quartermaster sergeant, }
2 principal musicians,

4 regimental non-commissioned staff,

514 total of each regiment,
7 regiments,

3,598 total of infantry.

PROPOSED ORGANIZATION OF A COMPANY, VIZ:

1 sergeant major,
1 quartermaster sergeant,
3 sergeants,
6 corporals,
2 musicians,
72 privates,

85 non-commissioned officers, &c.,
10 companies,

850 total of companies.

REGIMENTAL NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF, VIZ:

2 sub-adjutants,*

2 principal musicians,

4 regimental non-commissioned staff,

854 total of each regiment,
7 regiments,

5,978 total of infantry.

D.

RECAPITULATION.

	Present organization.	Proposed organization.	Increase.
Dragoons.....	1,430	1,470	40
Artillery.....	1,988	3,076	1,088
Infantry.....	3,598	5,978	2,380
Total.....	7,016	10,524	3,508

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 694.

[1ST SESSION.]

ON AN INCREASE OF THE NUMBER AND RANK OF OFFICERS IN THE COMMISSARY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JUNE 17, 1836.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, Washington, June 16, 1836.

Sir: My attention has been called to the *amendment* of the "bill for the increase of the military establishment of the United States," reported to the Senate yesterday. I owe it to the department over which I have the honor to preside to request an increase of its officers. As now organized, this department consists of one commissary general of subsistence, one major, one captain, and as many assistant commissaries of subsistence, taken from subalterns of the line, as the service may require. The recent increase, and the contemplated additional increase of the army, produce a correspondent increase of the duties and responsibilities of the department. Of my own rank I forbear to speak, but it is due to the long, faithful, and efficient services of those who have aided me in the administration of the department to ask an addition to the number of the immediate officers of the department, and an increase of rank correspondent with the increase of its duties.

The important depots at St. Louis, New Orleans, New York, and Detroit, require the services of officers of great experience. Extensive purchases are frequently made at those points; a general supervision, particularly as regards the west and northwest, is required over the arrangements and operations of contractors; a single failure at a remote part is productive of loss and inconvenience. The recent passage of the volunteer bill will greatly increase the duties of the department.

* These, though not non-commissioned regimental staff, are placed under that head, because two of that class would be superseded by them.

I respectfully call your attention to the fact that, although required by law to perform the duties of assistant quartermaster, in addition to their duties in the Subsistence department, assistant commissaries of subsistence receive no forage, and, in effect, no more than fourteen dollars per month, in addition to their pay in the line. The construction given to the act of March 2, 1827, deprives assistant commissaries of subsistence of the additional ration then granted to captains and subalterns.

I feel that the additional officers asked for will greatly subserve the interest of the service.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Hon. THOMAS H. BENTON, *Chairman of the Military Committee, Senate of the United States.*

AMENDMENT.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That, in addition to the officers of the Subsistence department, provided for by existing laws, there shall be in the said department one lieutenant colonel, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry; three majors, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of majors of cavalry, and as many assistant commissaries, to be taken from the subalterns of the line of the army, as the service may require, who shall be entitled to receive twenty dollars per month, in addition to their other pay and emoluments; and nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent their receiving the additional ration of which they have been deprived by the proviso of the "Act giving further compensation to the captains and subalterns of the army of the United States in certain cases," approved March 2, 1827.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 695.

[1ST SESSION.]

EXPLANATORY ESTIMATES OF EXPENSES OF MILITIA AND VOLUNTEERS FOR SUPPRESSING INDIAN HOSTILITIES IN FLORIDA, AND INSTRUCTIONS TO GOVERNOR R. K. CALL, VESTING THE COMMAND IN HIM IN 1836.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JUNE 18, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 27, 1836.

SIR: I have delayed, until this time, submitting an estimate of the appropriations necessary to be made for the suppression of Indian hostilities, in the hope that some information might be obtained which would render these estimates less conjectural than they must be under existing circumstances; but nothing has yet been received which will enable the department to judge with much probability what will be the extent or the expense of the operations which may be required for the subjugation of the Creek and Seminole Indians. The campaign against the Creeks must be continued until they are subdued. Upon the suggestion of Governor Call, he has been authorized to undertake an expedition against the Seminole Indians during the present summer. If this expedition be successful, these Indians may be reduced to submission without much delay. From the nature, however, of the climate of the country and of the warfare, it would be obviously imprudent to make such a calculation upon the successful issue of this expedition as to leave the government without the means of preparing for and resuming operations as soon as the season will permit, should the expedition fail. I have therefore looked to this state of things in submitting these estimates, and I enclose herewith a copy of a letter to Governor Call, by which the committee will ascertain the measures which are contemplated and the instructions that have been given.

In addition to these difficulties, it has been considered advisable to call into service a brigade of the East Tennessee volunteers, for the purpose of stationing them in the Cherokee country, to prevent or suppress any hostilities that may be meditated or attempted by the Cherokee Indians.

I have stated that the estimates must, from necessity, be very conjectural, but the grounds upon which they have been formed will be found in the accompanying letters from the heads of the respective military bureaus. The expense of the East Tennessee brigade was not taken into view in their calculations, that measure having been determined upon subsequent to the date of these letters. I have not asked for any additional sum on this account, because I am in hopes the services of the troops will not be long required among the Cherokee Indians, and because I am under the impression that, before the whole appropriation asked for is drawn from the treasury for the purposes specified, the next session of Congress may commence, and that the requisite appropriations, if any, can then be asked for with a full knowledge of all the necessary circumstances.

Of the sum of \$300,000, appropriated by the act authorizing the raising of volunteers, \$97,700 have been drawn from the treasury. That appropriation is applicable as well to the equipment and payment of the new regiment of dragoons as to the expenses of the volunteers, and I am of the opinion that the residue of the appropriation had better be left for the dragoons, and for such expenses connected with the volunteers as may arise and are not now foreseen, and that the appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities may be made independent of this balance. Circumstances may require the quotas assigned to Arkansas and Missouri to be brought into service; and if so, there should be a fund on hand to meet their expenses.

It will be seen that the paymaster general estimates for.....	\$1,168,000
The quartermaster general.....	1,300,000
The commissary general of subsistence.....	248,000
The officer at the head of the Clothing bureau.....	19,000
The surgeon general.....	4,500
	<hr/>
	2,739,500
	<hr/>

The appropriation for the suppression of the Creek hostilities is exhausted. Of that for the suppression of the Seminoles, \$710,143 are unexpended. The paymaster general thinks that of this sum \$100,000 will be required to pay claims against his department already existing; and the quartermaster general estimates that similar claims against his department will amount to \$300,000. Therefore the sum of \$300,000 of the existing appropriation for the suppression of the Seminole hostilities would remain applicable to future operations, and is to be deducted from the amount of the above estimate, which will leave the sum to be appropriated about \$2,400,000.

I would suggest the propriety of making the balance of the Seminole appropriation, and likewise the appropriations now asked for, applicable to the suppression of any Indian hostilities. When operations are going on at the same time and in the same district of country against different Indian tribes, it is impracticable to keep the supplies so separate as to enable the accounting officers to determine with precision to which appropriation they should be charged. Steamboats, wagons, and other means of transportation, may be employed at the same time for both operations; and supplies may be purchased for one, and it may be found necessary to use them for the other. And in addition, other Indian disturbances may possibly require expenses previously to the next session of Congress. I therefore take the liberty of enclosing the form of an appropriation, in conformity with this suggestion, which, if approved by the committee, will render the appropriation applicable to the suppression of any Indian hostilities.

The committee will observe I have inserted the word "prevention" in addition to the word "suppression," used in the former acts. This change may be necessary to authorize the payment to the East Tennessee brigade, who will be employed among the Cherokees, where no hostilities have been actually commenced, but where prudence demanded, from the peculiar state of things existing there, that measures should be taken to prevent these Indians from commencing hostilities.

From the magnitude of the appropriation now asked for, and from the other circumstances attending this subject, I have been induced to submit the whole matter to the consideration of the President of the United States, and I am instructed by him to say that he has examined and approved this letter.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

HON. C. C. CAMBRELENG, *Chairman Committee of Ways and Means, House of Reps.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 25, 1836.

SIR: I enclose, for your information, copies and extracts of letters from Major General Scott, in which he makes his suggestions respecting the preparations that will be necessary for conducting the campaign against the Seminole Indians during the next autumn. As you have recommended an expedition against those Indians the present summer, and have received authority and means to undertake it, it would not be proper for the department at this time to direct any preliminary arrangements, looking to operations hereafter. As, however, an expedition of this nature must be necessarily uncertain in its result, it is proper to refer the whole matter to you, the command in Florida being vested in you, to cause such preparations to be made for the subjugation of the Seminole Indians as the circumstances of the country and the nature of the warfare may require. This subject is therefore committed to your discretion; and should you find that a renewal of operations will be necessary hereafter, you will then please to proceed to have all such arrangements made as you may deem necessary to their speedy and successful issue. You will have before you the suggestions of General Scott, and after considering them, you will determine for yourself what preparations may be required, and take your measures accordingly. The various staff officers will procure such supplies as you may require, and should articles be wanted which cannot be furnished in Florida, arrangements must be made for procuring them where they can be got upon the best terms. In cases where the expenditures will be considerable, and where the supplies can probably be obtained upon better terms in the Atlantic cities, and transported to Florida in season for your operations, you had better correspond with the chiefs of the military bureaus at this place, and request them to have the articles procured and forwarded. If steamboats are purchased under the recent authority to employ them upon the Gulf of Mexico, and upon the rivers running into it, they can be used in the operations against the Seminoles, as it is to be presumed the Creek difficulties will be over before autumn. If hired only for the above purpose, the contract will be continued, or they must be purchased at your discretion. As to the establishment of posts, the collection of depots of provisions, the means of transportation, and the preparation of all other articles and supplies which may be requisite for these anticipated operations, you will make such arrangements as you may deem proper the moment you become satisfied that the state of things will require these arrangements. The whole subject is committed to you. If the Indians are not subdued previously, a vigorous effort must be made to terminate these hostilities as soon as the heats of summer are over. And they must, under any circumstances, be put an end to.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency R. K. CALL, *Governor of Florida, Tallahassee, Florida.*

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, June 14, 1836.

SIR: In my letter to you of the 10th instant I had the honor to state that it would probably require an additional appropriation of \$650,000 for the pay of volunteers and militia employed in suppressing the hostilities of the Creek Indians. The calculations were based on the supposition that there would be eight thousand troops in the field, one-half of which would be mounted, and that they would remain three months in service. The whole amount that would be required was \$850,000, of which I had at that time drawn \$200,000 from the appropriation on account of the Creek war.

Assuming that there may be four thousand volunteers and militia required, in addition to the regular troops in Florida, to suppress the Seminoles, one-half to be mounted, and that they will be in service four months—

It will require for the pay of the mounted troops	\$341, 696
And for the foot.....	176, 304
Making.....	518, 000
Which added to the.....	650, 000
For the Creek war, makes.....	1, 168, 000

This sum, it is supposed, will be sufficient to pay all volunteers and militia now serving, or that may hereafter be called into service, to operate against those Indians.

Of the \$760,143 60, reported by the Comptroller to be in the treasury on the 10th instant, for the suppression of Seminole hostilities, as stated in my letter of that date, this department will probably want \$100,000 to complete the payment of the troops that have served in Florida.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. TOWSON, *Paymaster General.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, *Washington, June 11, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to accompany this with estimates in duplicate of the probable amount required to subsist the militia and volunteers during the present campaign in the Creek nation, and the approaching autumnal and winter campaigns in Florida.

From all the information collected, it is computed that the former will number 8,000 men, making, for 93 days, 744,000 rations, which, at 20 cents, will amount to \$148,800, and the latter at 4,000 men, for 124 days, 496,000, at the same price, \$99,200, aggregating \$248,000.

The ration has been calculated at the above cost in consequence of its component parts, particularly that of the meat, being nearly, if not quite, twofold its value twelve months since, ascertained from the purchase of stores recently shipped for the Creek campaign.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

Estimate of the probable amount required to subsist the militia and volunteers in the Creek nation and in Florida during the present and anticipated campaigns.

Required for 8,000 men in the Creek nation 3 months, viz: from 15th of July to 15th of October, 1836.....	\$148, 800
Required for 4,000 men in Florida 4 months, viz: from 15th of October, 1836, to 15th of February, 1837.....	99, 200
	248, 000

GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, *June 11, 1836.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, June 14, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that, under the supposition that eight thousand men will be in the service for three months for the operations against the Creek Indians, and four thousand men for four months for the operations against the Seminole Indians, the sum of eight hundred thousand dollars for the former, and five hundred thousand dollars for the latter, will be required for the service of the quartermaster's department, in addition to previous appropriations.

This estimate is entirely conjectural, for the operations of the department depend so much on circumstances which cannot be foreseen, the fluctuations in the prices of supplies and transportation, the value of services, and the difficulties to be encountered in moving troops and supplies in the field, the obstructions in the routes of communication and transportation, and the other innumerable contingencies incident to military operations, that no detailed estimate on any fixed basis of calculation other than I have stated can be made.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

THEO. F. HUNT,

Major and Assistant Quartermaster, assigned to Quartermaster General's duties.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War, Washington.*

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, *June 11, 1836.*

SIR: Agreeably to your instructions, I have to report that about \$4,500 may be required for medical supplies, provided under an act for suppressing hostilities by the Creek Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. LOVELL, *Surgeon General.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

CLOTHING BUREAU, *Washington, June 13, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the sum of nineteen thousand dollars will be required to complete the payment for various articles of camp equipage ordered for the troops (militia and volunteers) employed in the suppression of Creek hostilities.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. GARLAND, *Major United States Army.*HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 696.

[1ST SESSION.]

EXPLANATORY ESTIMATES OF THE INCREASE OF EXPENSE CORRESPONDING WITH A CERTAIN INCREASE OF THE ARMY, AND A STATEMENT OF THE NAMES AND POSTS OF THE OFFICERS OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, AND THE NECESSITY FOR AN INCREASE OF THEIR NUMBER.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JUNE 23, 1836.

Mr. RICHARD M. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, laid the following documents before the House, which were ordered to be printed:

Estimate of increase of expenditure for the proposed increase in the two regiments of dragoons.

INCREASE IN THE TWO REGIMENTS.

4 sub-adjutants, warrant officers:		
Pay, at \$192 each per annum.....		\$768 00
Clothing, at \$30 each per annum.....		120 00
Subsistence, two rations each per day, at 20 cents per ration.....		584 00
20 sergeant majors of companies:		
Pay, at \$192 each per annum.....		3,840 00
Clothing, at \$30 each per annum.....		600 00
20 quartermaster sergeants of companies:		
Pay, at \$192 each per annum.....		3,840 00
Clothing, at \$30 each per annum.....		600 00
20 saddlers:		
Pay, at \$240 each per annum.....		4,800 00
Clothing, at \$30 each per annum.....		600 00
64		15,752 00
From which deduct—		
2 sergeant majors of regiments:		
Pay, at \$192 each per annum.....	\$384 00	
Clothing, at \$30 each per annum.....	60 00	
2 quartermaster sergeants of regiments:		
Pay, at \$192 each per annum.....	384 00	
Clothing, at \$30 each per annum.....	60 00	
20 first sergeants of companies:		
Pay, at \$180 each per annum.....	3,600 00	
Clothing, at \$30 each per annum.....	600 00	
24		5,088 00
40 increase in dragoons. Pay, clothing, and subsistence for sub-adjutants...		10,664 00
To which add—		
36 men, (sub-adjutants included above,) 365 days, 13,140 rations, at 13 cents per ration.....	1,708 20	
40 men, 63½ cords of fuel per annum, at \$3 50 per cord.....	221 66	
40 men, 5,380 pounds of straw per annum, at 1 cent.....	52 80	
		1,982 66
Increase of expenditure.....		12,646 66

Estimate of increase of expenditure for the proposed increase in the four regiments of artillery.

INCREASE IN THE FOUR REGIMENTS.

8 sub-adjutants, warrant officers:	
Pay, \$192 each per annum.....	\$1,536 00
Clothing, \$30 each per annum.....	240 00
Subsistence, two rations each per day, at 20 cents per ration.....	1,168 00
20 sergeant majors of companies:	
Pay, at \$192 each per annum.....	6,912 00
Clothing, at \$30 each per annum.....	1,080 00
36 quartermaster sergeants of companies:	
Pay, at \$192 each per annum.....	6,912 00
Clothing, at \$30 each per annum.....	1,080 00
8 principal musicians:	
Pay, at \$192 each per annum.....	1,536 00
Clothing, at \$30 each per annum.....	240 00
72 corporals:	
Pay, at \$96 each per annum.....	6,912 00
Clothing, at \$30 each per annum.....	2,160 00
972 privates:	
Pay, at \$72 each per annum.....	69,984 00
Clothing, at \$30 each per annum.....	29,160 00
<hr/> 1,132	<hr/> 128,920 00

From which deduct—

4 sergeant majors of regiments:	
Pay, at \$192 each per annum.....	\$768 00
Clothing, at \$30 each per annum.....	120 00
4 quartermaster sergeants of regiments:	
Pay, at \$192 each per annum.....	768 00
Clothing, at \$30 each per annum.....	120 00
36 first sergeants of companies:	
Pay, at \$180 each per annum.....	6,480 00
Clothing, at \$30 each per annum.....	1,080 00

44

9,336 00

1,088 increase in the artillery. Pay, clothing, and subsistence for sub-adjutants..... 119,584 00

To which add—

1,080 men, (sub-adjutants included above,) 365 days, 394,200 rations, at 13 cents per ration.....	\$51,246 00
1,088 men, 1,725½ cords fuel per annum, at \$3 50 per cord.....	6,040 41
1,088 men, 143,616 lbs. of straw per annum, at one cent per lb.....	1,436 16
	<hr/> 58,722 57

Increase of expenditure.....

178,306 57*Estimate of increase of expenditure for the proposed increase in the seven regiments of infantry.*

INCREASE IN THE SEVEN REGIMENTS.

14 sub-adjutants, warrant officers:	
Pay, \$192 each per annum.....	\$2,688 00
Clothing, \$30 each per annum.....	420 00
Subsistence, 2 rations each per day, at 20 cents per ration.....	2,044 00
70 sergeant majors of companies:	
Pay, \$192 each per annum.....	13,440 00
Clothing, \$30 each per annum.....	2,100 00
70 quartermaster sergeants of companies:	
Pay, \$192 each per annum.....	13,440 00
Clothing, \$30 each per annum.....	2,100 00
70 sergeants:	
Pay, \$144 each per annum.....	10,080 00
Clothing, \$30 each per annum.....	2,100 00
140 corporals:	
Pay, \$96 each per annum.....	13,440 00
Clothing, \$30 each per annum.....	4,200 00
2,100 privates:	
Pay, \$72 each per annum.....	151,200 00
Clothing, \$30 each per annum.....	63,000 00
<hr/> 2,464	<hr/> 280,252 00

From which deduct—

7 sergeant majors of regiments:	
Pay, \$192 each per annum.....	\$1, 344 00
Clothing, \$30 each per annum.....	210 00
7 quartermaster sergeants of regiments:	
Pay, \$192 each per annum.....	1, 344 00
Clothing, \$30 each per annum.....	210 00
70 first sergeants of companies:	
Pay, \$180 each per annum.....	12, 600 00
Clothing, \$30 each per annum.....	2, 100 00

84 \$17, 808 00

2, 380 increase in the infantry. Pay, clothing, and subsistence for sub-adjutants..... 262, 444 00

To which add—

2, 366 men, (sub-adjutants included above,) 863 rations, at 13 cents per ration	\$112, 266 70
2, 380 men, 3, 678½ cords of fuel per annum, at \$3 50 per cord.....	12, 874 16
2, 380 men, 314, 160 lbs. of straw per annum, at one cent per lb.....	3, 141 60
	128, 282 46

Increase of expenditure..... 390, 726 46

RECAPITULATION.

	Increase of numerical strength.	Of expenditure.
Dragoons.....	40	\$12, 646 66
Artillery.....	1, 088	178, 306 57
Infantry.....	2, 380	390, 726 46
Total.....	3, 508	581, 679 69

In these statements no calculation is made for an increase of expense for quarters; some would, no doubt, result from an increase in the numerical strength of the regiments, but to what amount cannot be stated. The same remark is applicable to transportation of troops or stores, the medical department, the recruiting service, and the supply of arms, &c., and camp equipage.

MEMORANDUM.

REGULARLY APPOINTED OFFICERS OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Quartermasters.

1. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. Stanton, New York.
2. Major T. Cross, Washington city.
3. Major J. B. Brant, regular station, St. Louis, Missouri. Ordered to Alabama for duty in the field, thus leaving St. Louis without an officer of the department. The duties there are now performed by an officer of the line who happened to be there when Major Brant received his orders. Under existing laws the officer of the line can get no compensation for the duties performed by him in the department.
4. Major H. Whiting, Detroit, Michigan.

Assistant quartermasters.

1. Brevet Major Thomas F. Hunt assigned to the duties of the quartermaster general, under the direction of the Secretary of War, during the temporary absence of the quartermaster general.
2. Brevet Major J. Clark, New Orleans.
3. Lieutenant O. Cross, New Orleans. Has charge of the erection of barracks in that city, and assists Major Clark in his various duties.
4. Lieutenant G. H. Crosman, New Orleans. Sick at the last dates. If he was well enough, he has been ordered by Major Clark to accompany stores, &c., for the scene of operations against the Creek Indians. If he was not well enough, Lieutenant Cross has doubtless been ordered.
5. Brevet Major E. Mackay, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
6. Captain Samuel Shannon. Ordered to Tallahassee for duty connected with Governor Call's operations against the Seminoles.
7. Captain Charles Thomas, Fort Gibson, Arkansas.
8. Lieutenant John P. Davis. Ordered to accompany a squadron of dragoons from Fort Gibson, Arkansas.
9. Lieutenant E. B. Babbitt, Fort Towson, Arkansas.
10. Lieutenant R. D. C. Collins, Little Rock, Arkansas. Superintending the construction of several roads in Arkansas.
11. Lieutenant E. B. Alexander, Fort Jesup, Louisiana.
12. Lieutenant Thomas Swords, Fort Leavenworth, Missouri.
13. Lieutenant C. Dimmock, Augusta, Georgia. Should be at Savannah, where important duties require his presence, but he cannot be immediately relieved at Augusta. An officer of the line is tempo-

rarily on duty in the department at Savannah, but there are duties there which he cannot attend to; they should be attended to by Lieutenant Dimmock himself.

14. Lieutenant John L'Engle, Charleston, South Carolina.
15. Lieutenant M. M. Clark, Fort Drane, Florida.
16. Lieutenant C. A. Waite, at Columbus, Georgia. On duty with troops in the field.
17. Lieutenant J. W. Barry. Ordered to Fort Mitchell, Alabama, for duty with troops in the field.
18. Lieutenant F. D. Newcomb. Expected at Washington city, when he will be ordered to Augusta, Georgia, or to serve with troops in the field against the Creek Indians.
19. Lieutenant A. R. Hetzel. Ordered to Tennessee with General Wool for service with troops that may be in the field connected with operations which may take place in reference to the Cherokee Indians.
20. Lieutenant S. B. Dusenbery, Picolata, Florida. Sick at the last dates.

Storekeepers of the Department Acting Assistant Quartermasters.

1. H. A. Fay, Albany, New York.
2. H. Johnson, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Acting Assistant Quartermasters who are either officers of the Subsistence department, or who hold no staff appointment.

1. Captain Thomas Childs, Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Maine. He is an officer of the line, and can get no compensation for duties in the department.
2. Lieutenant J. M. Hill, Hancock barracks, Maine. He is an officer of the line, and can get no compensation for performing duties of the department.
3. Lieutenant J. H. K. Burgwin, Boston, Massachusetts. He is stationed there on the recruiting service, and we have been compelled to avail ourselves of his services for duty in the department.
4. Lieutenant W. A. Thornton, Watervliet, New York.
5. Lieutenant J. E. Blake, West Point, New York.
6. Lieutenant Colonel A. C. W. Fanning, commanding Fort Trumbull, Connecticut. No officer acting in the department being left at that post, he received the money and property of the department. He can get no compensation for duty in the department.
7. Captain E. S. Hawkins, Baltimore, Maryland. He was on the recruiting service, and his services are availed of for duty in the department. Holding no staff appointment, he can get no pay for staff duty.
8. Colonel J. B. Walbach, Fort Severn, Maryland. He is the only officer left at the post, and has charge of the property and makes such disbursements there as are necessary, and attends to the other duties of the department there; but he can receive no pay for such duty.
9. Lieutenant J. B. Scott, Washington arsenal. He can get no pay for the duties he performs in the department.
10. Lieutenant John B. Magruder, Fort Washington. An officer of the line; he can get no pay for duty in the department.
11. Brevet Captain T. Green, Fort Monroe, Virginia.
12. Major H. Saunders, Fort Johnston, North Carolina. An officer of the line.
13. Lieutenant J. F. Lee, Fort Macon, North Carolina. An officer of the line.
14. Lieutenant John Mackay, Savannah, Georgia. An officer of the line.
15. Lieutenant S. H. Drum, Darien, Georgia.
16. Lieutenant J. D. Searight, Garey's Ferry, Florida.
17. Lieutenant L. B. Webster, Saint Augustine.
18. Lieutenant Jno. C. Casey, Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, Florida.
19. Lieutenant E. Kibby, Mobile, Alabama.
20. Lieutenant M. W. Batman. Ordered to Alabama for service with troops in the field.
21. Lieutenant H. L. Scott, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.
22. Lieutenant H. S. Williams, camp on the Sabine. An important position.
23. Captain J. B. Clark, Saint Louis. Supplies the place of Major Brant.
24. Lieutenant W. K. Hanson, Fort Coffee, Arkansas.
25. Lieutenant B. S. Roberts, Fort Des Moines.
26. Lieutenant George Wilson, Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien.
27. Lieutenant J. McClure, Fort Snelling, Falls of St. Anthony.
28. Lieutenant E. M. Lacy, Fort Winnebago. Portage of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers.
29. Lieutenant R. E. Clary, Fort Howard, Green Bay.
30. Lieutenant L. T. Jamison, Fort Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois.
31. Lieutenant J. W. Penrose, Fort Mackinac.
32. Lieutenant J. R. D. Burnett, Fort Brady, Sault de Ste. Marie.
33. Lieutenant A. B. Eaton, Fort Gratiot.
34. Captain J. B. Taylor. Ordered to Tennessee to accompany troops to the Creek country.

Besides these officers, there are others acting with troops in the field, whose names have not been reported to the Quartermaster General's office—officers taken from the line in consequence of the emergencies of the service. Some of those whose names are given above are officers of the Subsistence department, and if regularly appointed in that department get an extra compensation as officers of that department.

Be it, &c., That, in addition to the officers of the Quartermaster's department provided for by existing laws, there shall be twenty assistant quartermasters, if so many shall be necessary, to be taken from the line of the army, who shall have the same pay, in addition to pay in the line, and forage as are allowed to assistant quartermasters by existing laws.

Be it, &c., That, in addition to officers of the Quartermaster's department provided for by existing laws, there shall be in the said department one assistant quartermaster general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of colonel of cavalry; one deputy quartermaster general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of lieutenant colonel of cavalry; and twelve assistant quartermasters, to be taken from the officers of the line, with the same pay, in addition to pay in the line, and forage as are authorized by existing laws.

Be it, &c., That, when the public interests require the services of officers of the line or of any other branch of the staff for duty in the Quartermaster's department, it shall be lawful for such officers to be selected for such duty, under such regulations and orders as shall be approved by the President of the United States : *Provided,* That each officer who may be thus selected for temporary duty in the Quartermaster's department shall be allowed, for the time that he actually performs duty therein, at not exceeding the rate of twenty dollars per month, in addition to his other pay and allowances; and, if he be not an officer entitled to forage, he shall be allowed forage for two horses.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 697.

[1ST SESSION.]

STATEMENT OF THE MANNER IN WHICH THE TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS AND THE OFFICERS SERVING UNDER THEM ARE EMPLOYED.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JUNE 24, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 23, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a report of the officer at the head of the Topographical bureau, which has been prepared in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 18th instant, inquiring "in what manner the topographical engineers and the officers serving under them are now employed."

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

HON. M. VAN BUREN, *President of the Senate.*

TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU, *Washington, June 21, 1836.*

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 18th instant, I have the honor to submit to you the enclosed tabular statements. As the civil engineers are officers of this bureau, a statement of their present employ is also submitted.

Presuming the resolution to have for its object the obtaining of a knowledge of the duties of the officers of the Topographical bureau, which cannot well be exhibited under the words "now employed," as the present arrangement of the whole is considered subject to any modifications which the laws or resolutions of the present Congress may make necessary, I have the honor to submit a copy of the annual report of the 2d of November last. This report also explains the rules under which the various surveys are made.

There are generally about thirty officers of the artillery and infantry on topographical duty; but the Indian disturbances have occasioned all but the few named to be ordered to their regiments, and I am informed that it is in contemplation to order the whole of those that remain to their proper line duties.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT, *Lieutenant Colonel Topographical Engineers.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

A.

Statement showing the manner in which the corps of topographical engineers are now employed.

Names of officers and their assistants.	Nature of their duties.	Remarks.
Lieutenant Colonel J. J. Abert, topographical engineer. Assistant, Lieutenant W. Hood, 4th infantry.	In charge of the Topographical bureau, and exercising general supervision of the corps of topographical and civil engineers.	
Lieutenant Colonel J. Kearney, topographical engineer. Assistant, Lieutenant C. Graham, 3d artillery.	Upon the survey and estimate of a route for a railroad on the eastern shore of Maryland.	This survey was undertaken under a resolution of the legislature of Maryland, asking for the services of a government engineer for that purpose.
Lieutenant Colonel S. H. Long, topographical engineer. Assistants, Lieutenants J. G. Simmons, 7th infantry, and J. F. Cooper, 2d infantry.	Surveying a route for a railroad from Belfast, Maine, to Quebec, Canada.	Under a resolution of the legislature of Maine, asking for the aid of United States engineers.
Major H. Bache, topographical engineer. Assistant, Lieutenant R. S. Dix, 7th infantry.	Surveying a route for a railroad from Merrimack river to Connecticut river.	Upon an application from an incorporated company.
Major W. G. McNeill, topographical engineer....	Preparing report and drawing of the survey of Georgetown harbor, South Carolina.	This survey was made with a view to the erection of fortifications for the defence of said harbor.
Major J. D. Graham, topographical engineer.....	Superintending the construction of the Long Island railroad.	Upon an application from an incorporated company, but subject to other duties as soon as required.
	Superintending the opening of a road from the northern boundary of Florida, by Marianna, to Apalachicola.	Under the act of Congress passed June 30, 1834.
Captain W. Turnbull, topographical engineer. Assistant, Lieutenant J. E. Johnston, 4th artillery.	Surveying a route for a railroad between Pensacola, Florida, and Columbus, Georgia.	Under an application from an incorporated company.
Captain W. H. Swift, topographical engineer.....	Superintending the construction of the Potomac aqueduct.	Upon an application from an incorporated company, in aid of which Congress have appropriated funds.
Captain W. G. Williams, topographical engineer. Assistants, Lieutenants T. Drayton, 6th infantry, and J. G. Reed, 7th infantry.	On the survey of the coast.....	Assistant to Mr. Hassler, the duty being by virtue of a law of the United States.
Captain A. Canfield, topographical engineer.....	Surveying a route for a railroad from Charleston to Cincinnati.	Upon an application from a senator from South Carolina on behalf of the State.
Lieutenant J. M. Berrien, 5th infantry. Assistants, Lieutenant E. Rose, 3d artillery, and A. J. Center, 5th infantry.	Waiting orders	Just returned from duties in Florida, as a topographical engineer, with the army.
	Surveying the shores of the western lakes and certain harbors and roads in Michigan.	The survey of the lake shore is for military and commercial purposes under the order of the United States. The harbors and roads are on the application and at the expense of incorporated companies, but also aid to develop the military and commercial resources of the Territory.

B.

Statement showing the manner in which the corps of civil engineers, employed under the act of April 30, 1824, are now employed.

Names of civil engineers.	Nature of their duties.	Remarks.
W. B. Guion, civil engineer	Waiting orders at Washington ..	To be put on duty as soon as the appropriations are passed, the present appropriation being nearly exhausted.
G. W. Hughes, civil engineer, and C. N. Hagner, assistant civil engineer.	Employed on the survey, plan, and estimate of the route for a canal from Washington to Annapolis, Maryland.	Under a resolution of the legislature of Maryland, asking for the services of a government engineer to make the survey.
H. Stansbury, assistant civil engineer.....	Waiting orders at Washington.....	The remark in Mr. Guion's case applies to this.
W. R. Palmer.....	Assistant to Major J. D. Graham, in Florida.....	
G. W. Featherstonhaugh.....	Assistant to Captain Williams, in South Carolina.	
J. D. Webster.....	Waiting orders at Washington	

TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU, Washington, June 21, 1836.

JANUARY 12, 1836.

Mr. R. M. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the reorganization of the corps of topographical engineers, reported:

That they refer to their report of the last session and to the report of the Topographical bureau of this session as a part of the present report, and they also report a bill.

DECEMBER 16, 1834.

The Committee on Military Affairs, having duly considered that part of the President's message, referred to them, which relates to the corps of topographical engineers, beg leave to report:

That the subject of reorganizing and enlarging this corps has been recommended to the consideration of Congress by four different Executives, and that, on several occasions, bills to effect these objects have been reported by various Committees on Military Affairs.

There is no part of the army as defective in its organization as this, and subject, in consequence, to as great inconveniences in the execution of its duties. It consists of six field officers and four captains, to which are generally attached as many as thirty lieutenants of artillery and infantry.

These lieutenants are so attached by temporary details; and the effect of this system is to take from their proper duties those who were intended for the line, and to force upon another and highly interesting branch of service inexperienced and, consequently, incompetent assistants. These assistants, after a short tour of duty, are again called back to the line, and others, entirely new to the duty, are assigned to their places. Such a course has, as it could not fail to do, led to great delays in the execution of the duties of the corps; has exposed it to the errors inevitable from the employ of inexperienced assistants; has procured but partial returns in comparison with either the numbers or the expense of the system; and has kept this corps, comparatively speaking, stationary in its scientific operations, and continually in the execution of the most simple details.

The officers temporarily attached have the requisite theoretic information from their education at the Military Academy, but the short period of their service with the corps of topographical engineers does not admit of a development of that theory into practice, nor of their attempting the higher walks of their profession. After returning to their duties in the line they soon forget the little practical knowledge they acquired during the short period they were with the corps, and, while there, must also, from the want of its use, have forgotten much of the knowledge of their proper line duties. It is a system, therefore, productive only of injury to the officer, to every branch of service, and, consequently, to the government, which is interested in all.

It is also a system at variance with true principles of economy, as its effect is to produce the fewest and least valuable results at the greatest expense.

The duties of such a corps are essentially military and scientific; it is therefore necessary that its members should have both military and scientific knowledge, as both have to be called into action in the exercise of their proper functions.

In Europe, where the military avocation is so much more extensive than in our country, the duties of a corps of topographical engineers are rarely extended to occupations purely civil. These last are committed to a distinct body of officers called the corps of ponts and chaussée. But the more limited military operations of our country do not yet render such a division of labor necessary, and the duties of two such corps can be well executed by one; but as the military functions of the corps are by us the most required, so it is therefore absolutely necessary that its members should be military as well as scientific. The two qualifications are essential to their proper duties—the latter only in operations purely civil; but in the execution of the latter, if the officer also possesses military knowledge, it gives a double value to the purely civil duty upon which he may be engaged by the military views and reports which should always be required of him.

Happily for our country, we possess at present in abundance the finest materials for such a corps in the graduates from the Military Academy who now pervade our army so extensively, whose education, both military and scientific, furnishes all the requisite qualifications, and who, added to the officers now forming that corps, would place at once at the command of the Executive all that the wants of both the government and the country have so long and so repeatedly called for.

The committee are also of opinion that these desirable views may be fulfilled and a suitable organization effected without any serious increase of expense. But even this additional expense, trifling as it really is, will not be encountered until, in the judgment of the President, the promotions to the full organization proposed may be found expedient. The plan is to furnish the additional numbers required by the corps by permanent transfers and appointments from the army, and for the army to be proportionally reduced. Such a plan would relieve the corps from the present pernicious system of temporary details, and would not be to the prejudice of the army, as the army now spares officers for these duties permanently.

The present details are temporary in reference to individuals only, but permanent in reference to numbers.

Now, as the corps has generally had from twenty-five to thirty lieutenants of artillery and infantry attached to it by detail, the pay of these officers is really chargeable upon that corps, although it does not appear so in the estimates, being there merged in the pay of the artillery and infantry. If permanently transferred, they would still draw their pay, but it would appear under the head of an estimate for the corps of topographical engineers, and the estimates of the artillery and infantry would be proportionally reduced.

In effecting the transfers, however, certain modifications ought to be made in the rank of the corps essential to its well being. These modifications would be to give to it a full colonel and six additional captains. It has now six field officers and four captains. One of these six draws the pay of a lieutenant colonel; five that of major. The modifications would therefore add only to the annual expense the difference between the pay of one major and one colonel, and the difference between the pay of six lieutenants and six captains.

On examining into the law in relation to the topographical engineers as now existing, the committee find a singular inconsistency in the pay of its officers. All of the field officers receive cavalry pay; the captains only the pay of the infantry. It is presumed to have originated in mistake. All have to be mounted in the execution of their duties; all should therefore receive the pay of mounted troops. An arrangement of this kind becomes also necessary in another point of view. Unless there is some such provision in the law those officers of the corps who now receive dragoon pay would, on a reorganization, suffer a reduction, which we presume to be the desire of no one.

To carry these views into effect, the committee beg leave to submit the accompanying bill.

TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU, *Washington, November 2, 1835.*

SIR: In obedience to your instructions of the 4th of September last, I have the honor to submit to you a statement, marked A, exhibiting the amount drawn from the Treasury Department and remitted to the disbursing officers under this bureau, from the 1st of October, 1834, to the 30th of September, 1835, inclusive, and the amount of accounts rendered.

The topographical and civil engineers have been employed upon, and the funds appropriated for surveys for the year 1835 have been applied to, the following objects:

1. An examination of the route for a railroad from Memphis, in Tennessee, to the Atlantic ocean.
2. A report and estimate of the cost of the construction of the Portage summit of the Ohio canal—that is, the canal from Pittsburg to Lake Erie.
3. Survey with a view to the improvement of the Cumberland river from Nashville, Tennessee, to the head of navigation in Kentucky.
4. The report of the geological investigations made of the public lands and of the Territory of Arkansas.

5. A survey of the harbor of St. Joseph's, in the Territory of Michigan.

6. A survey of the harbor at the mouth of Trail creek.

These surveys and reports, from one to six inclusive, have been completed since the last annual report, and were reported to Congress during its last session.

7. A survey of the Delaware river from Newcastle to Port Penn, and a survey of Pea Patch island. These surveys embrace an exposition of all the facts necessary in the digesting of a system of the defences of that pass in the river, as well as all those necessary to its navigation. The duty is completed and the maps delivered to the bureau.

8. A survey of the Brandywine shoal. The object of this survey is to determine the best position on the shoal for the construction of a light-house. It is a highly important point in the navigation of the Delaware bay, but its exposed situation and the composition of the shoal make it one also of extreme difficulty in the establishing of a foundation which will endure and sustain the superstructure for the light.

The appropriation for this object was made in June, 1834, and in the following words:

"For rebuilding the light-house on Brandywine shoals, in the bay of Delaware, thirty thousand dollars: *Provided, however,* That, before the commencement of the work, a resurvey, plan, and estimate shall be made, and that then it shall be in the discretion of the proper department to enter upon the rebuilding of the said light-house, or to report such survey, plan, and estimate to Congress as shall be considered best for the public interests."

The survey was commenced as soon as the necessary arrangements could be made, and it was ascertained in a short time that the appropriation was entirely inadequate to the object, which, as a measure preliminary to the building of the light-house, required that an artificial foundation should be established upon a sandy shoal, in the mouth of a wide bay, and exposed to the violence of the waves of the Atlantic.

Under these circumstances, the alternative presented by the law was adopted, and the survey, plan, and estimate, were presented to Congress during its last session.

As it was not acted upon, additional investigations have since been made, and their result is the foundation of an item in the estimate from this office for the "rebuilding of the light-house on the Brandywine shoal."

The report, estimate, and plan, in all their details, are daily expected from the engineer who had this survey in charge, which, as soon as received, will be laid before you.

The amount appropriated in the act of June 30, 1834, was \$30,000, of which \$1,550 have been drawn out of the treasury for the necessary preliminary surveys. The total amount of the estimate of the engineer is \$123,985 93, leaving for the object a deficiency of \$95,535 93, which amount constitutes an item in the estimates of this bureau.

9. In the drawings and reports of various parts of canal routes across the States of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, in order to complete a series of surveys for the same objects which had been partially attended to some years since. All the field-work of these surveys is completed; the drawings and reports only have to be made; these, it is expected, will be delivered to the bureau during the ensuing winter.

The delay which this work has experienced has been an unavoidable result, from the small number of the corps, which forced the bureau to extend the attention of the officers superintending this to other duty.

10. The drawings and reports of the military defences of parts of the coasts of North and South Carolina. The system of army details, which removes our assistants before the completion of the particular duty upon which they have been engaged, together with a diversion of the attention of the superintending officers to other surveys, has occasioned the delays which these works have experienced. There is, however, every reason to believe that they will be completed during the ensuing winter.

11. A survey of a canal route from Cape Fear river, through the Waccamaw lake, to the Waccamaw river, North Carolina. The returns of this are daily expected.

12. An examination of the construction of the canal around the Muscle shoals of the Tennessee river.

13. An examination of the route for a railroad from Portland, in the State of Maine, to Quebec, in Canada.

14. The survey of a route for a railroad from the Connecticut river, to intersect the Concord railroad, in New Hampshire.

15. The survey of a route for a railroad from Boston, in Massachusetts, to Whitehall, in New York.

16. A survey of the harbor of East Thomaston, in Maine.

No. 16 is completed, and the results are expected at the bureau early during the ensuing winter. Numbers 13, 14, and 15, are not in as great a state of forwardness. The extensive views embraced by these three, and the lateness of the season when the attention of the officer who has them in charge was called to 14 and 15, render it highly probable that no definite report will be made by him until during the course of the next year.

17. A survey of the Christiana river from Wilmington to the Delaware, with a view to improve the entrance of the Christiana. This is completed.

18. A survey of Provincetown harbor and its vicinity. The survey of this position, so important in the military defence of the coast east of Cape Cod, and as a point of shelter for our commerce from a pursuing enemy, or from storms, is now completed. All the field-work is done, and the drawings and reports will also be during the present year.

19. The survey of a route for a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, effecting a junction with the two lakes, Erie and Ontario. The field-work of this duty is completed; the drawings and reports are in progress, and will be delivered to the bureau during the ensuing winter.

20. A survey of the channel between the North and South Hero islands, on Lake Champlain. This

duty is also so far completed that the drawings and reports will be delivered to the bureau during the present year.

21. A survey of a route for a road from the Alabama line, by Marianna, to the town of Apalachicola, in Florida. This duty was completed, but before entering upon the opening of the road, as required by the law, it was thought advisable to examine a different route which would apparently much shorten the distance. This examination is now making.

22. A resurvey of the route of the national road between Springfield, Ohio, and Richmond, Indiana; also from Springfield, by way of Dayton and Eaton, to Richmond. This duty has been completed, and the drawings and report delivered to the bureau. These last have also, in conformity with the law, been submitted to the President, who has affixed his approbation to the location of the direct route.

23. A survey of the Maumee river, from its mouth to Maumee city, completed, and the drawings received.

24. A survey of the route for a railroad from Detroit to Pontiac.

25. Also the route of a railroad from Detroit to the St. Joseph's river.

These surveys have been completed and the returns duly made.

26. A survey of the route of a road from Chicago to Fort Howard, on Green bay.

27. A survey of the mouth of Gallean river.

28. A survey of the mouth of Black river.

29. A survey of the mouth of Milwaukee river.

These four (26, 27, 28, and 29) are now in progress, and it is expected will be completed this fall and the ensuing winter.

30. A survey of a railroad from Memphis, Tennessee, to such point on the lines of the States of Virginia and Tennessee as may be best adapted, in the opinion of the engineer, to facilitate the continuation of the road to the Chesapeake. The survey is now in progress.

31. A survey of a route for a road from the Maumee river, through the northern counties of Indiana, to or near the rapids of the Illinois river, and thence to the Mississippi river, at some point between Rock Island and Quincy. The field-work of this survey is completed, and the drawings and reports are expected to be delivered to the bureau during the course of the present year.

32. The survey of the following routes for roads in Indiana:

Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis railroad;

Madison and Lafayette railroad;

Evansville and Terre Haute railroad;

Columbus and Jeffersonville railroad;

New Albany and Vincennes turnpike road;

New Albany and Crawfordsville turnpike road.

33. In superintending the construction of the aqueduct over the Potomac at Georgetown. This may truly be considered one of the most interesting and one of the most difficult of civil constructions ever attempted in our country. The object of the work is to conduct the Chesapeake and Ohio canal over the river Potomac, at the upper end of Georgetown, and thereby to furnish to its trade a termination in the fine harbor of deep water at Alexandria.

The length of the aqueduct is 1,700 feet, (including the causeways,) sustained by two abutments and six piers, at a height of 29 feet above the common high tides of the river. These abutments and piers are all to rest upon the natural rock foundation which is found throughout the length of the aqueduct, at a depth nearly uniform of 30 feet below common high water, making the total height of each pier 59 feet.

The successful establishment of a foundation at such a depth in water and mud is among the most difficult problems in the practice of the engineer; and the experience of the world has furnished so few instances of similar attempts that he is comparatively without those guides which are in other instances so easily obtained.

But the persevering efforts of science and mechanical skill supplied the deficiency of information from precedents, and, overcoming all obstacles, triumphed in the successful establishment and completion of one pier during the course of the last season, and in a successful issue to the greatest difficulties in the establishment of a second, and of one of the abutments.

This work is the result of the enterprise of an incorporated company; but as the United States furnished a proportion of the funds for its aid, the company considered it advisable, and applied to have its expenditure placed under the direction of an officer of the corps of topographical engineers, that any desired investigation in reference to the faithful and judicious application of the means allowed by the United States could be made independently of their control, and that they might also, in so difficult and rather unprecedented an undertaking, avail themselves of the presumed science of its officers.

It affords me much satisfaction to add that a frequent inspection, as well of the work as of the expenditures, has resulted in a conviction of the great skill and judgment of the engineer, and of the faithful application of the funds. The books exhibit the most minute detail of expenditure for every object, and his mechanical arrangements have been justly admired by all who have visited the work. The engineer is prepared, whenever it shall be called for, to present the most satisfactory statements, descriptions, reports, and drawings, in reference to the whole.

34. In the survey of a railroad from Pensacola, in Florida, to Columbus, Georgia. Although Pensacola is one of the finest harbors on the Gulf of Mexico, and, in fact, of the United States, and although it is also at present an established navy yard and navy depot, yet, as the land in its vicinity is extremely poor, and there is no river leading from its harbor to the interior, its commercial advantages are but partially felt, and the population necessary to its defence exposed to hazardous and difficult or tedious and dilatory methods of access. The remedy for these evils is in improving all means of communicating with the richer soil and denser population of the interior; and the road now being surveyed will eminently accomplish these objects. It will open to the products of the interior a cheap and rapid means of access to an uncommonly fine harbor, and will enable that harbor to command for its defence the strength of the interior in the shortest possible time. It possesses, therefore, a highly national aspect, deserving of the patronage which has been extended towards it by the general government in permitting its officers to superintend the work.

35. In a continuation of the mineralogical and geological investigations of the public lands, the Territories, and the Indian country. The highly interesting results from the geological investigations of the last year, under the same officer who has now those of this year in charge, are the best earnest of the manner in which these will be performed.

His instructions were, that, "it being desirable to have some knowledge of the mineral structure of the Coteau du Prairie, an elevated ridge which separates the Missouri from the St. Peter's, a tributary of the Mississippi, you are directed to proceed to that vicinity, and to make such investigations as the season and the nature of your opportunities will admit. It is desirable also that you should take Green Bay in your way, with a view to the examination of the mineral structure in the vicinity of the Wisconsin river."

Early history had mentioned the "Coteau du Prairie" as a locality rich in its deposit of copper in its various forms. Records which are presumed to be deserving of confidence state that many tons of this mineral had been taken, at an early period of our history, to France, and there smelted to advantage. There is no doubt that it exists in that region; but in what quantities, and in what particular places, has yet to be ascertained.

From the known intelligence, great zeal, and untiring perseverance of Mr. Featherstonhaugh, no doubt is entertained that all that can be will be done in accomplishing the discovery; but he has to contend with the difficulties of an unknown and wilderness country, and in a climate affected early in the season with the inclement weather of winter. Should his report, therefore, not be as much in detail as is desirable, (of which there is some reason to fear,) there is no doubt that every accessible general indication will be ascertained, sufficient to form the most encouraging basis and the best justification for future and more detailed investigations.

The great interest which is felt by the country, in reference to this particular duty, exhibited by an unparalleled demand for the report of the proceedings of last year, is no equivocal proof of the value which is placed upon it and the advantages which are anticipated to result from it. Such investigations are beyond the resources of individuals, and the States limit those which they authorize to the extent of their Territories. If the United States does not, therefore, complete the chain of knowledge by a continuation of its efforts in reference to the public lands and the Territories, an extensive region, rich with the most valuable ores, will continue to remain unknown. Under these impressions I have hazarded a small item, in the estimate from this office, to enable it the more satisfactorily to complete a duty which has been so fortunately begun.

It may probably be observed that, in the foregoing statement of surveys, there are many enumerated which were not ordered by a resolution of either house of Congress, or by any law.

The rules which have been prescribed for this office, in these matters, are as follows: That, 1st, surveys ordered by law, and for which there are generally specific appropriations, should be attended to,

2d. Surveys ordered by resolutions of Congress. The expenses of these are paid out of the annual appropriation for surveys, including the pay of the civil engineers, which is taken out of the same appropriation.

3d. Surveys of a national or highly interesting commercial character, applied for by States or incorporated companies. In these cases, such officers as can be spared (with their instruments) are allowed to be assigned. All other expenses, including those for additional engineers or additional instruments, are supplied by the parties interested in the survey, the United States being subjected to no charge on these accounts; or, in other words, confining the aid from the United States to the mere loan of such engineers and of such instruments as can be conveniently spared.

In the execution of the foregoing duties, the whole force of this bureau, in military as well as civil engineers, has been employed. Its military engineers consist of the corps of topographical engineers and such lieutenants of the army as are detailed for its duties; its civil engineers, of those authorized to be employed under the authority of the law of the 30th April, 1824.

The first embraces, of the corps of topographical engineers.....	10 officers.
Of lieutenants now detailed for this duty from the army.....	26 officers.
The second, being citizens without military rank employed, under the act of April 30, 1824	13

Making the whole force of engineers employed under this bureau equal to.....	49
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The evils of these military details arise from—

1st. The shortness of the time in which an officer, being placed on the duty, has to acquire that practical knowledge in the use of instruments, and the habit of applying his scientific knowledge to results in practice, without which he can be of no value.

2d. The apathy which oppresses a temporary detail, from the consciousness that if he labors it is to acquire that which, as soon as it is obtained, he will, in all probability, be removed from the only sphere of action in which it can be applied.

3d. When the temporary detail is endeavoring partially to acquire a knowledge of the duties of the corps to which he is attached, he must, from the very nature of things, lose by its disuse much of the knowledge of his proper arm of service, and when he returns to it be consequently a less valuable officer than when he left.

4th. The corps is, under this system, continually exposed in the execution of its duties to those consequences which must flow from the services of unqualified and consequently incompetent assistants, and is forced, from this cause, to increase its demands upon the army that it may compensate partially by numbers for deficiencies in experience. These demands, if complied with, but increase the general evil before alluded to; they cannot be complied with but partially, as the line has duties for which these subordinates were intended, and which it would not do to neglect. We are placed thereby in a continued series of unpleasant bickerings with the line. The corps endeavors to retain its experienced assistants as long as possible, because they are essential to the well-doing of its duties. The line regrets these details, however temporary; it seeks to reduce them to short periodical tours, and is continually endeavoring to get back the older assistants. It is a system, therefore, in which the permanent interests of the line and of the corps are diametrically opposed, and which, as might well be supposed, by the occasional success of either, has left one or the other exposed to the reproach of negligence or favoritism.

There is no one more strongly impressed than myself with the efforts which the line now makes in order to aid us in our duties, and that it cannot do more without a sacrifice of its own; but, at the same time, I must acknowledge that, after many years of experience, I am satisfied that the duties of the topographical engineers can only be carried to that extent of perfection and intelligence which the country has a right to expect by a system which shall permanently attach its assistants to the corps.

The effect of these details from the army for the duties of the corps may be expressed in a few words. If temporary and periodical, it is a sacrifice of the duties of the corps; if permanent, while they yet retain their rank and its privileges in the line, it is, to the extent of the number detailed, a sacrifice of the interests and duties of the line.

The civil engineers employed under the act of April 30, 1824, are officers without military commissions or military rank. The law recognizes no distinction of grade or of title between them, although the custom of service has divided them into the two classes of civil engineers and assistant civil engineers. The rules and articles of war and the army regulations cannot be extended over them. There is, therefore, an absence of legal authority in relation to their control, and also of defined right in relation to their privileges, from which it will be seen that no subordination or authority can well be established in such a service. No serious evils have yet resulted from it, owing, however, more to the correct moral bearing of the gentlemen who hold these appointments than to any well-defined power over them. Among the greatest inconveniences of this arrangement is the difficulty of associating the two kinds of engineers on the same duty. The military engineer is unwilling to be placed under the civil, and probably cannot be by law, or in a way that would involve any legal responsibility. The civil engineer is equally unwilling to be viewed as subject only to be commanded, without the hope of ever enjoying the right of commanding in turn. It is a moral prostration of his branch of service to another, without the prospect of ever being relieved from it, and adapted to engender painful and unpleasant feelings, as well as being in itself unjust.

Another evil is, that this mixed arrangement of military and civil appointments is destructive of a proper *esprit de corps*, and of that united emulation which exerts the whole mass of mind to elevate the duties of that branch to which it belongs.

With a service so constituted, and beset with inconveniences so detrimental to its duties, this bureau has been struggling for years, sparing no efforts, however, to do the best which could be done with the means placed at its disposal.

The means have already been represented generally. I shall now speak of them numerically and economically, with a view of submitting a plan which will, if adopted, remedy all the evils and without additional cost.

The military engineers consist, 1st, of the corps of topographical engineers, ten in number. Of these, one receives the pay of a lieutenant colonel, five have the pay of majors, and four the pay of captains. The annual compensation of the whole is \$14,496.

2d. Of the temporary details from the army. These vary from 25 to 30. There are now 26 on this service. The annual compensation of these is \$23,344.

The civil engineers consist of those employed under the act of the 30th of April, 1824. Taking the average of the last three years, their number is 13, and their annual compensation is \$16,700.

The entire annual cost of the whole number of officers on topographical duty is therefore \$43,540.

In the above statement it will be perceived that the officers detailed from the army are included in the sum of the total cost. All these details receive their pay out of the general appropriation for the army, and it does not therefore appear in any estimate for the corps of topographical engineers or for surveys; yet, as this number is always employed on topographical duty, their pay is justly chargeable to that branch of service, and is therefore included in the sum of its annual cost.

The compensation for the civil engineers is taken from the customary annual appropriation for surveys.

From the foregoing it will therefore be perceived that the present force and rank of officers for topographical duty consists, in its present mixed and complicated organization, of one lieutenant colonel commanding, five majors, four captains, twenty-six lieutenants of artillery and infantry, and thirteen civil engineers.

Now, the remedy proposed is to incorporate the whole or part in one regular corps, with the usual grades of military rank, and to subject the whole to the rules and articles of war.

The subject has been treated with much ability by the chairman of the Military Committee in a report to Congress during the last session. Allow me respectfully to refer you to that report for some views which are not incorporated in this.

But taking the opinion of the distinguished chairman of that committee as the best basis for an improved organization, it results in the recommendation of a corps to consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, four majors, ten captains, ten first lieutenants, and ten second lieutenants: in all, thirty-six engineers, of which the total annual cost will be \$40,454. Our present imperfect organization gives forty-nine engineers, of which the total annual cost is \$43,540, making an annual difference in favor of the organization of \$3,086.

The plan submitted presents two questions which require explanation—one referring to the numbers, the other to the cost.

The lesser numbers of the proposed plan are considered capable of doing more duty than the greater numbers of the existing plan, because, 1st, of their better organization; 2d, of always controlling the experience acquired, which, accumulating to the same individuals, gives that facility and aptness of execution, and readiness in the application of theoretical knowledge, which will enable the lesser numbers in the one case to do more and better work than the greater numbers in the other. It is, in fact, but an application of the simple axiom, that he who is acquainted with the theory and practice of any profession can do more of it, and better, than any number of those who have not this knowledge.

3d. The number is also based upon the consideration that these were now, and would for many years be, fully adequate to the wants of the general government for topographical duties.

In reference to the cost, two considerations have been made: one to be found in the report of the Military Committee of the last session, which reduced the army proportionally to the number transferred from it to the corps. This, of course, would result in a positive reduction of the army estimates or a transfer of a portion to the estimates of the corps, and would make a positive saving of the amount previously stated; but the army would probably suffer inconvenience from the reduction. It is divided into so many small posts, and extended over so vast a space of country, that it could not feel less the inconveniences of the reduction than it does those of the details. These are already oppressive to its duties. Although the reduction of the army estimate would be thereby a proportional reduction of army expenditure, the reduction would be at the expense of the organization of the army and of its duties, and might therefore, although a saving, not be considered a true economy.

The other, to leave the army as it is, and organize the corps as it should be. Under this consideration

the total amount of present appropriations absorbed by the proposed organization would be, for the corps of topographical and civil engineers, \$31,200; but as the total cost of the proposed corps is stated to be \$40,454, it would leave an annual deficiency over our present appropriations of \$8,254.

Under either view, the authority to employ civil engineers under the act of the 30th April, 1824, is to be repealed. Of course the amount of their annual compensation ceases with the passing of the law for the new organization.

But as a plan which leaves the army in its present form is, under all circumstances, the better, that for the organization of the corps, which will be presently submitted to you, will be made in accordance to it.

The plan submitted last year, while it authorized a complete organization, embraced a feature of periodical promotions until the organization should be complete. Such a course is not unfrequent in the extension of scientific corps, when the materials for supplying places have to be formed; but when, as in our circumstances, we have abundant officers, properly educated, experienced in its duties, and who in fact are now performing them, such a course cannot be advisable but on the supposition that a full organization is not now wanted. As we already are obliged to employ more than the organization contemplated, this supposition cannot be well sustained; and believing, as I do, the whole number are wanted, I have considered it the better course at once to submit a correct plan to your consideration.

It has been previously observed that the present corps consists of one lieutenant colonel commanding, five majors, four captains; to which are attached twenty-six lieutenants of artillery and infantry, thirteen civil engineers.

The plan proposed adds a colonel to the corps, takes away one major, and from the lieutenants and the civil engineers takes six captains, ten first and ten second lieutenants.

I have hitherto confined myself to an exposition of the kind of organization which now exists for topographical duties, its defects and inconveniences. Although many of the advantages of the modifications proposed are to be inferred from these, yet it may be well to state a few of the important public services which this corps has to perform, but to which, from its present defective organization, its attention has been applied but imperfectly.

Heretofore its duties have been principally directed to surveys for the defences of the posts and harbors on the Atlantic, including the water approaches to the positions to be fortified.

These surveys generally embrace some extent of coast as well as of inlets, and, from the facts which have to be collected, constitute also very valuable but rather limited charts for navigation; but the land approaches to these positions remain yet to be surveyed.

Surveys of our harbors and of our rivers on the coast, with views to their improvement, and also to obtain more accurate charts of them than now exist. Although much has been done under this head, yet the greater part of our coast, and particularly from the Delaware south, has yet to be attended to. These surveys form valuable details to be introduced in the great survey of the coast now being made, and which, with a proper understanding with the principal of that survey, may be introduced into his charts with great facility.

Surveys of the harbors and shores of our western lakes. It is only some of the principal harbors of these lakes to which the attention of the corps has yet been directed—those affecting the present lake navigation, and requiring immediate improvement. The connecting links between these harbors, the inlets of a secondary class, and the rivers which empty into them, have hitherto received but little attention. Our imperfect organization and limited numbers were embarrassments to the activity and extent of our operations which could not be overcome.

Surveys for common roads, railroads, and canals. Although these may be considered as purely of a civil character, yet a finer school of practice than they furnish for the topographical engineer cannot well be imagined. He obtains on these duties expertness in the use of instruments; the habit of investigating the resources of a country, commercially, morally, and physically; its supplies in provisions, timber, metals, and means of construction; its population, and the best means by which it can be commanded in cases of emergency; its military aspect, hilly, level, or mountainous, and the various roads which intersect the path of his survey. While he is, therefore, apparently engaged on an object ostensibly of mere profit to its undertakers, he is perfecting himself in the practice of his profession, acquiring exact and persevering habits of investigation, improving his *coup d'œil*, and gathering the most valuable information in relation to the capabilities of self-defence, of the locality of the survey, and its ability to aid in the defence of other parts of the country.

Surveys of the inland frontiers of our Atlantic and western States. Singular as may be the acknowledgment, yet it is nevertheless the fact, that this highly important service has hitherto received but little attention. It embraces not merely a geographical knowledge of the frontiers named, but accurate topographical surveys of the vicinities of all our western posts; of the best routes for roads of communication between the posts and with the interior for supplies and assistance. We have hitherto been able to direct but very feeble efforts to these important objects. The fault is not that of this bureau, but of the inadequate means placed at its disposal. Although there is an annual appropriation of twenty-five and sometimes thirty thousand dollars for surveys, yet as considerably more than half of this is required for the salaries of the civil engineers, it leaves but a small portion for the expenses of surveys. This small portion is generally absorbed in the execution of those surveys directed to be made by resolutions of Congress, and of some parts of our sea-coast, the latter being a continuation of the surveys directed some years since in reference to a regular digested system of sea-coast defence. We are, therefore, left without the means of bestowing our efforts on the western frontier; and the position of appearing to neglect so important a duty, in which this bureau has been placed, is shown by the foregoing remarks to have been beyond its power to obviate.

Should the organization proposed be adopted, it will leave the whole appropriation for surveys free from the deductions for the salaries now paid out of it, and the bureau may then place a brigade of officers on the western frontiers to commence the execution of those important duties. Should it not be adopted, it will be seen that the bureau will be as unable as heretofore to attend to them unless a separate appropriation is granted, and which is asked, in order to meet the contingencies of the case, in the estimate now submitted.

The survey of the coast. It would be superfluous to speak of the necessity of this survey, of its immense importance to our commerce and navy, and of its extensive influence over any system of defence for the Atlantic frontier.

Of the methods by which alone such a duty ever has been executed by any nation, or ever can be correctly, the books are full, and from the same sources we may also draw the best conclusions of the time and means and qualifications which such a labor requires. Applications have been made to this

bureau for aid in officers, but it has been unable to furnish but one. It was a cause of serious regret, but yet beyond the power of this bureau to remedy, and only in the hands of Congress by legislative action.

We have but one school in our country which may be considered as thoroughly mathematical in its course—the military school at West Point; and it is to this school only to which we can look for individuals sufficiently qualified to enter upon the duties of this survey and justly aspire to a knowledge of its highest practical operations. I do not mean by this to say that there may not be citizens who of their own taste and own force of mind are not equally qualified, but these are only rare exceptions to a rule, the correctness of which will stand the proof of a comparison of the course of mathematical instruction and habits of study pursued at West Point with those of any other school or college in our country.

Now, then, if the desire is that this great work should not cease with the life of the present highly informed gentleman who superintends it, and that in course of time we should have numbers capable of conducting it and of executing any of its parts, we must give them the opportunity of acquiring the necessary practical knowledge by placing them upon it. This can be done only by allowing to the corps within whose proper province such duties naturally fall the necessary numbers. We can then place upon this duty a brigade of officers, from whose efforts may be justly anticipated the results of adequate education, facilities in practice, and of order and subordination of conduct.

The superintendence of constructions purely civil. There is no corps in our country to which the duties of a corps of *ponts et chaussées* so properly belong as to the topographical engineers. It is so intimated in the report of the Military Committee of the last year, and it seems to me an unequivocal dictate of common sense to say that the corps which is employed in making the survey, digesting the plan, and forming the estimate of a work, is, from the very nature of the case, more fully imbued than any other can be with the considerations and unity of view which its construction involves, and therefore better qualified to superintend it. The subject does not seem to admit of much reasoning, but stands, like an axiom, upon the clear truth in its annunciation.

Having now exposed generally to your consideration the defects of the present organization of this bureau, its evils to the service, the remedy, and the general duties which the corps will be called upon to execute, I have in conclusion appended to this report the form of a short bill, which appears to me best adapted to effect the desired organization.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN J. ABERT, Lieutenant Colonel Topographical Engineers.

Hon. LEWIS CASS, Secretary of War.

A.

Statement showing the amount of money drawn from the treasury and remitted to the officers and agents disbursing under the Topographical bureau from October 1, 1834, to September 30, 1835, inclusive, and the amount of accounts rendered by each within the same period.

To whom remitted.	On what account.	Am't remitted.	Am't disbursed.
Lieut. Col. J. Kearney, top. eng....	Surveys for roads and canals under the act of April 30, 1824	\$1,600 00	\$2,918 05
Lieut. Col. S. H. Long.....do.....	.....Do.....do.....	600 00	.....
Major J. D. Graham.....do.....	.....Do.....do.....	3,000 00	3,316 05
Captain W. G. Williams.....do.....	.....Do.....do.....	500 00	871 48
Captain A. Canfield.....do.....	.....Do.....do.....	700 00	633 00
Lieut. J. M. Berrien, U. S. A.....	.....Do.....do.....	1,850 00	238 93
Lieut. A. J. Center.....do.....	.....Do.....do.....	1,400 00	1,491 40
Lieut. W. M. Mather.....do.....	.....Do.....do.....	200 00	.....
G. W. Featherstonhaugh, geologist..	.....Do.....do.....	2,800 00	1,800 00
W. B. Guion, civil engineer.....	.....Do.....do.....	1,700 00	1,539 94
G. W. Hughes.....do.....	.....Do.....do.....	2,050 00	1,905 13
H. Stansbury, assist. do.....	.....Do.....do.....	3,900 00	3,807 48
J. P. Bailey.....do..do.....	.....Do.....do.....	1,500 00	2,455 67
Major H. Bache, top. engineers.....	Rebuilding the light-house on the Brandywine shoal, in the bay of Delaware, under the act of June 30, 1834	1,550 00	1,117 66
Major W. G. McNeill...do.....	Surveying a route for a road from the Alabama State line, through the town of Mariana, to Apalachicola, in Florida, under the act of June 30, 1834.....	3,000 00	2,844 72
Major W. G. McNeill...do.....	Surveying east pass into Apalachicola bay, under the act of June 30, 1834.....	500 00	658 48
		26,850 00	25,597 99

A BILL for the better organization of the corps of topographical engineers.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the corps of topographical engineers shall be organized and increased by regular promotions in the same, so that the said corps shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, four majors, ten captains, ten first lieutenants, and ten second lieutenants.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That vacancies created by said organization, over and above those which can be filled by the present corps, shall be taken from the army, and from such as it may be deemed advisable of the civil engineers employed under the act of April 30, 1824, and that the pay and emoluments to the officers of said corps shall be the same as are allowed to officers of similar rank in the regiment of dragoons.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the authority to employ civil engineers, in the act of April 30, 1824, and the authority by law for the employment of the present corps of topographical engineers, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, after the passage of this act, and that all letters and packages on public business to and from the chief of the corps now authorized be free from postage.

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers of said corps shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and to such regulations in relation to their duties as the President may think proper to adopt.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 698.

[1ST SESSION.]

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE ARMS MADE AND EXPENSES INCURRED AT THE NATIONAL ARMORIES IN 1835.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JULY 2, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 1, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a report of the colonel of ordnance, furnishing the information called for by the act of Congress concerning armories, dated April 2, 1794.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

HON. JAMES K. POLK, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, June 30, 1836.*

SIR: In pursuance of an act of Congress concerning armories and arsenals, passed April 2, 1794, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the expenditures at the national armories, and of the arms, &c., made therein, during the year 1835.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. BOMFORD, *Colonel of Ordnance.*

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War.*

DR. *Statement of the operations of the armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, during the year 1835.* CR.

For value of public grounds, buildings, machinery, and other fixtures thereto, and of ordnance and ordnance stores of every description on hand January 1, 1835.....	\$2,361,454 67	By this amount expended on buildings, machinery, and fixtures.....	\$19,687 00
For value of supplies received at this armory from Watertown: 2,000 pounds of powder, at 20 cts..	\$400 00	By amount of articles fabricated during the year 1835:	
30,000 flints, at 50 cents per M....	15 00	13,000 muskets, at \$10 93.1.....	\$142,103 07
	415 00	13,727 wipers, at 13 cents.....	1,784 51
For value from N. P. Ames, 2,800 artillery swords, at \$4 25.....	11,900 00	7,862 screw-drivers, at 7 cents.....	550 34
For value from N. P. Ames, 1,400 dragoon swords, at \$6 50.....	9,100 00	1,361 ball-screws, at 15 cents.....	204 15
	21,000 00	1,390 spring vices, at 35 cents.....	486 50
For this amount expended under the appropriations, 161,532 41		14,000 lead flint caps, at 1 cent.....	140 00
Deduct amount received for house rents.....	992 84		145,968 57
	160,539 57	By labor preparing, &c., arms for transportation not applicable to manufacturing arms.....	4 35
		By value of supplies furnished to—	
		General Nathaniel Johnson, muskets, &c.....	13,839 16
		Captain Charles Ward, muskets, &c.....	31,025 42
		General H. Arcularius, artillery and dragoon swords....	5,433 50
		General B. Peyton, artillery and dragoon swords.....	3,825 00
		Messrs. Boyce, Henry, and Waller.....	2,151 50
		Major H. K. Craig, dragoon sabres, musket and rifle balls, and powder.....	3,437 50
		Harper's Ferry armory, rolled and slit iron, and rolling and slitting iron.....	1,059 60
		By public lands, including water privilege, dams, and bridges, &c.....	90,000 00
		By buildings.....	154,905 00
		By component parts of arms, &c., including refuse articles.	74,540 79
		By mortar eprouvette, bed, and balls.....	38 00
		By tools in current service.....	44,561 77
		By amount of articles in store.....	2,023,642 06
	2,543,409 24		2,543,409 24

DR. *Statement of the operations of the armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, during the year 1835.* CR.

For value of unwrought materials on hand December 31, 1834.	\$54,024 02	By amount expended in permanent improvements, under special appropriations, for the completion of machinery in the three shops, &c., during the year 1835.	\$8,794 80
For value of component parts of arms on hand December 31, 1834.	40,491 14	By amount expended during the year in permanent improvements, under special appropriations, for the completion of the forging shop, tilt-hammer, &c.	8,540 19½
For value of unwrought materials received from the rifle factory January 1, 1835.	15,131 10	By amount expended during the year in permanent improvements, under special appropriation, for repairs and extension of Potomac dam.	342 50
For value of ordnance stores received from Pikesville arsenal.	100 00	By amount expended during the year in permanent improvements, under special appropriation, for erection of storehouse for iron and pit coal, &c.	736 05
For value of ordnance stores received from Washington arsenal.	450 00	By amount expended during the year, under the appropriation for national armories, as follows, viz:	
By amount of all payments made by the paymaster of the armory during the year 1835, for all purposes.	\$181,000 13	In permanent improvements.	\$1,513 37
Deduct amount of rents received.	3,014 31	At tilt-hammer shop.	3,515 56½
	177,985 82	Miscellaneous.	1,487 46
		Amount expended on model muskets.	5,914 55
		10,000 muskets, complete, at \$10 78.6073.	107,860 73½
		3,000 flint caps, at 1 cent.	20 00
		Amount expended during the year in the manufacture of Hall's rifle.	\$30,679 61½
			151,021 29¼
*Statement in detail of the rifles, &c., manufactured at Hall's rifle factory, as per report of the directors:		By amount of materials and unserviceable component parts, in charge of military storekeeper.	67,689 30
1,714 rifles, at \$15 70.	\$26,919 85	By amount of sales of condemned stores pertaining to the musket factory, on the 27th October, 1835.	18,006 68
3,469 bayonets, at \$1 17.	4,082 13	By amount of component parts of muskets and materials in the current service of the musket factory December 31, 1835.	32,796 43½
1,714 wipers, at 30 cents.	325 66	By amount paid E. T. Ellicot, by authority of the Ordnance department, on account of liabilities incurred by this armory in 1829.	254 82
1,714 screw-drivers, at 8 cents.	137 12		
171 bullet moulds, at 40 cents.	68 40		
171 spring vices, at 26 cents.	44 46		
	31,577 62		
	288,182 08		288,182 08

ORDNANCE OFFICE, June 30, 1836.

GEO. BOMFORD, Colonel of Ordnance.

Statement of the expenditures made at the national armories, and of the arms, &c., manufactured during the year 1835.

Armories.	Expenditures.					Arms, &c., manufactured.							
	For buildings, canals, and other permanent improvements.	For the manufacture of arms.	For the manufacture of Hall's rifle.	For miscellaneous expenses not embraced in the foregoing.	Total amount expended.	Musket, complete.	Hall's rifles.	Screw-drivers.	Wipers.	Ball-screws.	Spring vices.	Flint caps.	Bayonets for Hall's rifles.
Springfield.	\$19,687 00	\$145,268 57		\$4 35	\$164,959 92	13,000		7,862	13,727	1,361	1,390	14,000	
Harper's Ferry.	23,432 47	107,880 73	\$30,679 61½	7,696 83	169,689 64	10,000	1,714*	1,714*	1,714*		171*	2,000	3,489*
	43,119 47	253,149 30	30,679 61½	7,700 18	334,649 56	23,000	1,714	9,576	15,441	1,361	1,561	16,000	3,489
													171

All marked thus (*) manufactured at Hall's rifle factory.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, June 30, 1836.

GEORGE BOMFORD, Colonel of Ordnance.

DR. *Statement of the operations of Hall's rifle factory, at Harper's Ferry armory, during the year 1835.* CR.

For value of component parts of rifles, component parts of ammunition flasks, unwrought materials, unserviceable component parts, and unserviceable materials on hand December 31, 1834	\$68,335 47	By amount expended on permanent improvements	\$5,788 03
For amount expended during the last year, comprising all the payments made by the paymaster for the rifle factory	\$93,668 99	By value of unwrought materials, unserviceable materials, and unserviceable component parts delivered to the military storekeeper December 31, 1834	18,494 11
From which deduct rents received	146 25	By value of rifles delivered into the arsenal at this place, viz :	
For amount of articles received from the military storekeeper's office	7,156 87	1,714 rifles, at \$15 70	\$26,919 85
		3,429 bayonets, at \$1 17	4,062 13
		1,714 screw drivers, at 8 centi	137 12
		1,714 wipers, at 20 cents	325 66
		171 bullet moulds, at 40 cents	68 40
		171 spring vices, at 26 cents	44 46
			31,577 62
		By the value of component parts of rifles, component parts of ammunition flasks, unserviceable parts of rifles, accumulated in 1835, and unwrought materials accumulated in 1835, on hand December 31, 1835	41,537 93
		By value of unwrought materials on hand December 31, 1835	1,617 39
	99,015 08		99,015 08

ORDNANCE OFFICE, June 30, 1836.

GEO. BOMFORD, Colonel of Ordnance.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 699.

[2D SESSION.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, SHOWING THE CONDITION OF THAT DEPARTMENT IN 1836.

COMMUNICATED TO CONGRESS, WITH THE ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT, DECEMBER 6, 1836.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, December 3, 1836.

SIR: In compliance with your directions, I have the honor to lay before you the usual annual reports of the several divisions of this department, and to submit, for your consideration, a summary of the contents of those documents, together with such additional statements and suggestions as seemed to me to be required by the present condition and necessities of the public service.

I.—THE ARMY.

1. *Organization and force.*—It appears, from the report of Major General Maccomb, and the tables annexed to it, that the regular army of the United States consists of 648 commissioned officers, and 7,310 non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates; making an aggregate of 7,958—organized as follows: General staff, 14, viz: one major general commanding; two brigadier generals, each commanding one of the two military districts into which the United States are divided; one adjutant general; two inspectors general; one quartermaster general and four quartermasters; and one commissary general of subsistence and two commissaries. Pay department, 18, viz: one paymaster general and seventeen paymasters. Medical department, 76, viz: one surgeon general, fifteen surgeons, and sixty assistant surgeons. Purchasing department, 3, viz: one commissary general of purchases and two military storekeepers. Corps of engineers, 22; topographical engineers, 10. Ordnance department, (including 294 non-commissioned officers and enlisted men;) two regiments of dragoons, each containing ten companies of sixty privates each; four regiments of artillery, each containing nine companies of forty-two privates each; seven regiments of infantry, each containing ten companies of forty-two privates each.

The present actual force of the regular army, according to the last general return, is 6,283; but it also appears from that return that, after making the necessary deductions for sickness and other circumstances, the available force for service in the field, at the latest dates, was 4,282. The difference between the actual force (6,283) and the force allowed by law (7,958) is 1,320, and is occasioned by the fact that only 360 recruits have yet been obtained for the new regiment of dragoons authorized by the act of the last session, and by the vacancies caused by expiration of service, and other casualties, in the other regiments.

2. *Distribution and present position of the troops.*—The eastern department, under the command of Major General Scott, includes thirty posts, from twenty of which the troops have been mostly withdrawn for service in the Creek country and in Florida. The whole number of officers of the line and men at the several stations in the eastern department, including absentees, is therefore now only 1,124. Of that number, 113 are at Fort Winnebago; 114 at Fort Brady; 105 at Fort Mackinac; 149 at Fort Howard; 67 at Fort Dearborn; 122 at Fort Gratiot; all which posts are on the northwestern frontier, or in that vicinity; and the remainder at posts in the Atlantic States.

The western department, under the command of Major General Gaines, now includes twenty posts and four temporary stations. Several of these posts have also been evacuated, and the troops ordered to Florida; so that the whole number of officers of the line and men now stationed at them, including absentees, amounts only to 2,458. Of that number, 233 are at Fort Snelling; 185 at Fort Crawford; 321 at

Fort Leavenworth; 132 at Fort Gibson; 158 at Fort Towson; 44 at Fort Coffee; 360 at Fort Jesup, and 124 at a station seventy miles from that place; 147 at Camp Sabine, and 428 at Camp Nacogdoches; all which posts and stations are in the northwest, or on or near the western frontier; 136 at Fort Mitchell, Alabama, and 53 at Fort Cass, Tennessee.

The regular force serving in Florida consists of the four regiments of artillery, five companies excepted; eight companies of the fourth regiment of infantry; one company of dragoons, and a battalion of 320 marines; making in the aggregate about 2,000, according to the latest returns received at the Adjutant General's office. After deducting the number reported sick and absentees, the efficient regular force for field service in Florida will not exceed 1,500.

For want of the necessary returns of the volunteers serving in that quarter, the estimate of that auxiliary force at this time is less accurate; but, from the best data in the Adjutant General's office, it may be thus computed: Tennessee volunteers, about 1,200; Alabama volunteers, 300; Florida volunteers, 250; and Washington City volunteers, 59; amounting in all to about 1,800, besides 750 volunteer Creek Indians, who have been mustered into the service of the United States, and are now employed with the army. The whole active force, then—regular, volunteer, and Indians—now in Florida, is probably somewhat less than 4,000.

Besides the volunteers above mentioned, there are also now employed of that description of force, 361 in Tennessee, under the command of Brigadier General Wool; 537 in Arkansas, under the command of Brigadier General Arbuckle, and 58 in Alabama; making, when added to those serving in Florida, an aggregate of near 2,800.

3. *Movements during the last year, and now in progress.*—At the date of the last annual report from this department several companies had been placed in Florida, under the command of Brigadier General Clinch, for the purpose of restraining any hostile intentions on the part of the Seminole Indians, and of enforcing the execution of the treaty providing for their removal. It was then hoped that an open rupture would be prevented; and it was confidently believed that the eleven companies actually in Florida, amounting to 536 officers and men, would be amply sufficient, with the reinforcements then under orders, and with such aid as might be derived from the local militia and volunteers, to put down any hostile attempt which might be made by the disaffected portion of the tribe. Both these expectations were disappointed, and a protracted warfare ensued, which has not yet been terminated.

The most important military operations growing out of this state of things are mentioned in the accompanying report of Major General Macomb, which brings down the narrative of events in Florida to the retirement of the forces under Governor Call from the Withlacoochee in October last. Authentic intelligence of that event reached the department on the 1st ultimo, through the medium of letters received by some of the bureaus, and of officers direct from Florida. By the same channels of information it was also ascertained that the health of Governor Call had been so much impaired by sickness and fatigue as to make it doubtful whether he could renew the campaign with the promptitude and energy demanded by the crisis. On the 4th ultimo, no report having been received from that officer, and it being deemed necessary that the department should act without further delay, on the information then in its possession, despatches were sent by express to Governor Call and to Major General Jesup, expressing to the former the surprise and disappointment of the President at the failure of his movement, and calling for an explanation, and directing the latter to assume the command. General Jesup was also instructed to establish posts at or near the mouth of the Withlacoochee, at Fort King, and at Volusia, and, after taking the proper measures for securing through them the safety of the frontier and for procuring sufficient and regular supplies, to concentrate all his disposable forces, and to proceed without delay to possess himself of the positions occupied by the Indians, and of the whole country between the Withlacoochee and Tampa Bay. Should the war thereafter be continued, he was then directed to take such advanced positions to the south of Volusia and to the east and south of Tampa Bay as the nature of the country might admit, and to push from them such further operations as might be necessary to the most speedy and effectual subjugation of the enemy.

No acknowledgment of the receipt of the despatches of the 4th of November has yet reached the department; but it is known that Governor Call and General Jesup have both been very actively engaged in preparing for offensive movements; and the latest intelligence gives reason to hope that the objects of the campaign will soon be accomplished. But as these expectations may be disappointed, and as the term of service of the Tennessee volunteers, who compose a very important part of the force serving in Florida, will expire on the 1st of January, it has been deemed important to make provision for supplying their places, in part at least, from the regular army. With this view, the commanding officer of the second regiment of dragoons was directed, on the 26th ultimo, to organize the recruits enlisted for that corps into companies, and to hold them in readiness to be moved to Florida on the shortest notice. It is also expected that two additional companies of artillery may be prepared for the like purpose during the present month. After maturing these arrangements, information was received at the department that General Jesup had recently called on the governor of Alabama for a battalion and on the governor of Georgia for a regiment of volunteers, to meet the contingency of a want of force on the discharge of the Tennessee brigade. This call has been approved as a proper precautionary measure; but it is believed that the other troops now in Florida will be sufficient, especially when reinforced as above suggested, for all available purposes, even should the war be continued; and that the services of the volunteers last called for may therefore very soon be dispensed with.

I beg leave to refer to the report of the general-in-chief for a succinct account of the operations rendered necessary by the hostile movements of the Creek Indians. To that account, however, it is but just to add that the marine corps, at a very alarming juncture, generously volunteered their services to aid in suppressing those hostilities, and were accordingly employed for that purpose. Since the termination of their tour of duty in the Creek country, they have been moved to Florida, where they now compose a most efficient portion of General Jesup's force.

Indications of a mischievous disposition having been exhibited by the Winnebagoes and other tribes in the northwest, some movements of the troops in the upper Mississippi were had in the months of July and August last, which produced the desired effect of awing them into quietness.

The movements of the forces under the personal command of Major General Gaines, on the western frontiers of Louisiana and Arkansas, are sufficiently stated in the report of the general-in-chief. General Gaines has recently been relieved of this command by Brigadier General Arbuckle, who was instructed, under date of the 10th of October last, to make a full report of the condition of things in that quarter. He was also particularly advised, that under the instructions previously given to General Gaines, that

officer was not to advance into the territory claimed by Mexico, and if he should have advanced, was to retire, unless the Indians were actually engaged in hostilities against the United States, or unless he had undoubted evidence that such hostilities were intended, and were actually in preparation within that territory. On the 11th ultimo a communication was received from the officer in command at Camp Nacogdoches, giving an unfavorable account of the health of the troops at that post, and stating that their continuance there during the winter would make it necessary to construct barracks and quarters for their comfortable accommodation. In consequence of this communication, Brigadier General Arbuckle was instructed, under date of the 12th ultimo, to take all necessary measures to restore the health of the troops, and, in the event of his deciding to retain possession of Camp Nacogdoches, to provide at that place all needful accommodations. He was also informed that it was not in the power of the department, with the limited information then in its possession, to give any positive order in regard to the further occupation of the post. The opinion was, however, expressed, that there seemed to be no adequate cause for any longer maintaining a position so unhealthful and inconvenient; and he was instructed, in case he had not already withdrawn the troops, to give the requisite orders for that purpose immediately on the receipt of that communication, unless he should then have in his possession information satisfying him that the maintenance of the post is essential to the protection of our frontiers and to the due execution of our treaty stipulations, as explained in the previous instructions to General Gaines and to himself.

In the month of June last it became necessary to call on the governor of Tennessee, under the act of the last session, for a volunteer force sufficient to put down any hostile attempt on the part of the dissatisfied Cherokees, and to insure the peaceful execution of the treaty then lately concluded with that tribe. The command of the troops to be raised for this purpose was committed to Brigadier General Wool, who immediately repaired to the Cherokee country, and is yet in command there. The force under him amounted at one time to about two thousand four hundred and fifty, but has lately been reduced to three hundred and sixty-one—a number sufficient, from present appearances, to prevent any difficulty in that quarter. Much praise is due to General Wool for the promptitude and zeal with which he has devoted himself to the execution of his duties.

The whole number of militia and volunteers mustered into the service of the United States, in the various movements and operations above mentioned, appears, from the rolls received in the office of the adjutant general, to have been about twenty-four thousand five hundred. In the case of the Tennessee volunteers mustered by General Wool, a larger number appeared than had been called for; but as they acted in good faith, and under patriotic impulses, and as the commanding general deemed it best to receive them, it seems proper that provision should be made for their pay. Legal provision will also be required for the just settlement of many of the accounts growing out of the employment of militia and volunteers, and for the satisfaction of claims which, though equitable, cannot be allowed by the accounting officers.

In executing the first section of the act of the 28th of May last, "to provide for the payment of expenses incurred and supplies furnished on account of the militia or volunteers received into the service of the United States for the defence of Florida," it has been decided that this section does not authorize any allowance for horses or other property impressed into the service of the United States, nor for any special damage done to individuals or their property by the troops of the United States or the enemy. Some of these cases ought undoubtedly to be provided for by Congress; and perhaps, under the peculiar circumstances which attended them, provision should be made for embracing the whole.

In addition to the movements now in progress, already mentioned, the troops stationed at Fort Dearborn, Chicago, have been ordered to proceed to Fort Howard and to join the garrison at that post; and seventy-five recruits are on their way to join the first regiment of dragoons at Fort Gibson. The public property at Fort Dearborn will remain in charge of the late commandant of the post.

4. *General staff.*—The reports of the chiefs of the different staff departments exhibit a perspicuous view of their operations during the past year.

I beg leave to call your attention to the communication of the adjutant general, setting forth the difficulties which have been and are yet experienced in various branches of the public service for the want of additional staff officers.

The fiscal operations of the quartermaster's and subsistence departments have been unusually heavy, in consequence of the hostilities in which the army has been employed. It is due to these two important arms of the service that I should state that, from the time when adequate means were placed at their disposal by Congress, nothing has been omitted on their part to provide the necessary supplies for the troops in the field.

The report of the acting quartermaster general states the progress made, or rather the inability to make progress, in the construction of the roads and other works with which the department is charged. It also exposes, in a lucid and convincing manner, the utter insufficiency of this branch of the service, as now organized by law, to the execution of the duties committed to it.

The expenditures incurred during the past year in the emigration and subsistence of Indians will appear in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to whose office that business was transferred by a regulation made on the 1st ultimo. This change was made from a conviction that the interests of the service would be promoted by bringing all matters belonging to any one branch under the care of the bureau to which they properly belonged. The clerks and messengers allowed by law have been transferred with the business.

The complaints made in the accompanying papers, as to the want of sufficient strength in the staff departments, appear to me to be well founded.

The present system seems to have been framed upon the principle of concentrating the business of those departments at the seat of government, and of employing therein a very small number of officers commissioned in the staff, the deficiencies being supplied by selections from the lines. This arrangement is very well adapted to a time of profound peace, when officers can be spared from the line without injury to the service, when the positions of the troops are chiefly permanent, and when the changes which occur are made with so much deliberation as to afford ample time for preparing adequate means of transportation and supply; but when large bodies of troops, whose numbers and movements may be varied by unforeseen contingencies, are to be supplied in the field, and at a great distance from the seat of government, the system is worse than insufficient; it is the parent of expense, confusion, and delay. During the time necessarily occupied in the transmission of despatches to and of instructions from the War Department, the state of things may be so entirely changed as to render the instructions inapplicable; and even if it remain unaltered, the loss of time in military operations is always a great evil, and sometimes a fatal one. To prevent inconveniences of this sort, it is evidently necessary that staff officers

of experience and rank should be associated with the commander; and to supply such associates the staff departments must be enlarged. On the other hand, to make the line of the army truly effective, officers should not be taken for staff service or other detached duties in large numbers nor for long periods from their companies. And when, to relieve the weakness of the staff, on a pressing contingency, officers are selected from the line, the difficulty, instead of being remedied, is only exchanged for a new and possibly a greater one. The embarrassments occasioned by these causes during the operations of the year have been of constant recurrence and of the most serious character.

5. *Pay department.*—So far as the regular army is concerned, there is nothing in the report of the paymaster general demanding particular remark. His suggestions in regard to the services and responsibilities of the paymasters who have been or who may be employed in making payments to militia and volunteers undoubtedly demand the attention of Congress. In order to a clear understanding of this subject, it should be observed that, after the reduction of the army on the conclusion of the late war, and until the act of July 14, 1832, the Secretary of War appears in several instances to have exercised the power of making discretionary allowances to paymasters of the army of the United States, for the risks and losses sustained by them in making payments to militia and volunteers. These allowances were made in the shape of *commissions* on the money paid, and were usually fixed at two and a half per cent. The only ground on which such a power could have been exercised was the absence of any legislative provision making it a part of the regular duty of the army paymasters to make payments to militia and volunteers. But by the third section of the act of the 14th of July, 1832, it was made the duty of the district paymasters of the army of the United States, "in addition to the payments required to be made by them to the regular troops, to make payment to all other troops in the service of the United States whenever required thereto by order of the President." The discretionary power before possessed by the Secretary of War to make an extra allowance for payments to the militia and volunteers was, as I suppose, taken away by this provision; and it was doubtless in consequence of this change that the second section of the act of the 2d of March, 1833, expressly provided "that the Secretary of War be authorized, at his discretion, out of the moneys appropriated by this or any former act for the payment of the militia ordered into the service of the United States according to law, during the last year, to allow and pay to the district paymasters of the army of the United States, employed in making such payments, a commission on the sums respectively paid by them, not exceeding one per centum upon the amounts."

The act of the 14th of January, 1836, making appropriations for the suppression of hostilities commenced by the Seminole Indians, provides "that the sum of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars be, and the same hereby is, appropriated, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to defray the expense attending the suppression of hostilities with the Seminole Indians in Florida, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, conformably to the provisions of the act of April 5, 1832, 'making appropriations for the support of the army;'" and the same reference is in effect made in the subsequent acts. When the act of the 5th of April, 1832, thus referred to, was passed, the discretionary power spoken of above was possessed by the Secretary of War, and was exercised in the settlement of the paymasters' accounts under that act by the allowance of a commission of two and a half per cent. In a case of peculiar hardship, and of just merit also, which occurred before the resignation of the late Secretary of War, the paymaster general, under the impression that the general reference to the act of the 5th of April, 1832, contained in the acts of the last session, included authority to allow a percentage, recommended such an allowance to the extent of one per cent. The Secretary of War referred the case to me as Attorney General, and called for my opinion as to the power of the department to allow the proposed commission. My opinion was, that the discretionary power was taken away by the act of 1832, above quoted, and also by the act of the 3d of March, 1835, making additional appropriations for the Delaware breakwater and other works, and that the intent to confer such a power was not sufficiently apparent in the general reference to the act of 1832 to authorize the allowance applied for. But as it would seem from the report of the Paymaster General that justice requires that additional compensation should be allowed, I concur in recommending a special provision, similar to that inserted in the act of the 2d of March, 1833.

6. *Medical department.*—The number of cases treated by the officers of the medical department during the year ending the 30th September last was 14,356; of which number only 139 died. This result may well be taken as evidence of the professional skill of the surgeons and assistant surgeons, and of the care with which their duties are performed. For other matters respecting this department I beg leave to refer to the report of the surgeon general *ad interim*. His suggestions in regard to the pay of hospital stewards, and the repairing and erection of hospitals at the different military posts, appear to me to be worthy the attention of Congress.

7. *Purchasing department.*—The report of the commissary general of purchases exhibits the several amounts drawn and disbursed for clothing, camp equipage, &c., during the present year, with estimates for the like service for the year 1837.

8. *Engineers and topographical engineers.*—The reports of the chief engineer and of the head of the Topographical bureau exhibit the progress made during the last year upon the fortifications and other works under their care.

The failure during the session of 1834-'35 of the bill containing the usual appropriations for fortifications occasioned a suspension of those works during the year 1835; and though liberal appropriations for resuming them were made at the last session of Congress, yet it unfortunately happened that the season for active operations was too far advanced at the time of the passing of the appropriation laws to allow of much progress during the present year. Operations have been also retarded by the difficulty of procuring laborers, and still more by the insufficiency of the Engineer department to furnish an adequate number of engineers to superintend the constructions. Several important works authorized at the last session have not even been commenced, and but little has been done towards the completion of those previously undertaken. The like remarks are applicable to the various improvements in harbors on the seaboard and lakes, and at the mouths and in the channels of navigable rivers.

From the causes above stated but a small portion of the sums appropriated by the present Congress for the engineer and topographical service has yet been expended. The balances of those appropriations may, however, be expended without any further law; and measures will be taken for resuming operations at an early day and with all practicable vigor.

In the last annual report of the Secretary of War he stated the insufficiency of the corps of engineers and of the topographical corps to the expeditious and economical performance of the duties committed to them, and recommended their increase. His suggestions on this subject were approved by you,

and the attention of Congress was invited to them in your message. The propriety of such a measure is greatly strengthened by the present condition of those branches of the service and by the delays and embarrassments occasioned by a want of the necessary force. In connexion with the proposed reorganization of the topographical corps, it may well be questioned whether the existing arrangement as to the civil engineers attached to that corps, and the practice of lending the topographical engineers to the States and to incorporated companies, ought longer to be continued. In my judgment, it would be better that all the engineers in the service of the United States should belong to one or other of the organized military corps. And the information derived from the services of engineers when employed by the States or by companies, though useful in a military point of view, does not seem to me sufficiently important to counterbalance the inconveniences and objections incident to the practice.

9. *Ordnance department.*—It appears from the report of the colonel of ordnance that \$857,570 45 have been expended and accounted for during the first three quarters of the present year, being about \$207,000 more than was expended in the same service during the corresponding quarters of the year 1835. These moneys have been expended in the manufacture, repair, and purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores, small arms, and accoutrements, and in building materials, the details of all which will appear by the statements annexed to Colonel Bomford's report.

During the year ending on the 30th of September, 1836, the sum of \$220,813 38 was expended in procuring and distributing artillery, small arms, accoutrements, &c., under the act of 1808 for arming and equipping the militia of the States and Territories.

The munitions of war issued during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1836, have been very large, in consequence of the actual hostilities in which the army has been engaged.

No returns of lead made at the United States lead mines have been delivered to the superintendent during the last year; and there yet remains due to the United States, on account of rent lead which accrued prior to the 30th of September, 1835, an aggregate of 493,313 pounds. It appears that the refusal to account for and to pay over the rent reserved in the leases mentioned in the last annual report has become general, the lessees denying the validity of the laws under which the leases were made, and that suits have been commenced against several of the delinquents, but are not yet determined. Colonel Bomford recommends the selling of the mineral lands as the most effectual mode of terminating the difficulties now existing between the government and the inhabitants, and of securing to the United States the value of the mines.

Of the works authorized by acts passed at the last session of Congress, and belonging to the ordnance department, all have been greatly delayed, and some entirely suspended, by the want of the necessary officers to conduct them. The interests of the service, as well as the just claims of contractors, whose payments are frequently delayed from inability to make the proper inspections, call loudly for an increase of this corps.

10. *Proposed increase in rank and file of artillery and infantry.*—In compliance with the suggestion of General Macomb, and with my own convictions of duty, I beg leave to invite your attention to a proposal for the increase of the rank and file of the artillery and infantry.

The insufficiency in several respects of our present military establishment has already been noticed. It is greatest in the general staff and the rank and file; those arms of the service being much less numerous in proportion than the officers retained in the line of the army. The object of Congress in this arrangement evidently was, on the one hand, to reduce the rank and file and the general staff to the lowest allowable point, and, on the other, to retain in the line officers enough to preserve an amount of military knowledge and experience competent to the direction of a larger effective force, whenever such a force might be required by special emergencies or by the permanent interests of the country. This policy was recommended, at the time of its adoption, (1821,) by the existence of other and more pressing claims on the treasury, and by the comparatively few calls then made for active military operations. In both these respects our condition is now widely different. The extinction of the public debt, whilst it gives us the ability to attend to other subjects of national importance, lays us under new obligations to do so. We have a much larger number of fortifications and other posts to be garrisoned, and our Indian relations have now reached a point which demands an effective military provision.

There are thirty-two forts on the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico, each of which ought to be garrisoned by a force adequate at least to the preservation of the public property, and to the retaining of some knowledge of artillery practice. This will require, as I understand, an average of about ninety-six men to each post, or about three thousand in the whole. The rank and file of the present regular army, supposing the new regiment of dragoons to be filled, amounts in the total to seven thousand and sixteen; from which number a large deduction must always be made for sickness, arrests, occasional absence, and time lost in recruiting and marching. The effective force, exclusive of officers, which may be relied on under the present arrangement, can therefore scarcely ever exceed six thousand men; a force utterly inadequate to the necessities of the public service, inasmuch as it affords, after the scanty provision for the seaboard above suggested, only about three thousand for the interior.

In that part of this report which relates to Indian affairs I shall have occasion to specify some of the weighty reasons which make it necessary that we should establish additional posts on our western borders and in the Indian country, and that each should be permanently garrisoned by a respectable force. We have now in that region sixteen posts, including three temporary stations, the whole of which are now occupied by about three thousand men, including a regiment of Arkansas volunteers recently called into the service. All, probably, will agree that the present force at several of the existing posts is inadequate; and a deliberate survey of the immense field of operations and of the various interests involved will, I think, lead to the conclusion that this branch of the service cannot safely be left for the next five or ten years with a force at any time less than from five to seven thousand men.

The seaboard may be provided for in the manner above suggested, and adequate protection may be given to the interior and to the Indian country by augmenting the number of men in each company of artillery and infantry to one hundred. This would increase the legal force, independently of commissioned officers and non-commissioned officers of artillery and infantry, to twelve thousand and thirty, from which we might at all times expect to command an available force of not more than about ten thousand effective men. Two plans for a similar increase in the rank and file of the army were submitted to Congress in the report of the Secretary of War of the 8th of March, 1836, and the accompanying communication of General Macomb, of the 7th of that month, both of which communications were laid before the Senate of the United States, in compliance with a resolution of that body. I refer to these documents for the details of those plans, and for an estimate of the expense, which, according to the statements then made, would

be, for the increase above proposed, about \$850,000 per annum. Such an addition to the heavy expenses of our present establishment should undoubtedly be well weighed before it is incurred; but if we may judge from the experience of the last few years, the measure is as plainly called for on the score of economy as it is by other and more impressive considerations. The expenses occasioned by the hostile aggressions of the Sac and Fox Indians in 1832 amounted to more than three millions of dollars, and the several appropriations for suppressing Indian hostilities made by Congress at the last session, and amounting to five millions of dollars, have already been drawn from the treasury; and though a considerable amount is yet in the hands of disbursing officers, the whole will be required to meet expenses already incurred.

If it be one of the first objects of legislation to guard against the evils of war, then must it be admitted that the prevention of Indian hostilities, so far as human foresight is competent to that end, should be the great care of the Congress of the United States; for whilst our exposure to such hostilities is imminent, the evils which attend them are so peculiar and unmitigated as to bring on those public agents who may neglect to guard against them the most fearful responsibility. The presence of an adequate military force at or near each of the points where the Indians are numerous is the most effectual, if not the only effectual, means of security and defence. In my judgment, such a force cannot be furnished by our present establishment; and as neither militia nor volunteers can be employed for permanent garrisons, the object can only be effected by the increase of the regular army. I trust it will be provided for without delay.

11. *Proposed revision of the pay of certain officers.*—My attention having been called, by repeated resignations and other circumstances, to the pay of the subordinate grades, I have looked into the subject with some care, and the result is a decided conviction that the pay of the several grades above that of second lieutenant, and below that of colonel, ought to be increased, and that a new principle of periodical increase in each grade ought also to be introduced.

By the law, as it now stands, there is no increase of the fixed pay and emoluments, except when the officer is promoted; and as promotion in time of peace is generally very slow, officers may serve over ten years in a single grade, and, after a service of twenty or thirty years, may still rise no higher than a majority, or even a captaincy. On the other hand, it will occasionally happen that resignations or other casualties may produce numerous vacancies within a comparatively short period in particular regiments, which may lead to rapid promotions, so that a second lieutenant may, within three or four years after entering the service, be advanced to a captaincy. To remedy the inadequacy of the present system when promotion is slow, and to prevent its inequality when its movement in particular regiments is rapid, it has occurred to me that it would be expedient and just to introduce the additional feature of increasing the pay after five years' service in any one grade, agreeably to the precedents established by the act of 1834, in relation to surgeons and assistant surgeons of the army, and by the act of 1835, regulating the pay of surgeons in the navy. Concurrently with the introduction of this principle, I would also revise the scale of pay and emoluments, with a view to a moderate increase of the different grades above that of second lieutenant, and under that of colonel.

I think it would be just to allow to second lieutenants, for the first five years from the date of their commissions, the present pay and emoluments of their grade; and to those who have been in commission over five years the present pay and emoluments of the first lieutenant; to first lieutenants, for the first five years, the present pay and emoluments of a captain; and to those who have been commissioned over five years a corresponding increase; and in like manner to provide for an increase in the pay of those captains, majors, and lieutenant colonels who shall have been in commission over five years, taking care, however, in all cases, that the increase by means of five years' service in one grade shall not be more than one-half the difference between the first pay of such grade and the first pay of the next grade. The effect of this double arrangement for increase of compensation would be to secure to the officer the certainty of an increase of pay at periodical stages corresponding to the probable increase in his wants and in the value of his services; but it would not interfere with the ancient and just practice of increasing the pay of the officer on his advancement to a higher grade. When promotions are slow the principle is greatly needed, and then it would apply; when they are rapid it would not be needed, and would not take place.

As the pay, emoluments, and allowances now given by law depend on the grade of the officer, the corps to which he belongs, and his particular position and circumstances, the attempt to state them in this place would lead to inconvenient prolixity; and should you think proper to submit the subject to Congress, the proper information can be laid before the committees of that body. It is, however, deserving of consideration whether the principle adopted in the act of 1835, regulating the pay of the navy, by which all allowances (except for travelling expenses when under orders) are prohibited, and a gross sum in lieu thereof added to the pay, may not, to some extent at least, be advantageously followed. The whole subject undoubtedly demands revision, especially with a view to retain in the departments of engineering, and other branches requiring scientific attainments of a high order, experienced and valuable officers. Several of that class have retired from the army during the year, induced, as I have reason to suppose, by the inadequacy of the existing compensation and the great demand for their services in civil life.

12. *Proposed increase in the pay of privates; land bounty on re-enlistments.*—I think it highly expedient that the pay of privates should also be increased. They are now allowed, when serving as cavalry in the regiments of dragoons, eight dollars per month; in all other cases, six dollars per month. No bounty is given, except on a second enlistment, which is encouraged by a gratuity of two months' pay. In consequence of the great increase in the price of labor, it has been found difficult during the last year to procure able-bodied men to supply the places of those soldiers whose term of service had expired; and the recruiting of the second regiment of dragoons, and to fill up vacancies in the other regiments, goes on very slowly. I submit whether it be not advisable to increase the regular pay; and as the services of an experienced and disciplined soldier are far more valuable than those of a new recruit, I cannot doubt the propriety of increasing the bounty on re-enlistment. It might be granted in land at less inconvenience to the government than if paid in money, and would probably be equally acceptable to the soldier. And as the service of the army, for some years to come, will be chiefly on our western frontiers, most of the men, when discharged in that region, would probably find it for their interest to become actual settlers. The policy of the government in regard to the disposition of the public lands would thus be promoted, and the settlers whom this arrangement would plant on the frontiers would be found, from their military

knowledge, among the most useful of their class. These objects might be still further promoted by giving an increased quantity of land on the condition of actual settlement.

13. *Proposal for employment of chaplains.*—Some provision, as it appears to me, should be made for securing to the army the services of chaplains. The act of April 12, 1808, required one chaplain, with the pay and emoluments of a major of infantry, to be appointed to each brigade. This provision was continued in force until superseded by the act of the 3d of March, 1815, fixing the military peace establishment, and there is now no authority for employing such an officer in the army at the public expense, except at the Military Academy.

The Constitution of the United States has wisely provided that Congress "shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof;" but this cannot lessen the obligation of Congress to furnish to the officers and men employed in the military service such opportunities of religious worship and of moral culture as may be compatible with the appropriate duties of the army. And when it is considered that even the common soldier resumes, sooner or later, the character of a citizen, how important does it become that he should be shielded as much as possible from the pernicious influences to which a military life is usually exposed. The enlightening and tranquilizing effects of a regular attendance on public worship, and the aid which a judicious and devoted chaplain may give in the promotion of discipline and subordination, ought not to be overlooked in the organization of an army.

Since 1815 the services of chaplains at the fixed posts have frequently been secured by voluntary contributions, collected and applied, as I understand, by the council of administration. As the officers composing that council will be enabled to consult the wishes of the garrison, and are in other respects better qualified to make judicious selections for services of this nature than the authorities at the seat of government, I recommend the passage of a law authorizing them to select and employ chaplains from time to time, and giving to the persons so employed the pay and emoluments of such grade as Congress may think proper to prescribe. To each regiment, when employed in the field, the like arrangement might be extended.

14. *General condition of the army, &c.*—The vacancies in the rank and file being numerous, and many officers of the line being engaged on detached service, or absent with leave or on furlough, the army, though in a high state of discipline, has not been found in the fittest condition for active field service. And notwithstanding the successive orders which have been issued, directing officers to join their regiments, the deficiency in officers has not yet been supplied, many having resigned, and others being so situated, by reason of sickness or other causes, as to make a suspension of the orders in respect to them unavoidable. These circumstances, however, only enhance the merits of the officers and men, whether regulars, marines, militia, or volunteers, who have encountered the difficulties, privations, and perils of field service on the western frontier and in the south. Several instances have occurred during the war with the Seminoles in which our troops have nobly sustained the honor of the American name, and those who will dispassionately consider the events of the past year will find in the services of the army many strong claims on the confidence and gratitude of the nation.

The general-in-chief has noticed, in his report, and in appropriate terms, the gallantry and good conduct of Brigadier General Clinch, who commanded in Florida on the breaking out of hostilities in that quarter. The merits of that officer were so highly appreciated by this department that his resignation was not accepted until it had been ascertained to have been rendered necessary by important private affairs. In consequence, doubtless, of pending inquiries, General Macomb's report intimates no opinion as to the conduct or operations of any other general officer in Florida or in the Creek country. This forbearance was manifestly proper, and will be imitated by the department. But it is not inconsistent with the rule thus adopted to express the hope that it may ultimately appear that nothing has occurred to justify permanent estrangement between soldiers who trod together the path of renown, nor to dim the lustre of those honorable services which each has rendered to his country.

II.—MILITIA AND VOLUNTEERS.

It has already been stated that within the last year no less than about 24,500 militia and volunteers have been mustered into the service of the United States. As these forces, when in actual service, form a part of the army of the United States, such particulars concerning those employed during the year as seemed proper to be noticed in this report have been presented under the preceding head.

The defective organization of the militia was noticed at length in the last annual report of the Secretary of War; and the outlines were suggested of a plan for its improvement, which received your sanction, and was submitted to Congress in the opening message of the last session. No legislative action having been had upon the subject, I deem it my duty to invite it to your renewed attention. If any arguments in addition to those heretofore urged were needed on this point, they would be found in the experience of the last year. Whilst the calls on the militia have been answered in a manner highly honorable to their patriotism, they have led to new illustrations of their deficiencies in organization and discipline. The matter has very often been presented to the consideration of Congress; and until the constitutional power of organizing, arming, and disciplining this arm of national defence shall have been more adequately exercised, it will continue to be a duty to invoke their enlightened interposition.

III.—FORTIFICATIONS, ARSENALS, ROADS, ETC.

The present condition of our fortifications, arsenals, and other works of public defence, will sufficiently appear by reference to the accompanying documents from the engineer and ordnance departments; and the elaborate and very able report of the late Secretary of War, of the 7th of April last, transmitted to the Senate with your message of the following day, contains so full a view of the measures proper to be taken for their completion and armament, as to make any further observations on that point superfluous in this place. I would, however, particularly invite your attention, and also that of Congress, to the proposals contained in that paper, and in the last annual report, for the establishment of a national foundry for cannon, and to the suggestions on the subject of depots for arms, then also submitted.

The reports of the chief engineer, and of the head of the topographical bureau, must also be referred to for a succinct account of the present condition of the Cumberland and other roads, and of the harbors and other improvements authorized by law.

IV.—MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT.

The report of the board of visitors, giving the results of the last annual examination, is well calculated to confirm the favorable opinion so generally entertained in respect to this institution. It also states some facts which, it may be hoped, will remove some of those misapprehensions which have occasionally prevailed to the prejudice of that establishment.

By the existing law, each cadet, on his appointment, is required to sign articles by which he engages to serve five years unless sooner discharged. As four years of this term, by the regulations in force since 1819, are to be spent at the academy, the engagement secures to the United States only one year's service after graduation. It appears, however, from the report of the visitors, that out of 841 graduates, the total number from the commencement of the institution, only 65 had resigned at the end of their term of enlistment. The visitors also ascertained that, out of the same number, 403 still remained in the army; and that of the others, 15 had been killed in battle, and 106 had otherwise died in the service. These facts illustrate the value of the institution as one of the effective means of providing for the national defence.

Whilst it thus appears that the public service has not been materially prejudiced by the early resignation of the graduates, I am yet inclined to think that its interests should be more effectually secured. In my judgment, the engagement for service after graduation should be considerably prolonged; and the graduate should be made liable by law, in case of his discharge short of the prescribed term, for neglect of duty or other misconduct, to pay to the government an equivalent for the expenses incurred in his education and support. Such a provision would not only be just in itself, but seems due to other considerations. As there is no constitutional authority to maintain the institution, except as a part of the military establishments necessary to the defence of the country, it should be so regulated as to contribute directly to that end. Such, also, seems to have been the design of the act of 1812 in prescribing the articles above referred to. There was at that time no prescribed term of study; and as the position of the cadet on his entrance was regulated by the extent of his attainments, he might, and, as I understand, usually did, complete his course in about two years. It was, therefore, intended by the framers of the act of 1812 that a term of army service should be secured equivalent, in some measure, to the expense incurred by the government. I recommend the reassertion of this principle in a new enactment, adapted to the changes since made in the term of study.

The board of visitors having submitted various propositions for the enlargement of the public buildings, and of the courses of instruction, I have deemed it due to the subject, as well as to the high character of the board, to present their suggestions to your consideration, and to that of Congress. They are accordingly embraced in the estimates made by the chief engineer, with a single exception, which could not be submitted in that form. The recommendation thus excepted relates to the duties of the chaplain. By the second section of the act of April 14, 1818, it is provided that there shall be one chaplain stationed at the Military Academy at West Point, "who shall also be professor of geography, history, and ethics." To assist the chaplain in the duties of his professorship, an officer of the army has been associated with him, and the two instruct in the branches above named, and also in grammar and rhetoric, and in the elements of political science, including the law of nations and the constitutional law of the United States. It has been found physically impossible for the chaplain to give adequate attention to his clerical duties, and, with the aid of one assistant, to instruct in a suitable manner in the various studies above named. The consequence is, that the religious instruction of the cadets receives less attention than is commensurate with its importance, and with the probable intent of the act of Congress. The visitors, therefore, recommend, and the suggestion strikes me as important, either that the functions of the chaplain be separated from those of the professor, or that another assistant be provided to aid him in the professorship. The latter mode of relief may be extended by executive regulation; but the former is deemed most appropriate, and for that reason the interposition of Congress is solicited.

V.—INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, herewith laid before you, embraces a detailed account of the operations of his office during the past year.

It appears from that document that within this period more than eighteen thousand Indians, of whom four hundred were Seminoles, sixteen thousand nine hundred Creeks, and the remainder Pottawatomies, have reached the west bank of the Mississippi, on their way to their new homes; and that arrangements have been made for the removal of the residue of those tribes at as early a day as circumstances shall allow. The mere process of removal has been conducted with greater expedition, as much economy, and as little of suffering and privation to the Indians, as in former years; but the opposition made by the hostile portions of the Seminoles and Creeks, already noticed under a former head, has subjected the government, in those cases, to the painful necessity of resorting to coercive measures, which, in respect to the Seminoles, are yet continued.

The same report also exhibits the progress made by the commissioners appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 1st of July, 1836, requesting the President of the United States "to cause measures to be taken for investigating certain alleged frauds in the purchase of the reservations of the Creek Indians, and the causes of their hostilities." The investigations, thus directed, have necessarily suspended the action of the Executive on many contracts for the sale of Creek reservations; and there are also other difficulties in respect to them, which will probably require the intervention of Congress.

A commissioner has recently been appointed to certify contracts and to take proof of residence, under the treaty with the Choctaws of the 27th of September, 1830, and has probably entered on the duties assigned him.

The provisions in the treaties of 1832 and 1834 with the Chickasaws, which are to be carried into effect before their removal, have been nearly completed; and an arrangement, it is hoped, will soon be concluded between them and the Choctaws west of the Mississippi for a portion of the territory assigned to the latter.

Measures have been taken for fulfilling the engagements of the United States contained in the treaties with the Chippewas and Ottowas, the Swan Creek and Black River bands of the Chippewas, and

the Wyandots, ratified at the last session of the Senate; and, so far as allowed by the short time which has since elapsed, those engagements have been faithfully executed.

Immediately after the ratification of the treaty with the Cherokees east of the Mississippi, the initiatory measures for carrying it into effect were taken by the department; and, though much retarded by various unforeseen occurrences, they are now going on with all the despatch of which the case is susceptible. The military movements deemed necessary to the maintenance of peace and to the enforcement of the treaty have already been noticed. Efforts have recently been made by Mr. John Ross, and by those of his people of whom he is understood to be the leader, to excite opposition to the treaty, and to prevent its execution; but it is believed that the steps taken by the government will be sufficient to counteract those efforts. The more intelligent part of the Cherokees are well satisfied with the treaty; and the prompt and faithful execution on our part of its very liberal provisions will doubtless secure the good will of the great mass of the nation, and issue in their peaceful establishment with their brethren in the west.

Treaties have been made with the Indians who have emigrated from New York to Green Bay for lands on both sides of Fox river, and with four bands of Pottawatomies residing in the State of Indiana for the extinguishment of their title to the sections of land reserved for them in the treaties of October, 1832. Negotiations have also been commenced with the Indians of New York for the extinguishment of their title to lands in that State, and for their removal to the west of the Mississippi. With a view to the extinguishment of the Indian title to the country between the State of Missouri and the Missouri river, negotiations were opened with the tribes interested therein for the relinquishment of their rights; and treaties to that effect have already been concluded with the Ioways and Sacs of Missouri, Omahas, Yanktons and Santie Sioux, and Ottobes and Missourias. Measures have also been taken for opening negotiations with the united nation of Ottowas, Chippewas, and Pottawatomies, for an exchange of the lands north of the Missouri river assigned to them by the treaty of Chicago of 1833, for lands south of that river; and with the Miamies for a cession of their lands in Indiana.

The commissioner points out several defects in the laws relative to Indian affairs, and, for the purpose of remedying those defects, submits various propositions, to which I beg leave to call your attention as worthy of being presented to the consideration of Congress. He also recommends the removal of the seat of the superintendency of Indian affairs from St. Louis, where it is now fixed by law, to Fort Leavenworth, or some other point on the Missouri river, and the substitution of full agencies for the present sub-agencies of the Creeks, Cherokees, and Osages, as measures rendered necessary by the onerous nature of the duties now pressing on the incumbents of those offices, and by the great accessions recently made, and hereafter to be made, to the tribes west of the Mississippi.

From the facts stated by the commissioner it would seem that the proviso to the act of the 3d of March, 1835, making appropriations for the Delaware breakwater, &c., operates harshly on the military officers in the Indian department. I concur in the propriety of asking from Congress, as an act of justice to those officers, the allowance of a commission on disbursements, as recommended by the commissioner.

Connected with the general subject of our Indian relations are two measures, proposed by the commissioner, which I deem of great moment. They are, the organization of an efficient system for the protection and government of the Indian country west of the Mississippi, and the establishment of military posts for the protection of that country and of our own frontiers, in addition to those now authorized by law.

These measures are due to the numerous tribes whom we have planted in this extensive territory and to the pledges and encouragements by which they were induced to consent to a change of residence. We may now be said to have consummated the policy of emigration, and to have entered on an era full of interest to both parties. It involves the last hopes of humanity in respect to the Indian tribes; and though, to the United States, its issues cannot be equally momentous, yet they deeply concern our prosperity and honor. It therefore behooves us, at this juncture, seriously to examine the relations which exist between the United States and the inhabitants of the Indian country, to look into the duties which devolve on us, and to mature a system of measures for their just and constant execution.

In almost every treaty providing for the emigration of an Indian tribe, the impossibility of preserving it from extinction, if left within the limits of any of the States or organized Territories of the United States, and thus exposed to the advances of the white population, is expressly recognized. The advantages which the tribe will derive from its establishment in a territory to be exclusively occupied by red men, under the solemn guarantees and the paternal care of the United States, are uniformly insisted on. In the treaty with the Choctaws of the 27th of September, 1830, the wish of the tribes to be allowed the privilege of a delegate in the House of Representatives of the United States is expressly mentioned; and though not acceded to by the commissioners of the United States, yet they insert it in the treaty, "that Congress may consider of and decide the application." In the late treaty with the Cherokees east of the Mississippi, it is expressly stipulated "that they shall be entitled to a delegate in the House of Representatives whenever Congress shall make provision for the same." It is not to be doubted that the hopes thus held out to these tribes had an important influence in determining them to consent to emigrate to their new homes in the west.

Although some of the Indians have made considerable advances in civilization, they all need the guardianship of the United States. To leave them to the barbarism of their own institutions, with the inadequate assistance of an agent and the slight control of the general superintendent, would be imprudent as it regards ourselves, and unjust towards them. Under such a system hostilities will frequently break out between the different tribes, and sometimes between them and the inhabitants of our frontiers, attended in both cases by the usual consequences of savage warfare. To fulfil, in their true spirit, the engagements into which we have entered, we must institute a comprehensive system of guardianship adapted to the circumstances and wants of the people, and calculated to lead them gradually and safely to the exercise of self-government; and at as early a day as circumstances will allow, the expectations authorized by the passages above quoted from the treaties with the Choctaws and Cherokees should be fulfilled. Indeed, from the facts stated by the commissioner, it is scarcely to be doubted that the Choctaws are already in a condition to justify the measure. The daily presence of a native delegate on the floor of the House of Representatives of the United States, presenting, as occasion may require, to that dignified assembly the interests of his people, would, more than any other single act, attest to the world and to the Indian tribes the sincerity of our endeavors for their preservation and happiness. In the successful issue of those endeavors we shall find a more precious and durable accession to the glory of our country than by any triumph we can achieve in arts or in arms.

The duty of planting a line of posts near the borders of the Indian country, and of opening along it a free communication for the passage of troops, has already been recognized by the present Congress by the act of the 2d of July, 1836, "to provide for the better protection of the western frontier." This law authorizes the President to cause to be opened a military road from some point upon the right bank of the Mississippi, between the mouth of the St. Peter's and the mouth of the Des Moines, to Red river; and it contemplates the establishment of military posts at such places along said road as the President may deem most proper for the protection of the frontier and for the preservation of the necessary communication. But this line of posts, though it will probably be sufficient, if well garrisoned, to protect our own frontier, will not be all that caution and good faith will require. To exercise the necessary supervision over the emigrated Indians, to preserve peace among the different tribes, and to protect them from their savage neighbors, we must also establish posts at convenient positions in the interior of their country.

The establishment and maintenance of these various posts is due to the emigrated tribes for other reasons. By the most sacred pledges the territory in which we have planted them is to be perpetually theirs; the white man, with certain specified exceptions, is not to reside among them. These pledges have been given in the utmost sincerity, and the American people cannot but desire that they should be honorably redeemed. Without a strong military force—a force adequate to repress the encroachments of the civilized and more powerful race—how can we hope for their fulfilment? In the history of the Indian tribes from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, and, indeed, in the history of barbarians in every quarter of the globe, when pressed upon by a civilized population, we may read the issue of these pledges, unless we take early and efficient measures for their fulfilment. These measures must be such as will arrest the causes which, in all other cases, have ended in the extinction of the weaker race. The operation of those causes cannot be controlled by parchment guarantees or mere moral considerations; to resist and counteract them a physical force must be employed sufficiently powerful and vigilant to keep them constantly in check. To my view, nothing is clearer than the ultimate failure of the great experiment we have commenced with the emigrated Indians, unless we secure to them, by military protection, the place and the time for the fair trial of that experiment. If we leave them unprotected, they will fade away as other tribes have faded, and the process, as in their cases, will be diversified by the same sanguinary events. The only difference will be, that as the Indians on our western frontiers are concentrated in greater force than has ever before been known in the history of the race, their inroads, if not more frequent, will probably be more terrible and disastrous than any which have yet occurred.

When it is considered that the emigration of the present year includes great numbers recently engaged in open hostilities, and that, besides these, there are probably many others who cherish unfriendly feelings, though never manifested in overt acts, is it unreasonable to suppose that they will seize the first favorable opportunity to gratify the strongest of savage passions, and to re-enact the scenes which have so recently been exhibited in the south? From them, and from the events yet passing before us, we may learn how much of individual suffering and of national calamity may be occasioned by even a small Indian force, organized by stealth, and acting with characteristic quickness and ferocity. If those events shall only teach us to provide, by wise forecast, against the repetition of similar disasters, they will not have been without their use. It is to guard against the recurrence of any such event, as well as to fulfil our pledged faith to the tribes now settled in the west, that I have felt it my duty to enforce at such length the views presented by the commissioner.

VI.—PENSIONS, ETC.

The sums paid to pension agents for disbursements during the current year amount to \$2,699,430 66, viz:

For paying invalid pensioners.....	\$276, 450 00
For paying revolutionary pensioners under the act of March 18, 1818.....	675, 112 66
For paying pensioners under the act of June 7, 1832, including payments made in 135 cases allowed under the act of July 4, 1836.....	1, 563, 376 00
For paying pensioners under the act of May 15, 1828.....	137, 320 00
For paying claims under the act of July 5, 1832, granting half pay to the officers of the Virginia State troops.....	47, 172 00
	<hr/>
	2, 699, 430 66

the particulars of which will appear by the report of the Commissioner of Pensions, and the accompanying tables.

Under the act of the 4th of July last, granting half pay to widows and orphans in certain cases, 436 claims have been presented, of which 135 have been admitted, and 22 rejected. The remainder have not yet received official decision. The payments already made under this act have been from the standing appropriation made by the act of June 7, 1832; but it would seem to be more appropriate that they should be specially provided for, and an estimate for that purpose will accordingly be submitted.

It is observed by General Macomb, and also by the Commissioner of Pensions, in their reports, that the existing pension laws do not extend to the widows and orphans of officers and soldiers of the regular army all the benefits now enjoyed by the widows of officers and soldiers in other branches of the service. This arises from the circumstance that the first section of the act of the 4th of July last is expressly confined to the widows and orphans of persons who served as militia or volunteers. I concur in the suggestion that this difference ought to be removed. The third section of this law has been construed to apply to those widows only whose husbands died before its passage. As this construction, though demanded by the words employed, makes a distinction in the operation of the law which may not have been designed, it is perhaps worthy of being submitted to the attention of Congress.

It appears from the accompanying report of the operations of the Bounty Land Office that 876 claims for services rendered in the revolutionary war, and 692 for services rendered during the last war, were presented during the year ending the 30th of September last; and that of the former, 40, and of the latter and similar claims, previously presented and suspended, 128 were allowed.

VII.—FISCAL CONCERNS OF THE DEPARTMENT.

To exhibit at one view a summary of the various fiscal operations of this department during the year 1836, I have caused to be prepared the tabular statement marked A, hereunto annexed, to which I beg leave respectfully to refer.

It appears from that document that on the 1st day of January, 1836, the various sums then under the control of the department, as unexpended balances of former appropriations, or by virtue of the standing appropriations made by the revolutionary pension and claims acts of May 15, 1828, June 7, 1832, and July 5, 1832, and the acts of April 23, 1808, and April 29, 1816, for arming and equipping the militia, amounted in the aggregate to \$5,675,746 12.

The estimates made by this department for the service of 1836, and transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, and by him laid before Congress at the commencement of the last session, amounted to \$8,393,282 49, making, when added to the above sum of \$5,675,746 12, an aggregate of \$14,069,028 61, which was all then supposed by the department to be required for the service of 1836, on account of the objects then authorized by law. But in consequence of the military operations which became necessary during the session, the conclusion of the treaty with the Cherokees and other Indian tribes, and the various increased or new expenditures directed by Congress, there was appropriated at the last session, for the service of this department, an aggregate of \$23,242,331 28; being an excess of appropriations over the estimates of \$14,849,048 79, and making, when added to the unexpended balances and standing appropriations above mentioned, the sum of \$28,919,077 49, applicable to the service of 1836, and liable to be drawn out of the treasury during the year, if needed for disbursement—although it was doubtless known, when the appropriations were made, that in many cases only portions thereof would be so needed during the year.

During the first three quarters of the year 1836 there was drawn from the treasury and placed in the hands of disbursing officers the aggregate amount of \$13,514,456 27; the expenditure of which, so far as the accounts have been rendered and settled, will appear by the reports of the several bureaus, and of the accounting officers, hereunto annexed.

It is estimated that the expenditures which will be made during the fourth quarter of 1836 will amount to \$6,807,626 92. In this sum is included all that remained at the end of the third quarter of the different appropriations, amounting to \$5,000,000, made during the last session for the suppression or prevention of Indian hostilities. Indeed, those appropriations have already been expended, or drawn from the treasury and placed in the hands of disbursing officers for expenditure.

Should the expenditures of the fourth quarter of 1836 conform to the preceding estimate, the expenditures of the year will have amounted to \$20,322,083 19, and the unexpended balance which will remain in the treasury on the 31st day of December, 1836, applicable to the service of 1837, will be \$8,595,994 21; but under the standing appropriations for pensions, &c., and for arming the militia above mentioned, there will also be under the control of the department, for the year 1837, so much as may be required for those objects.

The aggregate of the estimates made by this department for the service of the year 1837, and transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, to be included in his general estimate to be laid before Congress, is \$10,758,431 33; which, if confirmed by the requisite appropriations, will make, when added to the balance of \$8,595,994 21, estimated to remain in the treasury on the 31st day of December, 1836, an aggregate of \$19,354,425 54 applicable to the service of 1837, besides the amount which may be required from the standing appropriations above mentioned.

The various bureaus and offices of the department to which the sums making the above-mentioned aggregates are respectively referrible, will appear by the table annexed, marked A; and the details of each aggregate, except those of the estimates, will appear in the documents from those bureaus, and from the accounting offices, accompanying this report. The details of the estimates for 1837 are included in the statement transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, as above mentioned.

The estimates for the year 1837 include only those objects which are authorized by existing laws. The estimates for the Engineer office, the Topographical bureau, and the Ordnance department embrace, in accordance with the usual course of legislation, various amounts which, when added to the present unexpended balances, will constitute, in the case of each of those bureaus, an aggregate amount much larger, in all probability, than can be actually expended in the year 1837.

On the other hand, the estimates above mentioned include nothing for the suppression of Indian hostilities, nor for new works, nor any other objects not already authorized by law. A further appropriation is immediately needed for the suppression and prevention of Indian hostilities, including the maintenance of the volunteers on the southwestern frontier. The subject does not admit of specific estimates; but there is danger that at least one million of dollars will be required for this purpose.

In concluding, I desire to express my obligations to the experienced and able heads of the several branches of the department for the aid they have given me in the preparation of this report. Having very recently undertaken the temporary care of the department, and many of its affairs being very foreign to my ordinary studies and pursuits, I have had, in this matter as well as in others, constant occasion for their assistance. They cannot be held responsible for all the suggestions contained in this paper, but from me, at least, are justly entitled to this tribute.

I have the honor to be, sir, with high respect, your obedient servant,

B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*

The PRESIDENT of the United States.

Schedule of the documents accompanying the report of the Secretary of War.

- No. 1. Report and documents of the major general commanding the army.
- No. 2. Letter of the adjutant general, on the subject of increasing the number of officers in the adjutant general's department.
- No. 3. Report of the acting quartermaster general.
- No. 4. Report and statement of the commissary general of subsistence.

- No. 5. Report of the surgeon general *ad interim*.
 No. 6. Report and statement of the paymaster general.
 No. 7. Report and statements of the commissary general of purchases.
 No. 8. Report and documents of the chief engineer.
 No. 9. Report and statements of the chief of the Topographical bureau.
 No. 10. Report and statements of the chief of the Ordnance department.

No. 1.

REPORT OF THE MAJOR GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Washington, November, 1835.

Sir: In compliance with the instructions of the Acting Secretary of War, under date of the 9th September last, I have the honor herewith to submit the following statements and returns:

1. A report showing the organization of the army, marked A.
2. A general return of the army, marked B.
3. Distribution of the troops in the eastern department, marked C.
4. Distribution of the troops in the western department, marked D.
5. Statement showing the number of recruits enlisted in the army from January 1, 1836, marked E.

Since my last annual report, giving an account of the operations of the army, the troops have been variously engaged.

In consequence of the indisposition of the Seminole Indians to comply with the treaty stipulations entered into with the government in regard to their emigrating to the country west of the Mississippi allotted to them, and the hostile attitude taken by some of their principal chiefs, three companies of artillery were ordered, on November 24, 1834, to Tampa Bay; and the company at St. Augustine was at the same time ordered to Fort King, then garrisoned by a company of infantry. The same order placed Brevet Brigadier General Clinch in command of the troops in Florida. On February 14, 1835, five additional companies of artillery were ordered to join the command of General Clinch in Florida; making the whole force in Florida ten companies. On October 22, 1835, General Clinch was authorized to order the two companies of artillery from Forts Wood and Pike, Louisiana, to Florida. These, with the two companies placed at his disposal on October 15, would increase his command to fourteen companies. On December 9, 1835, General Clinch was informed that the governor of Florida had been requested to place at his disposal such militia force as he might require. It appears that on November 30, 1835, the regular force in Florida consisted of eleven companies, amounting to five hundred and thirty-six officers and men, and posted as follows:

St. Augustine.....	One company.
Fort King.....	Six companies.
Fort Brooke.....	Three companies.
Key West.....	One company.

The four companies placed at the disposal of General Clinch in October arrived at Fort Brooke between the 27th of November and 28th of December.

On December 23 a detachment of one hundred and ten men, including officers, took up the march from Tampa Bay for Fort King, to join General Clinch. On the fifth day, on the march, the detachment was attacked by a large body of Indians concealed, and cut off, with the exception of one or two men.

On the 29th of December General Clinch, with six companies of regular troops, amounting to about two hundred men, proceeded from Fort King towards the Withlacoochee, to attack the Seminoles, who were in force on the left bank of that river. In this expedition he was joined by Governor Call, with between four hundred and five hundred volunteers of Florida.

On the 31st of December General Clinch, with the regular troops under his command, crossed the Withlacoochee. He was here attacked by a large body of Indians, and, after a spirited engagement, the Indians were finally defeated, and fled into the hammocks. In this affair it will appear that the regular troops bore the brunt of the action. Out of the two hundred regular troops who crossed the river with General Clinch, fifty-seven were killed or wounded, including four officers. Of the four hundred or five hundred volunteers who had joined General Clinch with a view of aiding in subduing the Indians, only twenty-seven men and three officers took part in the action. Why so many remained out of the action is not explained. Had the same zeal and bravery been displayed by the whole force as was evinced by the regular troops, there is little doubt but that the war would have been terminated with the battle of Withlacoochee.

As soon as information of this affair reached the War Department it was determined, lest the communication with General Clinch might be intercepted, to call on the governor of South Carolina to place at the disposal of General Eustis, commanding officer at Charleston, such a force as he might call for; which was accordingly done; and this officer was directed to proceed with that force, together with the United States troops stationed at Charleston and Savannah, to St. Augustine; thence to open a communication with General Clinch, and co-operate with him.

About this time it was intimated to the War Department that there was reason to apprehend that parties of the Creek Indians might join the Seminoles. In consequence of this intimation, and from the belief that the operations might become more extended, Major General Scott was ordered, on the 21st of January, to proceed to the theatre of hostilities, and there assume the command. He was invested with authority to call on the executives of Florida and the adjoining States for such militia force as he might deem necessary. At the same time six companies of artillery and one hundred dragoon recruits, all from the seaboard, were ordered to Florida. It was estimated that the whole number of regular troops in Florida, and on their way, at that time, amounted to twelve hundred, including officers.

While General Scott was making his preparations for the campaign, General Gaines, who was at Pensacola, hearing of the hostile conduct of the Seminoles, and of the attack made by them on the detachment which marched from Tampa Bay on the 23d of December, immediately proceeded to New Orleans,

and there, with the assistance of the governor of Louisiana and the citizens of that place, raised a corps of volunteers of about 1,000 men, and with the detachment of the regular troops in that vicinity proceeded to Tampa Bay, and thence marched to Fort King, and from Fort King to the Withlacoochee, near to the battle ground of General Clinch, where he encountered the Indians. Finding his provisions and ammunition nearly consumed, he formed a camp, protected by fallen timber, and sent a despatch to General Clinch, at Fort Drane, for supplies. In this situation he was relieved by the arrival of General Clinch with provisions, when the whole force moved to Fort Drane; when General Gaines, in consequence of previous orders received by him to repair to the frontier of Louisiana, turned his command over to General Clinch, and left Florida. About this time General Scott reached Fort Drane, for the purpose of prosecuting the war according to his plan of operations.

With a considerable force of regular troops and volunteers he marched into the Indian country in three divisions: one conducted by General Clinch, from Fort Drane; one by General Eastis, from Volusia; and another by Colonel Lindsey, from Tampa Bay, concentrating on a point near the Withlacoochee, where the Indians were believed to be embodied. After a fruitless search for the enemy, the three divisions finally concentrated at Tampa Bay, where, finding the term of service of the volunteers had nearly expired, and the season near at hand when, in the opinion of General Scott, it would, on account of the insalubrity of the climate, be unsafe longer to keep the field, he determined to return with his troops through the country bordering on the Withlacoochee, still with a hope of finding the Indians, and bringing them to battle. But again failing to do so, General Scott ordered the volunteers to be discharged, and distributed the regulars in positions proper to cover the frontier, and, at the same time, to give repose to them after the fatigues and sufferings of long and painful marches. General Scott returned to St. Augustine, and there learning that hostilities had broken out among the Creek Indians in Georgia and Alabama, left Florida about the 21st of May, and repaired, according to orders previously received by him from the War Department, to Columbus, in Georgia. Not knowing whether General Scott, in consequence of his ill health, as reported by him, would be able to take the direction of affairs in the Creek country, Brevet Major General Jesup was, in the month of May, invested with the command, and charged with the removal of the Creeks to the lands allotted them beyond the Mississippi. In order to enable him to carry into effect his instructions, authority was given him to call out a suitable volunteer force from the adjoining States and Territory. All the remaining troops on the sea-coast, including the marine corps, were placed at his disposal; making a force, in regular troops, of about 1,500 men, and of volunteers 9,000. Generals Scott and Jesup met at Columbus, and there concerted and arranged the plan of operations. It being determined by the Executive to leave the direction of the Creek affairs in the hands of General Jesup, General Scott was, on the 28th of June last, recalled, when he resumed the command of the eastern department. General Jesup, having a competent force, caused the hostile Creeks to submit; and having fulfilled the object of his appointment, he discharged all the volunteers, except the Tennessee brigade, amounting to about 1,500 mounted men, and the regular troops, which he retained for prosecuting the war against the Seminoles, under Governor Call, of Florida, who had been invested with the command of the troops in Florida, and charged with the conduct of the war in that quarter.

Whilst preparations were making for entering Florida with additional troops, several handsome affairs took place between the regulars and the Indians, in all of which the regular force was successful against superior numbers, especially at Micanopy and Fort Drane.

General Jesup was directed to assume the command in Florida as soon as he could accomplish his arrangements for sending off the Creeks to the westward; but his instructions, by some accident, did not reach him. He, however, met Governor Call at Tallahassee in the month of September, when the governor offered to resign to him the command; but as the governor had made his arrangements for the campaign, General Jesup declined taking the command, but entered into the views of Governor Call, and consented to act with a body of troops in aid thereof.

On the 19th day of September Governor Call, with the Tennessee mounted volunteers and about 140 Florida militia, marched to Suwanee old town with ten days' rations. He was met at Fort Drane by Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Pierce, of the regular army, with a supply of provisions for about seven days more, and 160 men of the regular army, who had been stationed at Gary's Ferry. On the receipt of this supply Governor Call made a forward movement to the Withlacoochee, when his advance parties skirmished with the Indians; but owing to the rise of the waters of that river, it having overflowed its banks, the troops were unable to ford it.

Governor Call, finding his supplies of provisions short, and having no depots established in the country, was obliged to retire upon Fort Drane with his whole force. The regular troops and the friendly Indians under Captain Lane, who afterwards joined him, he retained in that position, and sent the Tennessee brigade to Gary's Ferry until he could establish his depots of provisions more in advance, and resume offensive operations.

While Governor Call was on his march to the Withlacoochee, General Jesup was using his endeavors to send the regular troops, marines, and the regiment of friendly Creeks above mentioned to Tampa Bay; but owing to the fall of the water in the Apalachicola, the transports could not navigate that river without great difficulty and a considerable loss of time. The friendly Indians under Captain Lane, however, with a small detachment of regular troops, reached Tampa about the 5th of October, and proceeded towards the main body under Governor Call, and having passed through the Seminole country, joined that officer at Fort Drane. General Jesup had been, in the meantime, to Tampa, but finding there but few supplies and no means of transport, returned to St. Mark's, and ordered from New Orleans the necessary supplies and equipage, and by our last advices is using his endeavors to get on the remaining troops, consisting of the marine corps and detachments of the regular army.

The troops on the northwestern frontier have been in motion from the Mississippi to the lakes, within the Wisconsin Territory, with a view of producing some effect on the Winnebago and other tribes of Indians in that quarter, said to be disposed to be mischievous, but have resumed their respective stations. These movements had the desired effect.

In the month of January Major General Gaines was ordered to the western frontier of Louisiana to assume the personal command of all the troops of the United States employed in any part of the region adjoining the Mexican boundary; and in February the 6th regiment of infantry was ordered from Jefferson Barracks to Fort Jesup, a post within 25 miles of the Sabine, with a view of protecting the frontier from the incursions of the Indians, and, at the same time, to keep peace among the Indian tribes themselves which inhabit the adjoining country. Instructions were also given to General Gaines to fulfil the treaty stipulations entered into between Mexico and the United States, in reference to the Indians on the western

frontier, whether belonging to the territory of the United States or Mexico, and especially to maintain a strict neutrality in regard to the contending parties in Texas.

From information received by General Gaines that the Indians meditated hostilities, he conceived it his duty to call on the executives of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Alabama, for a force consisting of three brigades and one battalion, to aid him in maintaining peace on the frontiers, and repelling any attack from the Indians. Shortly after, finding that he had been deceived in reference to the intentions of the Indians, he recalled his requisition for militia on the States above mentioned before they could be embodied.

At a subsequent period General Gaines, becoming convinced that the necessity for a militia force on the frontiers did actually exist, repeated his requisition for militia, which proceeding being disapproved by the President, they did not march to the frontiers. The general, however, as a precautionary measure, ordered the squadron of United States dragoons, and six companies of the 7th regiment of infantry, stationed at Fort Gibson, to march to Fort Towson, on the Red river, where they arrived about the 17th of May, and finally pushed these corps in advance as far as Nacogdoches, where they still were at the last reports from that place, dated in September. A camp was also formed on the left bank of the Sabine.

From the reports received from the commanding officer at Nacogdoches, he is of opinion that there is no necessity for the continuance of the force at that place; and from the views taken of the state of affairs on the Mexican frontier by the general officer who has succeeded General Gaines in the immediate command in that quarter, and the instructions he has received, the belief is entertained that by this time the United States troops at Nacogdoches have been withdrawn, and returned to their respective stations within our border.

By instructions from the War Department, Brevet Brigadier General Wool was directed to proceed to the Cherokee country with a view of settling the difficulties and allaying the excitements which prevailed among different parties of that tribe, lest they should eventually lead to open rupture. A competent force of volunteers was placed at the disposal of General Wool to check any irregularities and to maintain order. General Wool is still on that duty, but with a very limited force, having brought matters to such a state as not to require more at present.

Early in the season Inspector General Wool made a tour along the coast, and inspected the troops and arsenals, and reported favorably of their condition; but having been ordered to the Cherokee country, to take charge of affairs there, as well as the command of a portion of the volunteers called into the service of the United States, his inspections have, in consequence, been limited. Inspector General Croghan is now on a tour of inspection up the Mississippi and along the western frontier; no report has as yet been received from him.

I felt it my duty to report to the War Department the insufficiency of the present military establishment for the purpose of protecting the frontiers and garrisoning the forts on the sea-coast, and of performing the many and arduous duties required of the troops. It was proposed at the last session of Congress to increase the army by augmenting the rank and file, so as to make the whole number ten thousand men, and at the instance of the Secretary of War I submitted a project for that purpose, dated March 7, 1836, which was communicated to Congress by him on the following day, and to which I beg leave to refer.

The regiments of artillery and infantry have, since the late war with Great Britain, been placed on the lowest possible establishment, as to rank and file, consistent with a regard to the preservation of military knowledge and discipline among them; but for operations in the face of an enemy, the rank and file were reduced too low for any efficient service, a company of artillery having, when full, only forty-eight rank and file, and that of the infantry forty-six. Taking into consideration the short period of enlistment, which is now three years, the fatigue and exposure of the troops when in the field, (which is, for the most part, in wilderness countries, where there are to be had no other comforts than those they carry with them,) the diseases to which they are subjected by constant exposure, especially in insalubrious countries, without reckoning the casualties of war, it is not to be expected that any company will be able, one month after taking the field, to present under arms more than two-thirds of its original number; for, independently of the casualties just alluded to, the soldiers of the regular army are obliged to become the drivers of the trains of artillery, of provisions, and of other supplies, as well as the laborers on all occasions where labor for the service is required, as no troops for these special duties are provided by law in the American army, as are in other services; and experience has proved, wherever militia and volunteers have been called into the service, that these duties have devolved on the regular troops. I would then recommend, in order to render the army efficient and capable of performing the duties required of it, as well as on the score of economy, that every company of artillery or infantry be augmented to one hundred rank and file, so that there may always be, in each regiment, for duty with arms, a respectable force.

I would also respectfully submit to your consideration the propriety of increasing the number of officers in the engineer department, including the topographical engineers, in the ordnance department, and the quartermaster's department. The duties required of these several staff departments have been so extensive and multifarious that they have not been able to perform them without the aid of a great number of officers from the line of the army, and, consequently, it has measurably diminished the efficiency of the regiments from which these officers have been withdrawn. It would be better, in my opinion, to provide at once a sufficient number of officers for the several branches of the service, and to organize them into distinct corps or departments, so that, being constantly employed on one duty, they will be better acquainted with that duty, and more competent to perform it. The chiefs of the several branches of the staff will, in their reports, indicate what is required to render their respective branches of the service most efficient.

In closing this report, I beg leave to draw your attention to the fact that there is no provision made by law for the widows and orphans of the officers of the regular army who may die in consequence of wounds or diseases contracted by exposure in the service, while there is a provision of that nature for all other descriptions of troops, whether militia, rangers, sea fencibles, or volunteers, as will appear by the act of the 4th July, 1836. There are the widows and orphans of several meritorious officers and soldiers to whom the extension of the provisions of that law would be a great relief, and I trust that you will see the justice of urging on Congress the application of that law to the members of the regular army.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

ALEXANDER MACOMB, *Major General, Commanding-in-chief.*

Hon. B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*

A—Organization of the army of the United States, 1836.

General staff.	Major general.	Brigadier general.	Adjutant general.	Inspector general.	Quartermaster general.	Commissary general of subsistence.	Commissaries.	Surgeon general.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymaster general.	Commissary general of purchases.	Military storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Sergeant majors.	Quartermaster sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Principal musicians.	Chief buglers.	Buglers.	Musicians.	Farmers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Enlisted men for ordnance.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
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NOTE.—The law authorizes the appointment of any number of assistant commissaries of subsistence and twenty assistant quartermasters, to be taken from the line of the army. The former are confined to the rank of lieutenants.

ALEX. MACOMB, Major General, Commanding-in-chief.

R. JONES, Adjutant General of the Army.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Washington, November 30, 1836.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, November 30, 1836.

13.

General return of the army of the United States for the year 1836.

[illegible]

B.—General return of the army of the United States for the year 1836.—Continued.

	PRESENT.										ABSENT.						Present and absent.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Field officers.	Captains.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Washington, November 30, 1836.
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, November 30, 1836.ALEXANDER MACOMB, Major General, Commanding in-chief.
R. JONES, Adjutant General of the Army.

C.—Position and distribution of the troops of the eastern department, under the command of Major General Winfield Scott.

Number.	Posts.	Situation.	Commanding officers.	Regiments.	Present.					Absent.				Present and absent.					
					Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, &c.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, &c.	Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Total.	Aggregate.	
1	Fort Winnebago.....	Portage, Fox, and Wisconsin	Major Green.....	5th infantry.....	4	1	2	4	88	7	95	1	2	7	8	10	18	96	113
2	Fort Brady.....	Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.....	Brevet Major Cobb.....	3d infantry.....	2	1	1	105	2	107	1	3	3	4	7	3	4	7	108
3	Fort Mackinac.....	Michilimackinac, Michigan.....	Lieutenant Anderson.....	do.....	2	1	1	83	2	85	1	3	16	4	20	29	99	105	
4	Fort Howard.....	Green Bay, Michigan.....	Brevet Brigadier General Brooke.....	3d infantry.....	4	1	5	61	6	67	4	6	72	10	82	133	149	167	
5	Fort Dearborn.....	Head of Lake Michigan, Illinois.....	Brevet Major Pympton.....	do.....	2	2	3	58	5	63	1	3	1	4	61	67	67	67	
6	Fort Grant.....	Outlet of Lake Huron, Michigan.....	Brevet Major Hoffman.....	2d infantry.....	2	1	2	115	2	118	1	2	1	3	4	116	122	122	
7	Madison barracks.....	Sackett's Harbor, New York.....	Lieutenant Colonel Cummings.....	do.....	1	1	1	8	2	10	10	2	2	2	2	2	10	12	
8	Hancock barracks.....	Houlton, Maine.....	Major Clarke.....	do.....	2	1	4	71	5	76	2	2	2	2	2	2	71	78	
9	Fort Sullivan.....	Eastport, Maine.....	do.....	do.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
10	Fort Preble.....	Portland, Maine.....	do.....	do.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
11	Fort Constitution.....	Portsmouth, New Hampshire.....	do.....	do.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
12	Fort Independence.....	Boston, Massachusetts.....	do.....	do.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
13	Fort Walcott.....	Newport, Rhode Island.....	Colonel Lindsay.....	2d artillery.....	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	
14	Fort Trumbull.....	New London, Connecticut.....	do.....	do.....	2	1	1	68	2	68	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	68	
15	Military Academy.....	West Point, New York.....	Lieutenant Colonel De Russey.....	Detachment.....	3	1	2	147	3	150	2	4	11	6	17	154	167	167	
16	Fort Columbus.....	New York harbor, New York.....	Captain Vinton.....	2d dragoons.....	1	1	1	55	2	57	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	57	
17	Fort Hamilton.....	do.....	do.....	3d artillery.....	1	1	1	55	2	57	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	57	
18	Fort Lafayette.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1	1	1	55	2	57	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	57	
19	Fort Mifflin.....	Baltimore, Maryland.....	do.....	do.....	1	1	1	55	2	57	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	57	
20	Fort Severn.....	Annapolis, Maryland.....	Lieutenant Colonel Wallace.....	1st artillery.....	1	1	1	55	2	57	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	57	
21	Fort Washington.....	Left bank of Potomac, Maryland.....	Brevet Major Saunders.....	do.....	2	1	2	1	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	
22	Fort Monroe.....	Old Point Comfort, Virginia.....	do.....	do.....	1	1	1	54	1	55	2	4	1	4	5	55	60	60	
23	Fort Johnston.....	Near Smithville, North Carolina.....	do.....	do.....	1	1	1	54	1	55	2	4	1	4	5	55	60	60	
24	Fort Caswell.....	On Oak Island, North Carolina.....	do.....	do.....	1	1	1	54	1	55	2	4	1	4	5	55	60	60	
25	Fort Macon.....	Near Beaufort, North Carolina.....	do.....	do.....	1	1	1	54	1	55	2	4	1	4	5	55	60	60	
26	Fort Moultrie.....	Charleston harbor, North Carolina.....	do.....	do.....	1	1	1	54	1	55	2	4	1	4	5	55	60	60	
27	Castle Pinckney.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1	1	1	54	1	55	2	4	1	4	5	55	60	60	
28	Augusta arsenal.....	Augusta, Georgia.....	do.....	do.....	1	1	1	54	1	55	2	4	1	4	5	55	60	60	
29	Fort Oglethorpe.....	Savannah, Georgia.....	do.....	do.....	1	1	1	54	1	55	2	4	1	4	5	55	60	60	
30	Fort Marion.....	St. Augustine, Florida.....	do.....	do.....	1	1	1	54	1	55	2	4	1	4	5	55	60	60	
					23	6	19	26	918	42	960	1	13	23	117	164	1,035	1,121	

C.—Position and distribution of the troops of the eastern department, under the command of Major General Winfield Scott.—Continued

	Regiments.	Present.					Absent.					Present and absent.	
		Commanding officers.					Aggregate.						
		Number of companies.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, &c.	Aggregate.	Field officers.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, &c.		Total commissioned.	Aggregate.	Total.	Aggregate.
Regular troops serving in Florida, according to return received for October, 1836, Brevet Major General Thomas S. Jesup, commanding general in Florida.	<i>Present.</i> Brevet Brigadier General Amistead, 3d artillery Lieutenant Colonel Crane, 3d artillery Major Churchill, 3d artillery Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Pierce, 1st artillery Colonel Henderson, marines Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Miller, marines Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Freeman, marines <i>Under orders to join.</i> Lieutenant Colonel Brooks, 4th artillery Lieutenant Colonel Foster, 4th infantry Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Fanning, 4th artillery Major Birch, 4th infantry	1 9 7 2 7 8 6 6											

REMARKS.

1. The posts with this mark (*) prefixed have been evacuated, the troops having been ordered to the south, and are now serving in Florida and the Creek nation.
2. Of the regular force serving in Florida, consisting of artillery, infantry, marines, and one company of dragons, one field officer, Lieutenant Colonel Crane, four assistant surgeons, and two companies of artillery, in the aggregate 106, and 100 sick belonging to the regiments in the field, were, on the 31st of October, reported on the Fort Marion return, St. Augustine.
3. By the last reports and returns (dated November 1 and 6) received from the several regiments, it appears that there were present at that post, one field officer, Major Churchill, and ten companies of artillery; three field officers, Colonel Henderson, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Crane, and Major Churchill, and two companies of infantry; six surgeons and assistants, 120 Alabama volunteers; and another detachment of about 180 Alabama volunteers was expected to arrive on the 1st of November. The aggregate of the regular force serving in Florida, on the 31st of October, is about 1,885.
4. Many of the company officers reported absent by their respective commanders are serving elsewhere in Florida, on duty connected with the service in that quarter. The number on the sick list, as reported on the 31st of October, is about 188.
5. The estimated volunteer force serving in Florida (returns of the same not having been received) is as follows:

Alabama volunteers, about	1,500
Florida volunteers, about	500
Washington city volunteers, about	59
	<hr/>
	1,809
6. Seven hundred and thirty Creek Indians have been mustered into service and accepted as volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Washington, November 30, 1856.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, November 30, 1856.

ALEX. MACOMB, Major General, Commanding in chief.
R. JONES, Adjutant General of the Army.

E.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, November 30, 1836.

Statement showing the number of recruits enlisted for the army from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, inclusive, according to the latest returns received.

GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE, EASTERN DEPARTMENT.

Colonel E. Cutler, 4th regiment of infantry, superintendent.

At Boston, Massachusetts	61	At Syracuse, New York	35
Hartford, Connecticut	19	White Hall	9
Concord, New Hampshire	4	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	90
Providence, Rhode Island	10	Lancaster	13
New York, N. Y.	92	Carlisle	5
Albany	83	Lewistown	13
Utica	42	Baltimore, Maryland	52
Rochester	57		585

WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant Colonel J. Bliss, 6th regiment of infantry, superintendent

At St. Louis, Missouri	32	At Wheeling, Virginia	24
Newport, Kentucky	51	Pittsburg, Pennsylvania	19
Louisville	38	Baton Rouge, Louisiana	1
Cincinnati, Ohio	28		173

BY REGIMENTS.

1st regiment of dragoons	9	4th regiment of infantry	31
2d regiment of dragoons	244	5th regiment of infantry	29
1st regiment of artillery	25	6th regiment of infantry	19
2d regiment of artillery	18	7th regiment of infantry	19
3d regiment of artillery	42	West Point detachment	13
4th regiment of artillery	41	Detachment of orderlies	3
1st regiment of infantry	28	Detachment of ordnance	51
2d regiment of infantry	82		676
3d regiment of infantry	22		

Total number of enlisted from January 1 to September 30, 1836	1,434
To the above may be added the number of recruits ascertained to have been enlisted during the month of October	216
Total	1,650

Amount of recruiting funds advanced to officers of the army from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1836	\$18,737 46
Amount of those funds accounted for within the same period	13,034 31
Balance in the hands of recruiting officers on the 30th of September, 1836	5,703 15

Respectfully submitted.

R. JONES, Adjutant General.

Major General ALEXANDER MACOMB, Commander-in-chief United States Army.

No. 2.

LETTER OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, November 26, 1836.

SIR: The importance of the subject, I trust, will justify me in respectfully requesting your attention to the correspondence of your predecessor, Mr. Cass, with Mr. Preston and Mr. Goldsborough, of the Senate, and members of the Committee on Military Affairs, relative to the proposed augmentation of the general staff, when the new bill for increasing the army was under revision in June last. The correspondence referred to, and the incipient measures then taken by the Secretary of War, will be found on the records of the War Office. As the time and occasion for a recurrence to this subject appear to be proper, it may be also useful now briefly to advert to former organizations of the general staff of the army, since a retrospect to the well-adjusted systems under obsolete laws may serve to show the importance of the adjutant general's department of the staff at former periods of the service, and now aid in forming a more just estimate of its usefulness and relative value.

After various modifications of the general staff, pending the declaration of and during the late war with Great Britain, the act of March 3, 1813, provided for one adjutant and inspector general of the army, with the rank of brigadier general, and eight adjutants general of division, each with the rank of

colonel of cavalry. The duties of a division adjutant general were limited to the particular division in which he served, while those of the adjutant and inspector general extended to the entire army, being then, as the adjutant general now is, stationed in the War Office, and then an indispensable functionary of that department of the executive government. The inspector's department consisted of eight inspectors general, each with the rank of colonel of infantry, and sixteen assistants, with the rank of major.—(See *organization No. 1 of the table.*)

At the close of the war, in 1815, nearly the entire staff of the army was abolished. But such were the requirements of the public service that President Madison provisionally retained such branches of the staff as were deemed to be indispensably necessary for the service. Of this provisional staff so retained were the adjutant and inspector general of the army, and two adjutants general of *division*, each of whom was assigned to one moiety of the army for duty with the troops under the orders of the respective commanding generals, while the principal staff officer, with the rank of brigadier, continued to discharge his important functions in the War Office. The act of April 24, 1816, confirmed the provisional arrangement of the President, and the staff retained in virtue of his authority was now incorporated in the permanent peace establishment.—(See *organization No. 2 of the table.*) This organization of the staff, under the confirmatory act of 1816, was still less perfect than it should have been; and, among other improvements, as seen by the act of April 14, 1818, it was further completed by the addition of another important officer—that of quartermaster general of the army, with the rank of brigadier; and, like the adjutant and inspector general of the army, he was also assigned to duty in the War Office.—(See *organization No. 3 of the table.*)

This efficient and harmonious system, which the experience of the war with Great Britain and six years' subsequent peace had tested and matured, continued in successful operation until the reduction of the army in 1821, when the whole structure was greatly disturbed and impaired. The department of orders and of military correspondence, of inspection, instruction, &c., was reduced, dismembered, and nearly broken up. The incumbents were disbanded—namely, the adjutant and inspector general of the army, the two adjutants general of division and their four assistants; and, in lieu of these, one adjutant general was retained, on whom devolved all the duties of the central office of orders and military correspondence in the War Department, with the reduced rank of colonel; being the precise grade of the staff officer which had been deemed formerly to be *no more than requisite* for a single division of the army.* The only staff officers of the adjutant and inspector general's department retained for habitual duties with the troops in the field or in garrison were the division inspector generals, whose services generally alternate between the eastern and western departments—a geographical arrangement analogous to the previous north and south divisions of the army. The four assistant inspectors were also disbanded under the act.

It cannot be doubted that the public service has suffered and continues to suffer for want of an adequate staff for service in the field and habitual duty *with the troops*. This has been demonstrated in our recent military operations; and the lamentable deficiency, both in number and of the *proper description*, of staff officers at every point where troops, whether regular or militia, have been concentrated or been put in motion is too palpable, and ought not to be doubted by any whose duty it may be to know the wants and understand the true condition of the army. The military operations under Generals Gaines, Scott, Jesup, Clinch, Eustis, &c., and various official reports, show the destitute state of the service as to the inadequacy of the adjutant general's, inspector's, and quartermaster's departments of the staff in the field. Like the diseases of the human body, which baffle the skill of the ablest physician when concealed by the timid patient, so, if the wants of the army be kept out of view, or remedial measures be untried, then the evils so long felt and now much complained of by officers of experience and known devotion to the public weal can never be cured. In order, therefore, to illustrate this subject, and with a view to spread some facts before you, I beg leave to make the following extracts from my communication to the Secretary of War, dated June 26, 1836:

"While at St. Augustine, in command of the army in Florida, Major General Scott was without a single officer for duty in his personal staff; no one to act as adjutant general, or even perform the duties of aide-de-camp. And, more recently, on changing the scene of his operations to the Creek nation, that general has been compelled, from the necessity of the case, to seize upon that excellent officer, *Paymaster Edmund Kirby*, (who is always ready, and ever amongst the first for active service with the troops,) and assign him to the performance of duty in almost every branch of the staff. He is, at the same time, his adjutant general, inspector general, his aide-de-camp, and has performed duty as quartermaster and commissary; has mustered in and out of service, and paid the militia; all this when the execution of his appropriate duties, assigned him by the paymaster general, required his presence elsewhere."†

"In another point of the frontier, (the southwest,) Major General Gaines, in his communication to the Secretary of War, dated Camp Sabine, 20th of April, writes: 'At this moment I know not an officer or soldier sufficiently acquainted with the *topography* of this whole line of frontier to be able to conduct a single day's movement upon it without the risk of suffering severely from an enemy better acquainted with the country.' The same distinguished general, in another communication to the Secretary of War, dated the 10th of May, states: 'I avail myself of the occasion to request that legal provision may be recommended by the President which will enable me to have an *assistant adjutant general* and an *assistant inspector general permanently attached to my staff*, by which means I should have in the appropriate way the services of my aide-de-camp, and be thereby relieved of much of the sedentary labor of copying, and of many other duties such as usually, in all respectable armies, devolve upon aides-de-camp, but which have long occupied much of my time.'"

In his communication to the adjutant general of the 17th of October, 1835, being then in command of all the troops serving in Florida, Brevet Brigadier General Clinch states that: "It is now nearly twelve months since I was placed in command of the troops in Florida, during which time I have had no staff—not even a private with me whose services I could claim, except as a matter of courtesy. A colonel commanding a regiment has his regimental staff to aid him in the discharge of his duties. I, however, whilst assigned by the general-in-chief to an *arduous and important* command, have not even a confidential private to copy my letters and orders."

And in his letter of the 16th of May, from St. Augustine, Brevet Brigadier General Eustis writes that: "Major General Scott, being still indisposed and having no staff officer with him, has directed me

* For superadded duties, see adjutant general's report made to the Secretary of War, dated April, 1836.

† About this time (the month of June) the aggregate force under the orders of General Scott, in Georgia and Alabama, exceeded 10,000.

to address this to you." The like destitution of the service is seen at other points; and the consequences are now injuriously felt by Brevet Brigadier General Arbuckle, on whom has devolved the highly responsible command of the southwestern army, and the general direction of affairs on the frontiers of Louisiana and Arkansas. And that officer has neither assistant adjutant general nor inspector. Even an aide-de-camp, it is said, is not allowed him by law.

To the testimony of the experienced officers above mentioned I must now add that of my own, relative to the central office of the adjutant general of the army, pertaining to the War Office, and as established at the seat of government. And I deem it useful to remark that, for want of the proper denomination of officers of the adjutant and inspector general's department in the field—officers who, from habit and experience, are conversant and familiar with the practical duties of this branch of service—no monthly return of all the forces serving in the Creek nation or in Florida has been received from any commanding general of either army; and the War Office is now destitute of these important returns, which are not only now necessary for present use, but are also required for the archives of the department.

To supply these obvious wants of the service in the department of orders and military correspondence; to insure better accountability with reference to the *personnel* of the army and of the militia when in the service of the United States; the rendition of exact returns and reports enjoined by the Articles of War and General Regulations, and of musters and inspections of troops, militia as well as regulars, I respectfully submit for your consideration the expediency of requesting legal provision for the appointment of eight assistant adjutants general, four of whom to be of the *brevet* rank of major, and four of the *brevet* rank of captain of cavalry, each with the pay and emoluments of their respective cavalry grades; provided, that they shall also perform the duties of assistant inspectors general when the exigencies of the service may require.

Even in a state of peace and perfect tranquillity at every point of our widely-extended western frontier, yet ever liable as these are to be disturbed, the public interest now, and at all times, requires the habitual services of not less than five or six of the class of staff officers herein proposed to be provided for. Of this class, two should always be on duty with the commanding general of the western department; one, but preferably two, should serve under the orders of the general commanding the eastern department; and the presence of one, if not two, with the officer, of whatever rank he may be, charged with the immediate command and conduct of affairs on the southwestern frontiers, is indispensable necessary. To insure *exact uniformity and regularity of official action* in the central office of orders, military correspondence, and of the initiatory duties relative to "military commissions" in the War Department, it is also necessary that one assistant adjutant general, but *preferably two*, should be assigned to duty there, in lieu of the two officers, which the necessities of the case, now and for several years past, require to be taken from their regiments for duty as acting assistants to the adjutant general of the army.

As the number of officers of the line is fully adequate, in my humble opinion, to furnish the officers necessary to fill appointments in the staff which may be clothed with *rank* in the army, I respectfully recommend that the provisions of the 4th section of the "Act for the better organization of the general staff of the army," approved March 3, 1813, be made applicable by law to the assistant adjutants general, should authority for their appointment be granted by Congress.* A recurrence to this salutary practice, adopted in time of war, and continued until very recently, will not only best subserve the *public* interest in every military point of view whatever, but, widening the field by guaranteeing promotion in the line, would thereby enable the Executive to make the best selections for all subordinate staff appointments. For, it should not be doubted, if subordinate appointments in the staff be only granted at the price of the regimental commission, the *most competent*, active, and aspiring young officer, who regards the army as his profession, and who looks forward to the chances of better advancement and higher rank in the line than can be opened to him by any staff organization, would reject, unhesitatingly, the boon at such a sacrifice. This is no fiction, for the records show that the case has occurred. Again, if economy is to be at all regarded, (and it may, perhaps, be the least considered in any question of the public good,) the additional annual expense of the assistant adjutants general, if taken from the line, would only be \$7,524, being the difference of pay between the grades of the line and the staff, supposing the eight staff officers herein proposed to be taken equally from the captains and subalterns. If these eight staff appointments be not based upon commissions in the line, then the requisite annual appropriation would be \$15,100.

In affirming that the number of officers of the line is adequate to the supply of staff appointments which may confer rank in the army, the opinion should be qualified with the proviso that the employment of the officers of the line away from their regiments and companies should be restricted to the military staff of the army proper; and that the practice of assigning them to any description of business not congenial to the spirit and character of military duty proper be discontinued. I may here appropriately remark, that, to the *long separation*† of so many officers from the troops, and their consequent estrangement from all military duty by reason of their more civil vocations, which gradually, but surely, allure them to other pursuits in the reasonable hope of better fortune than can await them in the army, should they return to it, may probably be ascribed one of the causes of many of the resignations tendered during the present year. Of the number of officers absent in the interior, whose civil pursuits have been interrupted, had they joined their regiments on the frontiers when required to do so by recent orders, many resignations were tendered almost immediately on receiving the order, and others were forwarded almost immediately after complying with its first mandate.

The right of an officer to quit the army under ordinary circumstances, with a view to the improvement of his fortune and prospects in life, may not be doubted. But the *policy* of our system, (now beginning to be corrected by "General Order" 69 of October 15,) which separates him *for years* from the line of his profession, and employs him on business which teaches him so to rate the value of his commission as often to throw it up when remanded to his regiment under any requirement of the public service, must be admitted to be greatly at variance with the true interest and primary object for which it is presumed that the army was created and destined to subserve. And if this system of indiscriminate and onerous detail of so many officers for business which estranges them from the line of their professional duties be continued, the army certainly must become less and less efficient for active field service at any crisis which may arise. In respectfully adding incidentally these remarks,

* Vide Table A, and "Remarks."

† There are instances of officers being separated from their companies for ten, twelve, and even fifteen years. And there are also instances of officers holding commissions in the army for several years, who resigned without ever having joined, or performed any military duty with the army.

I speak as one who looks only to the *efficiency* of the *army*, with a view to the fulfilment in the best manner of all the high duties which it may be supposed to owe to the republic—as an institution, for whose military service it was created, and by which its members have been educated with a view to the national defence.

I respectfully submit herewith table A, which may be useful for general reference, as it comprises a relative view of the three branches of the general staff at the several periods of our military history therein specified, to wit: 1st, during the late war, or according to the act of March 3, 1813; 2d, after the first years of peace, as provided by the act of April 24, 1816; 3d, as altered and increased by the act of April 24, 1818; 4th, as reduced and dismembered by the act of March 2, 1821; and 5th, as provided for by existing laws.

My remarks relative to the proposed increased staff, it will be seen, are, for proper reasons, restricted to the adjutant general's department, as the wants in other branches have doubtless been communicated by the respective chiefs, who best understand the description and measure of all necessary augmentation.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. JONES, *Adjutant General of the Army.*

Hon. B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War.*

A.

Tabular statement of the number and rank of the commissioned officers of the adjutant general's, inspector's, and quartermaster's departments of the staff of the army, having military rank, at the several periods of the service designated by the acts authorizing the several organizations.

Period of organization and date of the act.	Adjutant general's department.				Inspector general's department.			Quartermaster general's department.					
	Adjutant and inspector general, with the rank of brigadier general.	Adjutants general, with the brevet rank of colonel of cavalry.	Assistant adjutants general, with the brevet rank of major of cavalry.	Total.	Inspector general, with the brevet rank of colonel of infantry.	Assistant inspectors general, with the brevet rank of major of cavalry.	Total.	Quartermaster general, with the rank of brigadier general.	Quartermaster general, with the brevet rank of colonel of infantry.	Deputy quartermaster general, with the brevet rank of major of cavalry.	Quartermasters, with the rank of major.	Assistant deputy quartermaster general, with the brevet rank of captain of infantry.	Total.
(No. 1.) March 3, 1813	1	8	16	25	8	16	24	.....	8	8	.....	32	48
(No. 2.) April 24, 1816.	1	2	4	7	2	4	6	.....	2	2	.....	4	8
(No. 3.) April 17, 1818.	1	2	4	7	2	4	6	1	.....	2	.....	16	19
(No. 4.) March 2, 1821 .....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	2	.....	3
Provided by existing laws .....	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	4	.....	5

REMARKS.—1. All the officers of the adjutant and inspectors general's departments during the war and after the peace, inclusive of March 2, 1821, when the peace establishment was reduced, held rank in the army (except the adjutant and inspector general of the army) in virtue of commissions *by brevet*. 2. According to the provisions of the act of March 3, 1813, the quartermaster general attached to the principal army held the *brevet* rank, &c., of brigadier general. 3. Of the sixteen colonels of the staff, of whom eight were *adjutants* general, and eight *inspectors* general of division, all except three were taken from, and held rank in, the line of the army, contemporaneously with their commissions and *brevet* rank in the staff, according to the provision of the 4th section of the "Act for the better organization of the general staff of the army," approved March 3, 1815. And the thirty-two *assistant adjutants* and *assistant inspectors* general having the *brevet* rank of major, were required by the act to retain their regimental commissions.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

NOVEMBER 26, 1836.

No. 3.

REPORT OF THE ACTING QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, November 22, 1836.

SIR: In compliance with your order, I have the honor to submit a report of the operations of the quartermaster's department during the first, second, and third quarters of the present year; and, as heretofore, to make it more complete, the fourth quarter of the last year is included.

By the last annual report, which embraced, in part, the operations of the third quarter of the year 1835, the balance remaining in the hands of disbursing officers, for which accounts had not then been rendered, was \$162, 126 16.

To which is to be added:

1st. Remittances, viz:

In the 4th quarter of 1835.....	\$220, 729 58
In the 1st quarter of 1836.....	574, 296 02
In the 2d quarter of 1836	804, 375 62
In the 3d quarter of 1836	1, 452, 626 50
	<hr/> \$3, 052, 027 72

2d. The proceeds of the sales of public property become unfit for service, or no longer required for public use, and rents received for public grounds and buildings not required for military purposes

	<hr/> 19, 778 49
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Making the total to be accounted for

	<hr/> 3, 071, 806 21
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Brought forward.....	\$3, 071, 806 21
Of which the following sums have been accounted for:	
1st. By expenditures, viz:	
In the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of 1835, the accounts for which were received after the date of the last annual report.....	\$28, 650 90
In the 4th quarter of 1835.....	202, 141 26
In the 1st quarter of 1836.....	446, 694 77
In the 2d quarter of 1836.....	619, 615 09
In the 3d quarter of 1836, so far as the accounts have been received.....	692, 766 18
	<hr/> \$1, 989, 868 20
2d. By payments into the treasury, and warrants rendered unavailable by the casualties of the service, returned and cancelled	80, 399 30
Making the total accounted for during the fiscal year.....	<hr/> \$2, 070, 267 50
And leaving a balance in the hands of disbursing officers, to be hereafter accounted for, of.	<hr/> 1, 001, 538 71

The outstanding balance is unusually large; but it will be observed that the fiscal operations of the year have exceeded three millions of dollars. It results, in part, from the heavy remittances which were necessarily made towards the close of the third quarter, the employment of irregular agents, and the difficulty of rendering accounts promptly during active operations.

In consequence of the want of officers for active service in the field, most of the public works under the direction of the department at the date of the last report have been necessarily suspended during the present year. But little progress has therefore been made with them; nor can they be resumed or prosecuted to advantage under existing circumstances, with the present limited number of officers at the disposal of the department.

It became necessary, early in the season, when operations had just been commenced, to withdraw from the Delaware breakwater the officers charged with superintending the construction of that important work, and no alternative presented but to seek relief from it altogether. It was accordingly, with the sanction of your predecessor, transferred to the engineer department.

The total amount of the various appropriations which had been made for that object, prior to its transfer in June last, is.....

Of which there was expended by the Navy Department, while the work was under its direction.....	\$10, 804 36
And by the quartermaster's department.....	1, 454, 813 61
Making the total expended.....	<hr/> 1, 465, 617 97

And leaving a balance, subject to the disposal of the engineer department, of.....

	<hr/> 64, 383 03
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The operations on the various roads in Arkansas were suspended in the month of August, the services of the officer charged with their superintendence being required at one of the military stations, in consequence of the collection of troops on the Sabine frontier. Considerable progress, however, had been made with these works prior to their suspension, and it is believed that the balances of the appropriations applicable to them had been nearly expended before the operations ceased. I have not deemed it my duty to estimate for any further appropriations for those roads. They are chiefly in the interior, connecting places of but little importance, and having no relation to military operations, may now, with propriety, it is thought, be committed to the superintending authority of the State.

A detachment of sixty men, detailed from the army, was placed at work in February last on the road leading from Fort Towson to the northern boundary line of Louisiana. The party was withdrawn in June, in consequence of the approach of the sickly season in that country; but it has passed over eighty-five miles of the road, making the necessary repairs and rebuilding the bridges over the principal streams. The work was probably resumed early in the present month, and will be prosecuted through the season as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

The road from Fort Howard, at Green Bay, to Fort Crawford, at Prairie du Chien, in the Wisconsin Territory, has been in progress by the labor of the troops during the present season, and has probably been completed by this time, as well as the limited appropriation made for that object would authorize. This road, passing, as it does, by Fort Winnebago, and thus connecting three of our military posts, is deemed of high importance in its relation to the defence of that frontier; and a further appropriation is recommended to give it a more perfect finish and to keep it in repair.

Appropriations were made at the last session of Congress for continuing the improvement of several rivers in Florida, and there were unexpended balances remaining of former appropriations for various roads there. The active military operations which have been carried on in that Territory during the whole season have necessarily suspended such of those works as were in progress, and prevented any measures being taken to commence others. Nothing can be done towards those objects until hostilities shall have ceased there, and quiet be restored to the country.

The various appropriations made for other special objects coming under the authority of the department have been put in a course of application, with the following exceptions, namely: that for the removal of the troops from Fort Gibson, that for barracks at Fort Jesup, and that for a wharf at Fort Wolcott, at Newport, Rhode Island. In reference to the first object, the department awaits the action of higher authority in selecting the new position which is to be occupied before the arrangements connected with the building operations can be made. The second has been suspended upon the suggestion that Fort Jesup, being twenty-five miles from the Sabine, is too remote from the frontier, and that a more advanced position would probably be occupied. As the appropriation is specifically for Fort Jesup, legal provision will be necessary to authorize its expenditure elsewhere; and as accommodations are much wanted for the troops on that frontier, I submit the expediency of obtaining authority to apply the appropriation to the erection of barracks and quarters at such place in the vicinity of Fort Jesup as it may be deemed

proper to occupy. The wharf at Fort Wolcott has been postponed for want of an officer to attend to its construction.

Charged, as I am, but temporarily with the direction of the quartermaster's department, I feel restrained from making many suggestions in relation to it, which would come with more propriety from its chief, now absent on a high and important command; but there are some that I cannot omit consistently with a faithful discharge of the trust confided to me. The necessity for an improved organization of the department is one of them. This has been represented heretofore to your predecessor, and was by him brought before Congress at the last session. It is now my duty to repeat the suggestion, and to urge it with earnestness.

There is perhaps no country, considering the relative force, where the duties of the quartermaster's department are so arduous as they are in our own—especially in conducting our Indian wars. It necessarily results from difference of circumstances. In highly-improved and thickly-settled countries, where the facilities of transportation are great and the means of supply abundant, there cannot be much difficulty in moving and supporting armies; and even in our own country, on the Atlantic border and on the great lines of communication in the west, where those advantages exist, the difficulty is comparatively small. But these are not the scenes of our Indian wars. They lie beyond the frontier, in the swamps and fastnesses of the wilderness, far removed from the sources of supply, and the heavy task of moving and sustaining our armies, under these circumstances, belongs to the quartermaster's department.

Experience had shown that the present organization, both as to number and grades, was barely sufficient to meet the demands of the service ten years ago, when the army was measurably inactive. It is altogether inadequate now to a proper discharge of the heavy and important duties which devolve upon the department, under present circumstances, when not merely the regular army but large masses of volunteers and militia are called into active service. During the present year there have been four separate armies in the field, mustering from two to ten thousand men each, and operating under circumstances involving great difficulties in regard to transportation and supplies; and considering our extensive and complicated Indian relations, a similar state of things will, in all probability, too often recur. If it be supposed that the present organization of the department, whose executive officers consist of but four majors, six captains, and fourteen lieutenants, drawn from the line, is equal to such an emergency, it is undoubtedly an error.

Prior to the year 1818 there were division quartermaster generals with the rank of colonel, who were executive officers, and attended the army in the field when occasions required. In my humble judgment, there has not been a period since the war of 1812 when the necessity for such officers was half so urgent as it is at the present time. There is now no executive officer whose rank is sufficient to give him precedence in his own department in a campaign; and the case has twice occurred recently where the quartermaster general of a Territory, by virtue of his superior rank as colonel, became entitled to the chief direction of the operations of that department of the staff by whose agency the army was to be moved and supported—a duty second only in importance to the chief command. I submit whether it is right that the advantages of twenty years' experience in the details of the department should thus be measurably lost to the service for want of adequate rank to render it available.

By an act of the last session of Congress ten thousand volunteers were authorized to be received into service, and the duty of moving and supplying these also devolves upon the quartermaster's department. It must be obvious that in proportion as an irregular and temporary force is substituted for a regular and permanent one, so is the necessity for an increased regular staff, especially in that department which is to move and supply the army. It will be found the surest, if not the only, means of rendering that description of troops efficient, and of enforcing anything like system and economy in their operations.

I would, therefore, without entering further into the details of the subject at this time, respectfully recommend that at least four officers corresponding with the former division quartermaster generals, and two quartermasters, and eight assistant quartermasters, be added to the present organization of the department, the whole to be separated from the line; and also that provision be made for a limited number of forage and wagon masters, whose services are so important at the large depots of forage and in conducting the wagon trains. The expense would not be worth a moment's consideration, when compared with the military advantages alone which would result from the improvement; but it would, in fact, be a measure of wise economy.

Another point to which I would ask your attention is the necessity of having the duties of the department prescribed and limited by law. Inadequate as it is, with its present organization, to do justice to its own appropriate duties, it is nevertheless burdened with duties appertaining to other departments of the service, involving much labor and heavy pecuniary responsibility. Among these are the payment of Indian annuities and the purchase of supplies for the department of Indian affairs, amounting in the present year to near eight hundred thousand dollars, not included in my report, and which is disbursed at great risk by the officers of the quartermaster's department without compensation. This business has no connexion with the military service; and as it frequently requires the officers to quit their stations and leave their own duties to be performed by agency during their absence, it is clearly incompatible with their primary obligations, and they should therefore be relieved from it; but if they must continue to be charged with it, I trust that some compensation will be provided for them. It has already been the subject of complaint, which the following extract of a report from one of the officers engaged in that service will show is not without just grounds: "My Indian account," he observes, under date 11th October, "for the last quarter is over half a million of dollars; a great portion of which has been disbursed under circumstances that involved unusual risk of error and loss. It is unjust, I conceive, to subject officers to the hazard of being ruined or seriously embarrassed without awarding them any corresponding remuneration." I will only add, in reference to this subject, that, apart from the objections stated, it is worthy of consideration whether the imposition of such heavy extra duties upon a public agent may not affect the validity of the bond given by him for the faithful performance of his own duties, and thus impair the security for the public funds.

A further source of embarrassment to the operations of the department is the liability of its officers to be called upon to make good the deficiencies in other branches of the staff. Besides their subjection to duty in the subsistence department, which, being of a kindred character to their own, occasions no serious inconvenience, it is provided by law "that, in addition to their duties in the field, they shall, when thereto directed by the Secretary of War, purchase military stores, camp equipage, and other articles requisite for the troops;" and under this authority the officers of the department are frequently required,

in active service, to provide large supplies of camp equipage, to purchase medicines and hospital stores, and occasionally arms and ammunition; duties which they are not altogether prepared for by their ordinary pursuits, and which have the injurious effect of diverting to other objects the funds provided to meet the engagements of their own department.

In the distribution of the mass of duties appertaining to the staff of the army, the governing principle, I humbly conceive, should be the greatest subdivision consistent with the preservation of unity and concert of action. From the extent of the extra calls which are made upon the quartermaster's department, a doubt may well be entertained whether the adjustment of the relative duties of the several departments, which was supposed to constitute the chief merit of the system, has been so fully attained as is desirable. It is at least questionable whether a department whose own duties are arduous, and on the prompt discharge of which so much depends, should be subjected to so wide a range of responsibility for other branches of the staff. But if the necessities of the service shall be deemed to require a continuance of this feature of the system, it forms a strong additional reason for the improved organization which is herein suggested.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

T. CROSS, Major, Acting Quartermaster General.

Hon. B. F. BUTLER, Secretary of War *ad interim*.

No. 4.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, Washington, December 6, 1836.

Sir: In compliance with directions from the Department of War, of the 9th of September last, I have the honor to submit a statement of the moneys remitted and charged to contractors and disbursing officers of the department for the first, second, and third quarters of the year, together with the balances in possession of the latter on the 31st of December, 1835, amounting to..... \$1,082,164 33
To which is to be added the balances due them on the settlement of their accounts..... 46,923 77

Aggregating.....	1,129,088 10
The amount accounted for is.....	984,282 44

Leaving a balance of.....	144,805 66
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From which is to be deducted:

This sum, charged to contractors as the difference in price of stores purchased to supply deficiencies on failures.....	\$539 61
Balance due by Lieutenant Allston at the period of his decease.....	610 97
Balances in the hands of assistant commissaries on the 31st of December, 1835, who made no disbursements in 1836.....	260 00
And this amount remitted late in the third for expenditures of the fourth quarter.....	64,200 00
	<hr/> 65,610 58

Leaving.....	79,195 08
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actually in possession of the disbursing officers of the department, applicable to the expenditures of the fourth quarter of the year.

Of one hundred and forty-two officers disbursing the public money on account of subsistence for the first three quarters of the year, the accounts of eight only were not received at the completion of this statement; three have been rendered since, and the remaining five are those of officers actively engaged in the Indian campaign, which no doubt will be promptly rendered the moment that a relaxation from duty affords the proper opportunity.

The amount due by Lieutenant Allston at the period of his decease, it is believed, is sufficiently secured, and will eventually be paid; so that not a cent will be lost to the government of the amounts remitted the present year.

The balance to the credit of the appropriation for subsistence, December 31, 1835, was...	\$208,954 85
The amount appropriated for 1836.....	495,400 00
Transfers authorized by acts of Congress.....	133,372 64
Refunded from officers' accounts.....	8,780 33

Making a total of.....	846,507 82
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Of which there remained in the treasury on the 30th of September.....	375,508 19
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Making the amount drawn from that appropriation for the three quarters.....	470,999 63
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The amount expended by the disbursing officers of the department, it will be perceived by the statement, is \$984,282 44, being an excess of \$513,282 82, which sum has been drawn from the various appropriations for suppressing Indian hostilities; which being exhausted, the balance on account of subsistence will now be held strictly applicable to the purchase of such stores as may be required for all the troops of every description at present mustered in the service of the United States.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE GIBSON, Commissary General of Subsistence.

Hon. B. F. BUTLER, Secretary of War *ad interim*.

Statement exhibiting the moneys remitted to contractors from January 1 to September 30, 1836; the moneys paid to them by the agents of the department; the sums charged to them on account of failures, and the amount accounted for by them; the balances in the hands of the disbursing officers of the department December 31, 1835; the remittances to them in the first, second, and third quarters of 1836; the sums charged to them as transfers from one officer to another; sales to officers and citizens on the frontier posts; sales of surplus provisions, empty barrels, boxes, &c.; and the amount accounted for by them during the same period, together with the balances in their possession at the expiration of the third quarter of the year.

Names.	Balances on hand Decem- ber 31, 1835.	Remitted.	Charged on account of failures.	Paid to contractors by agents; transfers, sales of surplus provisions, &c.	Total charged.	Accounted for.	Balances due to disburs- ing officers September 30, 1836.	Balances due from dis- bursing officers Septem- ber 30, 1836.	Remarks.
James & Robert Aull.....	do.....	\$2,129 94	.....	.....	\$2,129 94	\$2,129 94	.....	.....
Samuel & Isaac Bell.....	do.....	5,736 71	.....	.....	5,819 84	5,819 84	.....	.....
Henry & David Colwell.....	do.....	16,023 79	\$63 13	.....	16,023 79	16,023 79	.....	.....
Samuel T. Cross.....	do.....	341 88	.....	.....	241 88	241 88	.....	.....
Hempstead & Beebe.....	do.....	13,501 22	.....	.....	13,501 22	13,501 22	.....	.....
Hill & McGinnis.....	do.....	.....	232 87	\$4,397 05	4,819 92	4,819 92	.....	.....
William & John James.....	do.....	2,719 68	.....	.....	2,719 68	2,719 68	.....	.....
Charles Moody.....	do.....	476 31	.....	.....	476 31	476 31	.....	.....
Oliver Newberry.....	do.....	3,545 19	.....	.....	3,545 19	3,545 19	.....	.....
Venancio Sanchez.....	do.....	785 07	.....	.....	785 07	785 07	.....	.....
Joseph L. Sanford.....	do.....	2,971 06	.....	.....	2,971 06	2,971 06	.....	.....
William Stewart.....	do.....	11,433 02	.....	.....	11,433 02	11,433 02	.....	.....
Joseph G. Sise.....	do.....	2,254 47	.....	.....	2,254 47	2,254 47	.....	.....
Francis J. Smith.....	do.....	862 69	193 61	.....	1,076 30	1,076 30	.....	.....
Joseph Smith.....	do.....	7,546 40	.....	.....	7,546 40	7,546 40	.....	.....
Turnham, Arthur & Co.....	do.....	3,545 48	.....	.....	3,545 48	3,545 48	.....	.....
G. B. Wilson.....	do.....	2,632 77	.....	.....	2,632 77	2,632 77	.....	.....
Asa Ames.....	do.....	859 97	.....	.....	859 97	859 97	.....	.....
E. B. Armstrong & Co.....	contractor for recruits do.....	121 92	.....	.....	121 92	121 92	.....	.....
Henry Campbell.....	do.....	246 96	.....	.....	246 96	246 96	.....	.....
John C. Campbell.....	do.....	136 87	.....	.....	136 87	136 87	.....	.....
T. B. Carter.....	do.....	98 46	.....	.....	98 46	98 46	.....	.....
Henry Cassidy.....	do.....	88 76	.....	.....	88 76	88 76	.....	.....
Cassidy & McGugin.....	do.....	985 18	.....	.....	985 18	985 18	.....	.....
Hunter Crane & Co.....	do.....	958 18	.....	.....	958 18	958 18	.....	.....
E. S. Comstock.....	do.....	403 45	.....	.....	403 45	403 45	.....	.....
Benjamin Dana.....	do.....	758 36	.....	.....	758 36	758 36	.....	.....
David Fryer.....	do.....	9 25	.....	.....	9 25	9 25	.....	.....
Patrick Foster.....	do.....	184 19	.....	.....	184 19	184 19	.....	.....
James Graham.....	do.....	146 51	.....	.....	146 51	146 51	.....	.....
John K. Graham.....	do.....	519 31	.....	.....	519 31	519 31	.....	.....
Elliot Gray.....	do.....	206 86	.....	.....	206 86	206 86	.....	.....
Samuel Humes, Jr.....	do.....	219 40	.....	.....	219 40	219 40	.....	.....
Samuel Johnston & Co.....	do.....	185 08	.....	.....	185 08	185 08	.....	.....

Statement exhibiting the moneys remitted to contractors from January 1 to September 30, 1836, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Balances on hand Decem- ber 31, 1835.	Remitted.	Charged on account of failures.	Paid to contractors by agents; transfers, sales &c.	Total charged.	Accounted for.	Balances due to disburs- ing officers Septem- ber 30, 1836.	Balances due from dis- bursing officers Septem- ber 30, 1836.	Remarks.
Robert Kemper.....	contractor for recruits	\$128 69			\$128 69				
John Kinney.....	do.	46 34	46 34		46 34				
Richard Longdon.....	do.	36 30	36 30		36 30				
Moody & Dolly.....	do.	221 94	221 94		221 94				
Lottier Parks & Co.....	do.	175 16	175 16		175 16				
L. O. Plimney.....	do.	161 54	161 54		161 54				
William K. Potter.....	do.	70 75	70 75		70 75				
Joshua L. Rice.....	do.	277 60	277 60		277 60				
John J. Salvage.....	do.	47 85	47 85		47 85				
J. L. Sanford.....	do.	486 44	486 44		486 44				
H. B. Sherman & Co.....	do.	150 22	150 22		150 22				
Edward Shower.....	do.	87 82	87 82		87 82				
W. W. Trailway.....	do.	119 92	119 92		119 92				
M. D. Wheeler & Co.....	do.	33 12	33 12		33 12				
Jacob West.....	do.	43 65	43 65		43 65				
Captain G. W. Allen, acting.....	A. C. S.						\$15 00		Balance due him on settlement.
Lieutenant S. R. Allison.....	do.	\$743 85	743 85		743 85			\$810 97	Dead; securities said to be good.
Lieutenant B. Alvord.....	do.	357 58	357 58		357 58			33 00	Disbursing.
Lieutenant R. H. Archer, acting.....	do.	500 00	500 00	\$157 65	1,657 65	1,657 23		40 19	Do.
Lieutenant T. B. Arden, acting.....	do.			70 00	70 00	39 81		207 97	Do.
Lieutenant E. B. Rabbit.....	do.	700 00		533 97	533 97	386 00		3 19	Do.
Major N. Baden, acting.....	do.			1,111 55	3,185 34	3,182 15		501 91	Do.
Lieutenant J. E. Blake.....	do.	3,171 11		529 67	3,700 78	140 80			Do.
Lieutenant George A. H. Blake, acting.....	do.	100 00			100 00	100 00		100 00	Closed.
Lieutenant P. N. Barbour.....	do.	100 00			100 00	100 00		7 61	Disbursing; remitted late in third quarter.
Captain Thomas Barker, acting.....	do.			144 21	144 21	138 57			do.
Lieutenant J. W. Barry.....	do.			200 00	200 00	200 00			Closed.
Lieutenant T. O. Barwell, acting.....	do.			1,654 58	1,654 58	1,654 58			Do.
Lieutenant A. Beckley, acting.....	do.	126 42	126 42	126 42	126 42	126 42		3 25	Balance due on settlement.
Major J. A. Beach, acting.....	do.	17 05	17 05	17 05	17 05	13 80			Closed.
Lieutenant John Beach.....	do.	11,814 83	11,814 83	11,814 83	11,814 83	11,814 83		1,440 51	Disbursing.
Lieutenant Lloyd J. Beall, acting.....	do.	367 76	367 76	367 76	1,881 93	411 47			Closed.
Lieutenant Horace Brooks, acting.....	do.	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00	100 00			Do.
Captain Harvey Brown, acting.....	do.			50 21	50 21	50 21			Do.
Lieutenant J. H. K. Burgwin.....	do.	246 91	246 91	246 91	246 91	246 91			Disbursing.
Lieutenant J. R. D. Burnett.....	do.	525 00	525 00	36 58	571 58	972 90	401 32		Do.
Lieutenant T. S. Bryant, acting.....	do.	1,000 00	1,000 00	616 48	1,700 91	1,307 17		423 74	Do.
		84 43			1,700 91	67 04		82 96	Do.
		150 00			150 00				

Statement exhibiting the moneys remitted to contractors from January 1 to September 30, 1836, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Balance on hand December 31, 1835.	Remitted.	Charged on account of failures.	Paid to contractors by agents; transfers, sales, &c.	Total charged.	Accounted for.	Balance due to disbursing officers September 30, 1836.	Balances due from disbursing officers September 30, 1836.	Remarks.
Lieutenant John C. Casey.....	\$566 08	\$500 00	.....	\$2,530 16	\$4,886 84	\$3,311 79	.....	.....	Disbursing.
Lieutenant Silas Casey.....	200 00	.....	.....	1,156 38	1,356 38	1,356 38	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieutenant J. A. Chambers.....	9 05	15,320 00	.....	1 00	15,369 05	15,369 05	.....	.....	Do.
Lieutenant L. F. Carter.....	3,964 25	1,000 00	.....	9,325 11	7,169 36	3,968 97	.....	.....	Disbursing.
Sutler T. M. Chandler, acting.....	.....	.....	.....	72 61	72 61	72 61	.....	.....	Closed.
Captain Thomas Childs, acting.....	.....	.....	.....	90 70	90 70	75 40	.....	.....	Balance due on settlement.
Lieutenant C. O. Collins.....	.....	9,150 00	.....	9,284 25	11,534 35	8,863 94	.....	.....	Disbursing.
Lieutenant C. H. Crossman.....	5 77	.....	.....	.....	5 77	.....	.....	.....	Due on settlement.
Lieutenant T. Cuts, acting.....	.....	.....	.....	828 61	828 61	828 61	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieutenant F. L. Dancy.....	.....	.....	.....	8,146 67	7,419 89	7,419 89	.....	.....	Disbursing; account of third quarter not received.
Lieutenant J. P. Davis.....	398 50	.....	.....	303 81	602 61	612 01	.....	.....	Due him on settlement.
Captain R. DeHeld, acting.....	.....	.....	.....	38 99	38 99	38 99	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieutenant C. Dinwiddie.....	.....	8,050 00	.....	5,152 70	13,132 70	7,478 33	.....	.....	Disbursing; account of third quarter not received.
Lieutenant S. H. Drum.....	.....	67,000 00	.....	.....	67,000 00	66,484 50	.....	.....	Due on settlement.
Lieutenant N. J. Eaton.....	158 88	13,000 00	.....	6,493 28	19,619 35	19,619 35	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieutenant A. B. Eaton.....	.....	32,000 00	.....	305 38	32,305 38	32,305 86	.....	.....	Disbursing.
Lieutenant William Eastes, acting.....	135 33	.....	.....	.....	135 33	.....	.....	.....	Has been absent from the United States.
Lieutenant William G. Freeman, acting.....	.....	.....	.....	373 36	373 36	373 36	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieutenant J. B. Grayson.....	9 52	97,500 00	.....	1,525 45	99,027 97	101,484 15	.....	.....	Disbursing.
Lieutenant J. B. H. Guenier, acting.....	.....	.....	.....	90 00	90 00	90 00	.....	.....	Closed.
Captain Tim. Green.....	295 84	7,500 00	.....	251 53	7,754 37	2,614 18	.....	.....	Disbursing; \$5,000 required, late in the third quarter.
Lieutenant D. E. Hale, acting.....	.....	.....	.....	206 31	206 31	194 65	.....	.....	Disbursing.
Lieutenant William K. Hansen.....	.....	500 00	.....	451 93	951 93	951 93	.....	.....	Closed.
Captain E. S. Hawkins, acting.....	.....	.....	.....	8 50	408 50	408 50	.....	.....	Do.
Captain E. Harding, acting.....	310 57	29,000 00	.....	.....	29,310 57	31,859 41	.....	.....	Disbursing.
Lieutenant D. S. Horring, acting.....	70 13	.....	.....	70 13	70 13	.....	.....	.....	No account rendered.
Lieutenant J. M. Hull.....	.....	.....	.....	8,328 06	8,328 06	903 72	.....	.....	Disbursing.
Lieutenant T. M. Hull.....	.....	.....	.....	791 67	791 67	791 67	.....	.....	Do.
Lieutenant S. F. Houtzelum.....	.....	.....	.....	1,722 33	1,722 33	1,722 33	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieutenant John L. Hopper.....	2,082 39	.....	.....	314 33	9,403 72	9,403 72	.....	.....	Do.
Lieutenant William Hoffman, acting.....	.....	.....	.....	759 18	759 18	481 67	.....	.....	Disbursing; account of third quarter not received.
Lieutenant C. S. Howe.....	.....	2,500 00	.....	28,303 57	30,803 57	27,415 34	.....	.....	Disbursing.
Lieutenant A. Humphreys, acting.....	.....	.....	.....	3 25	3 25	.....	.....	.....	Due on settlement.
Lieutenant Louis T. Jamison.....	130 18	800 00	.....	434 01	1,358 19	918 46	.....	.....	Disbursing.
Lieutenant J. F. Kennedy.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	2,060 81	3,060 81	1,955 59	.....	.....	Do.
Lieutenant William S. Ketchum.....	.....	.....	.....	617 75	617 75	47 91	.....	.....	Do.
Lieutenant E. Kilby.....	391 41	2,000 00	.....	484 29	2,881 73	1,856 14	.....	.....	Do.

Statement exhibiting the moneys remitted to contractors from January 1 to September 30, 1836, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Balances on hand December 31, 1835.	Remitted.	Charged on account of failures.	Paid to contractors by Agents: transfers, sales of surplus provisions, &c.	Total charged.	Accounted for.	Balances due to disbursing officers September 30, 1836.	Balances due from disbursing officers September 30, 1836.	Remarks.
Lieutenant J. W. Kingsbury..... A. C. S.	\$10,071 58	\$10,000 00	.....	\$699 21	\$20,071 58	\$20,037 02	.....	\$34 56	Disbursing.
Lieutenant E. M. Laezy..... do.	907 96	907 96	.....	.....	1,317 17	1,016 81	.....	300 36	Do.
Lieutenant John F. Lane, acting..... do.	905 14	.....	.....	.....	905 14	905 11	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieutenant R. W. Lee, acting..... do.	58 95	200 00	.....	.....	358 95	353 31	.....	105 64	Disbursing.
Major W. W. Lear, acting..... do.	.....	.....	.....	191 06	191 06	191 06	.....	.....	Closed.
Dr. Thomas Lee, acting..... do.	70 98	.....	.....	70 98	70 98	70 98	.....	.....	Do.
Lieutenant John F. Lee, acting..... do.	.....	.....	.....	668 44	668 44	668 28	.....	502 16	Disbursing.
Lieutenant Thomas J. Lee..... do.	5 38	7,320 00	.....	120 98	7,376 36	7,381 29	.....	95 07	Disbursing.
Lieutenant J. H. Leavenworth, acting..... A. C. S.	.....	100 00	.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	100 00	Disbursing; remittance made in 4th quarter to pay
Lieutenant John L'Engle..... do.	412 91	28,376 53	.....	568 04	29,357 48	54,327 08	\$24,890 20	.....	A. C. S.
Lieutenant J. L. Locke..... do.	300 54	.....	.....	9,030 92	9,331 46	9,321 46	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieutenant Edwin R. Long..... do.	40 11	2,600 00	.....	554 38	3,224 49	3,379 04	114 55	.....	Disbursing.
Captain James Lynch..... Alabama volunteers.	.....	3,078 43	.....	300 00	3,378 43	3,378 43	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieutenant John B. Magruder..... A. C. S.	218 76	.....	.....	171 33	389 09	219 94	.....	163 15	Disbursing.
Lieutenant G. W. McLean..... do.	.....	.....	.....	9,865 78	9,865 78	.....	.....	9,865 78	Disbursing; account 3d quarter not received.
Lieutenant N. C. Macrae..... do.	1,380 71	4,500 00	.....	2,044 81	7,935 52	9,437 60	.....	5,501 92	Disbursing.
Lieutenant J. W. McClure..... A. C. S.	3,151 21	301 75	.....	730 77	3,017 98	9,438 24	.....	1,431 74	Do.
Captain H. Marks..... Florida volunteers.	.....	.....	.....	.....	301 75	301 75	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieutenant M. E. Merrill..... A. C. S.	408 38	550 00	.....	.....	1,058 42	1,632 59	.....	384 83	Disbursing.
Lieutenant W. M. McKissack, acting..... do.	.....	.....	.....	42 65	42 65	.....	.....	42 65	Do.
Captain D. S. Miles, acting..... do.	.....	2,000 00	.....	.....	2,000 00	2,000 00	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieutenant William Mayouder..... do.	.....	200 00	.....	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Disbursing.
Lieutenant J. W. McGrabb..... do.	11,500 00	.....	.....	12,146 28	23,646 28	21,194 66	.....	20 16	Do.
Lieutenant J. H. Miller, acting..... do.	.....	.....	.....	236 64	236 64	225 64	.....	9,459 62	Closed.
Lieutenant Morris S. Miller..... do.	.....	.....	.....	632 14	632 14	632 14	.....	.....	Do.
Lieutenant P. Morrison..... do.	2,199 54	176,364 80	.....	1,111 51	178,952 86	198,952 86	18,530 01	.....	Disbursing; remittance made in 4th quarter to pay
Captain A. Mondeau, acting..... do.	.....	750 00	.....	101 35	851 35	836 61	.....	14 64	A. C. S.
Lieutenant A. Montgomery, acting..... do.	.....	.....	.....	195 56	195 56	.....	.....	.....	Disbursing.
Lieutenant Gov. Morris..... do.	1,347 50	.....	.....	6,557 90	7,905 40	5,303 97	.....	9,601 43	Disbursing.
Lieutenant W. W. Morris..... do.	.....	100 00	.....	573 36	673 36	563 00	.....	111 36	Do.
Lieutenant George Nauman..... do.	288 12	100 00	.....	16 40	442 32	340 11	.....	303 41	Do.
Lieutenant F. D. Newcomb..... do.	.....	.....	.....	408 98	408 98	6 00	.....	402 98	Disbursing; account 3d quarter not received.
Lieutenant W. S. Newton..... do.	.....	.....	.....	6 37	6 37	.....	.....	6 37	Disbursing.
Mr. J. C. Noyes..... special agent.	.....	100 00	.....	142 15	142 15	58 17	.....	83 98	Do.
Lieutenant L. M. Nye, acting..... A. C. S.	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	100 00	.....	.....	Closed.

Statement exhibiting the moneys remitted to contractors from January 1 to September 30, 1836, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Balance on hand Decem-ber 31, 1835.	Remitted.	Charged on account of failures.	Paid to contractors by agents; transfers, sales of surplus provisions, &c.	Total charged.	Accounted for.	Balances due to disbursing officers September 30, 1836.	Balances due from dis-bursing officers Septem-ber 30, 1836.	Remarks.
Lieutenant M. R. Patrick, acting..... A. C. S.	\$400 57	\$400 57	\$115 55	.....	\$385 02	Disbursing.
Lieutenant J. P. O. Neale, acting..... do.	38 12	.....	.....	Due him on settlement.
Major M. M. Payne, acting..... do.	\$10,000 00	.....	320 00	10,320 00	10,320 00	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieutenant W. H. Pettie, acting..... do.	9 90	.....	9 90	.....	.....	Do.
Lieutenant E. H. Peyton..... do.	1,354 77	8,646 38	7,808 10	.....	748 38	Disbursing.
Lieutenant J. W. Poinsee..... do.	510 68	1,726 04	1,726 04	.....	.....	Closed.
Major B. K. Pierce, acting..... do.	500 00	.....	.....	500 00	31 31	.....	448 69	Disbursing; account 3d quarter not received.
Lieutenant John Puckell, acting..... do.	306 19	208 19	73 70	.....	135 49	Disbursing.
Lieutenant B. Poule, acting..... do.	30 00	.....	30 00	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieutenant J. V. D. Reeve..... do.	300 00	.....	.....	300 00	200 00	.....	.....	Do.
Captain J. W. Ripley, acting..... do.	300 00	.....	.....	349 05	349 16	.....	132 90	Disbursing.
Lieutenant B. S. Roberts..... do.	2,797 16	9,797 16	1,286 52	.....	1,300 64	Do.
Lieutenant Joseph Roberts..... do.	44 66	44 66	9 28	.....	35 38	Do.
Colonel A. L. Roundberry, acting..... do.	101 25	101 25	101 25	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieutenant Samuel L. Russell..... do.	1,300 00	.....	905 14	2,590 24	9,590 24	.....	.....	Do.
Major H. Saunders, acting..... do.	550 00	.....	759 12	1,309 12	944 22	.....	364 90	Dis-bu sing.
Lieutenant F. Seadle, acting..... do.	414 04	414 04	414 04	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieutenant J. D. Slaughter..... do.	11,000 00	.....	28 30	11,028 30	11,028 30	.....	.....	Do.
Lieutenant H. Swartwout..... do.	108 85	108 85	9 15	.....	99 70	Disbursing.
Lieutenant F. Sevier..... do.	1,781 41	1,893 47	1,134 31	.....	759 16	Do.
Lieutenant A. E. Shiras..... do.	74,000 00	.....	362 36	74,362 36	44,285 56	.....	29,366 80	Disbursing; \$30,000 remitted late in 3d for 4th quarter.
Lieutenant J. E. Smith..... do.	350 00	.....	.....	350 00	301 86	.....	48 14	Disbursing.
Lieutenant E. B. Stevens, acting..... do.	Balance due on settlement.
Lieutenant J. H. Simpson..... do.	21,719 24	.....	.....	21,719 24	3,332 82	.....	18,386 42	Disbursing; account 3d quarter not received.
Lieutenant H. L. Scott..... do.	38 56	38 56	38 56	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieutenant J. E. Scott..... do.	21,500 00	.....	76 82	21,576 82	22,263 62	.....	.....	Disbursing.
Lieutenant George H. Talbot..... do.	500 00	.....	157 37	714 93	714 93	.....	.....	Closed.
Captain J. P. Taylor..... commissary	49,500 00	.....	504 22	50,004 22	55,040 47	.....	1,319 81	Disbursing.
Lieutenant Francis Taylor..... A. C. S.	350 00	.....	761 39	1,027 39	410 07	.....	616 69	Disbursing; account 3d quarter not received.
Lieutenant R. C. Temple, acting..... do.	51 07	.....	51 07	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieutenant H. A. Teyre..... do.	1,510 23	.....	1,765 83	3,306 16	.....	.....	1,397 20	Disbursing.
Captain Charles Thomas, acting..... do.	15 00	15 00	15 00	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieutenant W. A. Thornton..... do.	1,850 00	.....	1,893 63	1,893 63	1,806 99	.....	.....	Disbursing.
Lieutenant D. H. Tufts..... do.	250 00	.....	181 01	630 09	630 09	.....	.....	Closed.
Lieutenant George W. Turner..... do.	505 12	505 12	505 12	.....	.....	Do.
Captain J. R. Vinton, acting..... do.	400 00	.....	365 12	441 89	363 52	.....	118 37	Disbursing.
Lieutenant E. D. Wade..... do.	600 00	.....	.....	602 50	353 89	.....	48 61	Do.

Statement exhibiting the moneys remitted to contractors from January 1 to September 30, 1855, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Balances on hand December 31, 1855.	Remitted.	(Charged on account of failures.	Paid to contractors by agents; transfers, sales &c.	Total charged.	Accounted for.	Balances due to disbursing officers September 30, 1855.	Balances due from disbursing officers September 30, 1855.	Remarks.
Lieutenant George G. Waggaman, acting	A. C. S.			\$214 58	\$214 58	\$13 92		\$201 56	Disbursing.
Colonel J. B. Walbach, acting		\$110 00		56 45	166 45	134 35		72 10	Do.
Lieutenant William Wall	\$54 17	350 00		102 39	506 56	378 98		127 58	Do.
Lieutenant George Watson, acting				500 00	500 00	500 00			Closed.
Captain Charles Ward, acting		3,000 00		114,097 32	117,097 32	17,097 32			Do.
Lieutenant H. W. Wessels, acting	1 38	150 00		71 36	223 74	223 74			Do.
Lieutenant George Wilson	403 64			624 75	1,028 39	1,028 39			Do.
Lieutenant John Winder	5 12				5 12	5 12			No disbursements.
Lieutenant John Williamson	100 00				100 00			100 00	Do.
Major Henry Whiting, acting	22 17				22 17			22 17	Do.
General John E. Wood, acting		35,000 00			35,000 00	16,390 36		18.	Disbursing \$15,000 remitted late in 3d for 4th quarter.
	41,356 50	808,469 65	\$539 61	168,898 57	1,082,164 33	984,322 44	\$46,822 77	144,805 66	

RECAPITULATION.

Total charged.....							\$1,082,164 33
Balances due to disbursing officers on the settlement of their accounts.....							46,822 77
Accounted for.....							
Deduct this sum charged to contractors as the difference in price of stores purchased to supply deficiencies arising from their failures.....						\$539 61	
Deduct this sum due by Lieutenant S. R. Allison at the time of his decease.....						610 97	
Deduct this sum in possession of officers December 31, 1855, who made no disbursements in 1855.....						300 00	
Deduct this sum remitted late in the 3d for the expenditures of the 4th quarter.....						64,300 00	
Leaving actually in the hands of the disbursing officers of the department on the 30th of September, 1855, applicable to the expenditures of the 4th quarter.....							65,610 55
							79,195 08

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, Washington, December 6, 1855.
 GEORGE GIBSON, Commissary General of Subsistence.

No. 5.

REPORT OF THE SURGEON GENERAL.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, *December 2, 1836.*

SIR: In consequence of the death of the late surgeon general, by which melancholy event the service has lost one of its most valuable and meritorious officers, it becomes my duty to report the condition of the department over which he presided with so much honor to himself and advantage to the government.

The amount advanced on account of the medical department of the army during the first three quarters of the present year has been eight thousand three hundred dollars; of which sum five thousand and ninety-one dollars and seventy-six cents have been expended, and for which accounts have been rendered and settled; leaving a balance in the hands of the disbursing officers of three thousand two hundred and eight dollars and twenty-four cents, and for which they are accountable. The amount paid by warrants on the treasury for claims presented and admitted during the same period has been twelve thousand five hundred and twenty-four dollars and sixty-one and a half cents. During the same period there has also been advanced to Surgeon Thomas G. Mower, the purveyor of medical supplies for the army, on account of Indian hostilities, eight thousand five hundred dollars; of which seven thousand one hundred and ninety-six dollars and one cent have been expended, and for which his accounts have been received and settled.

The annual medical and hospital supplies for the army were all transmitted in due time to the several posts and received in good order, which, with the other property in charge of the officers of the department, have been fully and satisfactorily accounted for by the returns of the surgeons and assistant surgeons; from which it is also perceived that the hospitals are all well supplied with every article necessary for the sick, and of the best quality; and in consequence of the well-arranged system of responsibility which has been adopted and practiced in relation to the supply, as well as expenditure, the expenses of the department continue about the same as for the last year.

The whole number of cases which have been treated by the officers of the medical department during the year ending the 30th of September last has been fourteen thousand three hundred and fifty-six; of which number *only* one hundred and thirty-nine have died. Of these, seventeen at Fort Gibson, (fourteen in the fourth quarter of 1835,) seven at Fort Towson and vicinity, thirteen at Fort Jessup and vicinity, eight at Camp Sabine and Nacogdoches, five at Fort Mitchell, seventy-five at the different posts and stations in Florida, and fourteen at other posts. Of the whole number of deaths, three were of yellow fever, twenty-five of remittent fever, two of typhus fever, ten of congestive fever, nine of intemperance, nineteen of consumption, thirteen of dysentery, nineteen of gun-shot wounds, seven of gastro enteritis, and thirty-two from other causes, (twenty of which occurred during the third quarter of the present year, at Camp Call, Suwanee old town, Florida, principally from yellow, remittent, and congestive fevers.)

The law requiring an examination by a medical board previous to appointment in the army has proved of the greatest advantage, by securing that professional knowledge so essentially necessary to enable an officer of the medical department faithfully to perform the important duties required of him.

Fifty-six applicants, who were recommended as qualified for appointment, have been authorized since the last annual report to present themselves for examination; of this number, twenty-one failed to attend; seven, after presenting themselves, withdrew without an examination; and of the remainder, only thirteen were found qualified to receive the commission they had applied for, being less than one-fourth of those who had been authorized to attend. The nature of the service requires that the examinations should be rigid, not only in relation to the professional acquirements of the candidates, but also as to their physical qualifications and moral habits; for every surgeon and assistant in the army, from the very nature of the service, is at all times subject to be called on to decide in the most important cases, when so far distant from any settlement as to render it impossible for him to obtain any professional advice or assistance, which, under similar circumstances in civil life, would be resorted to.

I would respectfully call your attention to the present regulations relative to hospital stewards. There are no persons in the service who are so badly paid for their services, which are important and very arduous, as they are. It is essentially necessary they should be honest, intelligent, and sober; and such individuals who are competent to compound and administer the medicines as prescribed by the surgeon cannot be obtained for the present compensation. I therefore most respectfully suggest that a steward to an hospital at a post of more than four companies be allowed the pay, clothing, and rations of a sergeant of ordnance; and at all other posts the pay, clothing, and rations of the first sergeant of a company.

For the propriety and necessity of asking an appropriation for repairing and erecting of hospitals at the different military posts, I must refer you to the very full and lucid report of the late surgeon general on that subject.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN KING, *Surgeon General ad interim.*

HON. B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim, Washington.*

No. 6.

REPORT OF THE PAYMASTER GENERAL.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, December 1, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to lay before you a tabular statement showing the sums advanced to the several paymasters of the army from the treasury from the first day of October, 1835, to the first day of October, 1836; to which are added the balances remaining to be accounted for on the 1st of October, 1835; the amount unexpended and forming part of their estimates for the fourth quarter of 1836; the balances to be accounted for; and the periods to which the troops have been paid.

It was not until late in the season that the additional paymasters authorized by the act of last session, except one, entered on duty. This left to the old officers the whole burden of paying the volunteers

and militia serving in Florida, Georgia, and Alabama, amounting to three times the number of the regular army. This duty, always a difficult one, has been performed with less delay and inconvenience to the troops than generally attends such payments, and much less than I anticipated; but in doing it the officers of this department have been unavoidably subjected to great hazard, and, I fear, to serious losses. It has been the practice in previous Indian wars to have the muster-rolls of the volunteers and militia sent to this place to be examined and approved by the accounting officers before they were placed in the hands of paymasters. In most cases the pay-rolls were prepared in this office and audited before settlement; and notwithstanding the paymasters were thus relieved from much responsibility, the Secretary of War was authorized to allow a percentage on the amount disbursed to cover losses.

At the commencement of the late and present hostilities it was considered highly important to hold out inducements to the militia of the adjacent country to volunteer their services, and one of the inducements was prompt payment. This could not be effected if the rolls were to be first examined and the accounts audited at this place; your predecessor, therefore, after maturely considering the subject, determined to suspend so much of the regulation relating to the payment of volunteers and militia as required the rolls to be transmitted to this place and audited before settlement. This removed the safeguard of the officers of the pay department, and they have since been and now are subject to a most hazardous, and, I fear, in some cases, ruinous duty, unless some provision is made to cover disallowances in the settlement of their accounts. To form an opinion of the losses to which they are liable, it is necessary to have a knowledge of the circumstances under which the duty is performed. One great difficulty arises from the militia serving under the different organizations given to them by their State laws, and all varying from that prescribed by the laws of the United States that are to govern in the settlement of paymasters' accounts. Another difficulty is caused by the irregularity of the service, and the imperfect evidence to establish it; and a third, from the pay-rolls and accounts being necessarily prepared under circumstances calculated to prevent accuracy. The troops are generally discharged by regiments, sometimes by brigades, always impatient to return to their homes, and importunate to be paid; the paymaster cannot begin to prepare his accounts until after the discharge takes place; of course, he must always perform that duty in a hurry, and frequently surrounded by persons conversing with and questioning him. Under such circumstances, he has to judge of and pay claims of doubtful character, and to make long and perplexing calculations, without time to re-examine and test their accuracy. If he differs in opinion with the accounting officers in construing the law, or applying it, or if he errs in his calculations in favor of the claimant, the latter receives the benefit, and the paymaster loses the amount; if the error is favorable to the government, the government receives the benefit and not the paymaster.

I trust that, on examining the subject, you will think the disbursing officers of this department equitably entitled to such additional compensation for this onerous duty as will cover the losses to which they are liable under a careful performance of it.

It was believed that the references in the appropriation laws of the last session to the act of April 5, 1832, as a guide for the disbursement, gave to the Secretary of War the same power to allow paymasters a percentage as was exercised under the act referred to; but as the Attorney General entertains doubts of that authority, I respectfully request that you will lay the subject before Congress, with such remarks as you may think necessary and proper.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. TOWSON, *Paymaster General.*

HON. B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*

Statement of moneys drawn from the appropriations for the pay department and remitted to the disbursing officers on account of payments for the fourth quarter of 1835 and the first three quarters of 1836; the amount unexpended and forming part of their estimates for the fourth quarter of 1835; the balances to be accounted for; the periods to which the moneys have been paid and accounts rendered.

Paymasters, &c.	Amount of funds remitted in the fourth quarter of 1835 and the first three quarters of 1836.				Amount unexpended and forming part of estimates for the fourth quarter of 1836.				Balances remaining to be accounted for.		Periods to which the moneys have been paid and accounts rendered.
	Pay and subsistence.	Forage.	Clothing of servants.	Payments in lieu of clothing.	Amount.	Pay and subsistence.	Forage.	Clothing.	Amount.	Pay and subsistence.	Amount.
B. F. Larned.....	\$67,500 00	\$2,500 00	\$600 00	\$3,400 00	\$73,000 00	\$9,321 06			\$9,321 06		September 1, 1836.
D. S. Townsend.....	103,350 00	2,300 00	1,150 00	3,300 00	112,300 00	16,191 39			17,356 43		do.
Daniel Randall.....	104,820 00	2,400 00	550 00	1,800 00	110,000 00	4,889 59	\$857 71	\$657 33	4,889 59		do.
C. H. Smith.....	34,770 00	280 00	350 00		35,400 00					\$231 96	do.
A. A. Mearns.....	97,700 00	1,000 00	700 00	600 00	100,000 00	9,751 65			9,751 65		do.
T. P. Andrews.....	183,300 00	4,350 00	2,350 00	1,800 00	192,000 00						do.
Edmund Kirby.....	44,950 00	650 00	400 00	1,000 00	47,000 00						do.
L. G. De Russey.....	84,400 00	1,000 00	600 00	2,000 00	88,000 00	47,910 58			47,910 58		do.
R. A. Foyeth.....	78,200 00	2,400 00	1,300 00	1,000 00	83,000 00						July 1, 1836.
A. D. Stuart.....	127,600 00	4,600 00	1,600 00	4,000 00	137,800 00	13,569 33			13,569 33		September 1, 1836.
W. S. Harny.....	59,300 00	1,100 00	600 00		61,000 00						do.
J. S. Lytle.....	87,850 00	1,650 00	700 00	400 00	90,600 00				14,635 10	14,635 10	May 1, 1836.
Charles Mapes.....	48,700 00	500 00	400 00	400 00	50,000 00				9,085 83	9,085 83	September 1, 1836.
Peter Muhlenberg.....	32,100 00	650 00	550 00	500 00	33,800 00	6,814 50			6,814 50		do.
A. P. Hayne.....	9,300 00	150 00	150 00	400 00	10,000 00				10,000 00	10,000 00	do.
T. J. Leslie.....	136,318 00	3,013 00	1,310 00		140,600 00	6,437 86	516 00	985 33	7,359 18		do.
Unexpended balances of third quarter, forming part of estimates for the fourth quarter of 1835.....	1,303,418 00	58,672 00	13,610 00	18,800 00	1,384,500 00	114,755 99	900 71	942 63	116,639 35	33,973 89	
Balances remaining to be accounted for in 1835, now settled.....	54,323 66	70 55	800 76		55,923 67						
	54,323 80	400 00	300 00		51,923 80						
<i>Militia.</i>	1,411,094 46	29,112 55	14,709 70	18,800 00	1,473,716 71						
B. F. Larned.....	300 00				300 00	300 00			300 00		
D. Randall.....	370,000 00				370,000 00	7,488 33			7,488 33		
E. Kirby.....	350,000 00				350,000 00						
A. D. Stuart.....	4,000 00				4,000 00	4,000 00			4,000 00	9,000 00	
J. S. Lytle.....	100,000 00				100,000 00	6,538 13			6,538 13		
C. Mapes.....	140,000 00				140,000 00					87,706 81	
P. Muhlenberg.....	130,000 00				130,000 00	17,364 54			17,364 54		
L. Hering.....	80,000 00				80,000 00	1,055 13			1,055 13		
	1,064,300 00				1,064,300 00	36,776 43			36,776 43	89,706 81	
Total army and militia.....	3,453,394 46	29,112 55	14,709 70	18,800 00	3,538,006 71	131,562 42	900 71	942 63	133,408 78	133,679 70	

{ B—Paid; fund accounts not rendered.

† Balance due paymaster, \$1,664 34.

Owing to sickness his accounts have not been rendered.

* He has received additional funds from paymasters, which he has expended, but the accounts are not yet received.

† The amount to be accounted for, it is believed, has been expended.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, December 1, 1836.

N. TOWSON, Paymaster General.

No. 7.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF PURCHASES.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, November 1, 1836.*

SIR: In obedience to instructions of the War Department, dated the 14th of October, 1836, I have prepared, and have the honor of enclosing, my moneyed estimates for the year 1837, marked A and B, as follows, viz:

A. For clothing, camp equipage, &c., for one year ending October 31, 1838.....	\$206, 940 08
B. For the expenses of the Commissary General's office during the year 1837	8, 000 00
Total	214, 940 08

I also enclose ten statements, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10, prepared in obedience to your order, viz:

1. Statement of moneys drawn from the treasury of the United States on account of various appropriations during the first three quarters of the year 1836.
2. Statement of moneys received and disbursed on account of the "purchasing department" during the same period.
3. Statement of moneys received and disbursed on account of "appropriations for volunteers and militia" to the 30th of September, 1836.
4. Statement of moneys received and disbursed on account of "appropriations for suppressing hostilities of Creek Indians" to the 30th of September, 1836.
5. Statement of moneys received and disbursed on account of "appropriation for additional dragoons," &c., to 30th of September, 1836.
6. Statement of moneys received and disbursed on account of "appropriation for repressing hostilities of Seminole Indians" during the first three quarters of 1836.
7. Statement of moneys received and disbursed on account of "appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida," per act of April 1, 1836, to September 30, 1836.
8. Statement of the expenditure of the contingent fund of the Commissary General's office during the first three quarters of the year 1836.
9. Comparative statement of the cost of army clothing during the years 1835, 1836, and 1837.
10. Statement of the cost of clothing, &c., for the United States army during the year 1837.

The above statements will, I hope, be entirely satisfactory.

Since making out the enclosed statements Nos. 1 and 7, I have received the report of the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department, by which I am informed my accounts for the second quarter of 1836 have been acted upon, and the disbursements passed to my credit.

I have deducted \$30,000 from the gross amount of the moneyed estimate A, for clothing, &c., that may remain on hand after the issues for this year may have been completed, which is as much as can be deducted with safety.

Whatever balances of the different appropriations remain undrawn will be required to enable me to execute the orders of the War Department; to settle all accounts to the end of the year; and to have clothing made during the approaching winter, so as to be ready for an early spring issue. I have therefore to request the money may be reserved for the operations of this department, as the whole will be required.

I have the honor to be, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant,

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

Hon. B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War.*

No. 1.

Statement of moneys drawn from the treasury of the United States, by the commissary general of purchases, on account of various appropriations during the first three quarters of the year 1836.

Dates.	Appropriations.	Warrants, by whom drawn.	Numbers.	Amounts.
April 11, 1836	Repressing hostilities of Seminole Indians.....	Secretary of the Treasury.....	3192	\$7,000
May 26, 1836	Purchasing department.....	do.....	3484	65,000
June 15, 1836	do.....	do.....	3662	35,000
June 21, 1836	Suppressing hostilities of Creek Indians.....	do.....	3712	11,700
July 21, 1836	do.....	do.....	3938	17,909
Aug. 8, 1836	Equipage for volunteers and militia called in service per act of March 19, 1836.	do.....	4170	52,705
Sept. 10, 1836	Purchasing department.....	do.....	4439	60,000
Sept. 12, 1836	Suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida, per act of April 1, 1836.	do.....	4455	5,000
Sept. 26, 1836	Volunteers and additional dragoons or mounted riflemen.....	do.....	4567	25,000
				279,314

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia, November 1, 1836.*

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases.*

Hon. B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War.*

No. 2.

Statement of moneys received and disbursed by the commissary general of purchases during the first three quarters of the year 1836, on account of the "purchasing department."

Jan. 1, 1836	To balance remaining unexpended of appropriation for 1835		\$21,697 92
	To amount of moneys drawn from the Treasury Department from May 26, 1836, to the 30th September following, from the appropriation for the purchasing department.		169,000 00
			181,697 92
	By amount expended during the first quarter of 1836, passed to the credit of the commissary general of purchases, per account settled by the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department.	\$21,861 18	
	By amount expended during the second quarter of 1836, per the commissary general of purchases, as per account now before the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department for examination and settlement.	71,678 58	
	By amount expended during the third quarter of 1836, per the commissary general of purchases, as per account now in preparation for transmission to the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department for examination and settlement.	71,517 60	165,057 36
			165,057 36
	Balance remaining unexpended October 1, 1836.		16,540 56

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Philadelphia, November 1, 1836.

C. IRVINE, Commissary General of Purchases.

Hon. B. F. BUTLER, Secretary of War.

No. 3.

Statement of moneys received and disbursed on account of "appropriation for equipage for volunteers and militia called in service per act 19th March, 1836," up to the 30th September, 1836.

To amount of moneys drawn from the Treasury Department on account of the above-named appropriation, and received by C. Irvine, commissary general, on the 8th August, 1836,	\$52,705 00
By amount of disbursements by C. Irvine, commissary general of purchases, during the third quarter of 1836, as per account now in preparation for transmission to the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department for examination and settlement.	25,440 50
Balance remaining unexpended October 1, 1836.	27,264 50

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Philadelphia, November 1, 1836.

C. IRVINE, Commissary General of Purchases.

Hon. B. F. BUTLER, Secretary of War.

No. 4.

Statement of moneys received and disbursed on account of "appropriation for suppressing hostilities of the Creek Indians," up to the 30th September, 1836.

To amount of moneys drawn from the Treasury Department on account of the above-named appropriation, and received on the 26th June and 21st July, 1836.	\$29,609 00
By amount expended during the second quarter of 1836, per the commissary general of purchases, as per account now before Second Auditor of the Treasury Department for examination and settlement.	\$2,624 00
By amount expended during the third quarter of 1836, by the commissary general of purchases, per account now in preparation for transmission to the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department for examination and settlement.	17,365 66
	19,989 66
Balance remaining unexpended October 1, 1836.	9,619 34

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Philadelphia, November 1, 1836.

C. IRVINE, Commissary General of Purchases.

Hon. B. F. BUTLER, Secretary of War.

No. 5.

Statement of moneys received and disbursed on account of "appropriation for volunteers and additional dragoons or mounted rylmen," to the 30th September, 1836.

To amount of moneys drawn from the Treasury Department on account of the above appropriation, and received by C. Irvine, commissary general, on the 26th September, 1836.	\$25,000 00
By amount of disbursements during the third quarter of 1836, as per account now in preparation for transmission to the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department for examination and settlement.	9,369 47
Balance remaining unexpended October 1, 1836.	15,630 53

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Philadelphia, November 1, 1836.

C. IRVINE, Commissary General of Purchases.

Hon. B. F. BUTLER, Secretary of War.

No. 6.

Statement of moneys received and disbursed on account of "appropriations for repressing hostilities of Seminole Indians," to the 30th September, 1836.

To amount of moneys drawn from the Treasury Department on account of the above appropriation, and received by C. Irvine, commissary general of purchases, on the 11th April, 1836.	\$7,000 00
By amount expended during the first quarter of 1836, passed to the credit of the commissary general of purchases, per account settled by the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department.	\$1,332 62
By amount expended during the second quarter of 1836, per account now before the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department for examination and settlement.	3,121 12
By amount expended during the third quarter of 1836, per the commissary general of purchases, per account now in preparation for transmission to the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department for examination and settlement.	1,514 66
Balance remaining unexpended October 1, 1836.	5,968 40
	1,031 60

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Philadelphia, November 1, 1836.

C. IRVINE, Commissary General of Purchases.

Hon. B. F. BUTLER, Secretary of War.

No. 7.

Statement of moneys received and disbursed by C. Irvine, commissary general of purchases, to the 30th September, 1836, on account of "appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida," per act of April 1, 1836.

To amount of moneys drawn from the Treasury Department on account of the above-named appropriation, and received by the commissary general of purchases on the 12th September, 1836.	\$5,000 00
By amount expended during the third quarter of 1836, per the commissary general of purchases, per account now in preparation for transmission to the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department for examination and settlement.	1,606 00
Balance remaining unexpended October 1, 1836.	3,394 00

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Philadelphia, November 1, 1836.

C. IRVINE, Commissary General of Purchases.

Hon. B. F. BUTLER, Secretary of War.

No. 9

Comparative statement of the cost of clothing, &c., for the United States army during the years 1835, 1836, and 1837.

Garments, &c.	Prices in 1835	Prices in 1836	Prices in 1837.
Forage caps, artillery and infantry.....	\$0 80	\$0 80	\$0 75
Forage caps, dragoon.....	80	80	85
Uniform caps, with metal equipments, artillery and infantry.....	2 25	2 05	2 05
Uniform caps, with metal equipments, dragoon.....	2 40	2 20	2 46
Epaulets for non-commissioned staff, pair.....	2 37½	2 37½	2 37½
Epaulets for corporals, pair.....	1 00	1 00	1 00
Epaulets for sergeants, pair.....	1 00	1 00	1 00
Shoulder straps, pair.....	50	50	50
Aiguillettes, each.....	1 25	1 25	1 25
Sashes, each.....	2 12½	2 12½	1 95
Pompons for non-commissioned staff.....	37½	37½	37½
Pompons for artillery.....	22	22	22
Pompons for infantry.....	20	20	20
Woollen overalls, sergeants'.....	3 20½	3 33	3 36½
Woollen overalls, privates'.....	2 84½	2 97	3 02
Drilling overalls, privates'.....	63½	66	68½
Drilling overalls, sergeants'.....	76½	79	81½
Infantry sergeants' drilling jackets, with sleeves.....	89	91	96
Infantry privates' drilling jackets, with sleeves.....	73½	76	81
Artillery privates' drilling jackets, with sleeves.....	78½	81	86
Artillery sergeants' drilling jackets, with sleeves.....	94½	96	1 01
Artillery sky blue cloth jackets, with sleeves.....	3 23½	3 41	3 41
Infantry sky blue cloth jackets.....	3 13½	3 29	3 29
Cotton shirts, privates'.....	43½	46	48½
Cotton shirts, sergeants'.....	62½	65	67½
Flannel shirts.....	1 15½	1 16	1 18½
Canton flannel drawers.....	52½	53	53
Laced booties, pairs.....	1 47	1 46	1 46
Stockings, pairs.....	35½	35½	35
Blankets.....	3 00	3 00	3 00
Greatcoats.....	8 17½	8 31	8 31
Leather stocks.....	14	13	13
Knap-sacks.....	1 55	1 55	1 55
Haversacks.....	25½	25½	25½
Infantry sergeants', corporals', and privates' coats.....	6 61	6 71	6 71
Infantry musicians' coats.....	8 13½	8 23	8 23
Infantry principal musicians' coats.....	9 90½	10 00	10 00
Infantry sergeant majors' and quartermaster sergeants' coats.....	8 37½	8 48	8 48
Artillery sergeants', corporals' and privates' coats.....	6 92½	7 02	7 02
Artillery musicians' coats.....	8 28½	8 38	8 38
Artillery sergeant majors' and quartermaster sergeants' coats.....	9 08½	9 97	9 97
Dragoon cloth jackets, privates'.....	4 79½	4 93	5 03
Dragoon privates' woollen overalls.....	4 10½	4 29	4 34
Dragoon sergeants' woollen overalls.....	4 41½	4 55	4 61
Dragoon privates' cotton overalls.....	1 01½	1 04	1 06½
Dragoon sergeants' cotton overalls.....	1 23	1 25	1 30
Dragoon sergeants' cloth jackets.....	4 87½	5 01	5 11
Dragoon privates' cotton jackets.....	86½	89	94
Dragoon sergeants' cotton jackets.....	1 02	1 04	1 11½
Dragoon sergeant majors' coats.....	7 27	7 37	7 37½
Dragoon corporals' and privates' coats.....	6 62	6 72	6 72
Dragoon musicians' coats.....	8 14½	8 24	8 24
Dragoon principal musicians' coats.....	8 79½	8 89	8 89
Dragoon greatcoats.....	10 22½	10 52	10 59½
Dragoon shoulder straps, brass.....	97	94	93
Dragoon sergeants' coats.....	6 62	6 72	6 72
Ordnance sergeants' coats.....	6 92½	7 02	7 02
Ordnance privates' coats.....	6 92½	7 02	7 02
Ordnance sergeants' woollen overalls.....	3 20½	3 33	3 36½
Dragoon hair plumes.....	60	60	58
Dragoon bands and tassels.....	54	54	60

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Philadelphia, November 1, 1836.

Hon. B. F. BUTLER, Secretary of War.

C. IRVINE, Commissary General of Purchases

No. 10.

Cost of clothing, &c., for the United States army during the year 1837.

Forage caps, artillery and infantry.....	\$0 75	Blankets.....	\$3 00
Forage caps, dragoon.....	85	Greatcoat.....	8 31
Uniform cap, with metal equipments, artillery and infantry.....	2 05	Leather stocks.....	13
Uniform cap, with metal equipments, dragoon.....	2 46	Knapsacks.....	1 55
Epaulets for non-commissioned staff, pair... 2 37½		Haversacks.....	25¾
Epaulets for corporals, pair.....	1 00	Infantry sergeant's, corporal's, and private's coat.....	6 71
Epaulets for sergeants, pair.....	1 00	Infantry musician's coat.....	8 33
Shoulder straps, pair.....	50	Infantry principal musician's coat.....	10 00
Aiguillettes, each.....	1 25	Infantry sergeant major's and quartermaster sergeant's coat.....	8 48
Sashes, each.....	1 95	Artillery sergeant's, corporal's, and private's coat.....	7 02
Pompous for non-commissioned staff.....	37½	Artillery musician's coat.....	8 28
Pompous for artillery.....	22	Artillery sergeant major's and quartermaster sergeant's coat.....	9 97
Pompous for infantry.....	20	Dragoon privates' cloth jackets.....	5 03
Woollen overalls, sergeants'.....	3 36¼	Dragoon privates' woollen overalls.....	4 30
Woollen overalls, privates'.....	3 02	Dragoon sergeants' woollen overalls.....	4 61
Drilling overalls, privates'.....	68½	Dragoon privates' cotton overalls.....	1 06¼
Drilling overalls, sergeants'.....	81	Dragoon sergeants' cotton overalls.....	1 30
Infantry sergeants' drilling jackets, with sleeves.....	96	Dragoon sergeants' cloth jackets.....	5 11
Infantry privates' drilling jackets, with sleeves.....	81	Dragoon privates' cotton jackets.....	94
Artillery privates' drilling jackets, with sleeves.....	86	Dragoon sergeants' cotton jackets.....	1 11½
Artillery sergeants' drilling jackets, with sleeves.....	1 01	Dragoon sergeant major's coat.....	7 37½
Artillery sky blue cloth jackets, with sleeves.....	3 41	Dragoon corporal's and private's coats.....	6 72
Infantry sky blue cloth jackets, with sleeves.....	3 29	Dragoon musician's coat.....	8 24
Cotton shirts, privates'.....	48½	Dragoon principal musician's coat.....	8 89
Cotton shirts, sergeants'.....	67½	Dragoon greatcoat.....	10 59¼
Flannel shirts.....	1 18½	Dragoon shoulder straps, brass, pair.....	93
Canton flannel drawers.....	53	Dragoon sergeant's coat.....	6 72
Laced boots, pair.....	1 46	Dragoon hair plumes.....	58
Stockings, pair.....	35	Dragoon bands and tassels.....	60
		Ordnance sergeant's coat.....	7 02
		Ordnance private's coat.....	7 02
		Ordnance sergeant's woollen overalls.....	3 36¼
		Dragoon sashes.....	1 70

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Philadelphia, November 1, 1836.

C. IRVINE, Commissary General of Purchases.

Hon. B. F. BUTLER, Secretary of War.

No. 8.

REPORT FROM THE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, November 30, 1836.

Sir: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report, relating to the operations of this department during the year ending on the 30th September, 1836. It is accompanied by four tabular statements, marked 1, 2, 3, and 4. The first two relate to its fiscal concerns; the third exhibits the works projected by the board of engineers which have not been commenced, with an estimate of their cost; and the fourth shows the respective appropriations referred to this department during the past year, with the name and station of the superintendent of each work.

FORTIFICATIONS.

The appropriation for this branch of service became available in July last. Some time necessarily elapsed in giving instructions to the several officers, and in their making and commencing their plan of operations. The difficulty, at that advanced period of the year, of procuring mechanics and laborers, nearly all of whom had made their engagements for the season, caused a tardy commencement of operations, especially at those works where they had been suspended an entire year for want of funds; and to the time embraced by the annual report, (30th September,) they had scarcely got into full operation. This is the cause why little progress has been made during the past year; and, so far as the several works are concerned, I shall have little either of interest or importance to report.

Fort Warren, Boston harbor, Massachusetts.—The work performed at this fort from its commencement has been chiefly confined to those fronts which are designed to command the main channel and entrance to the harbor. The entire excavations on these fronts will probably be completed this autumn, except those for foundations of walls not commenced, and a small mass of earth on a high level on the cover-face, which, to save expense, is left to be transferred to the terrepleins and parapets of the main work, after the completion of the casemates. The whole quantity of earth excavated is ninety-nine thousand two hundred and eighty-seven cubic yards.

Although, since the commencement of operations in July, due efforts have been made to collect the

requisite force, the masons on the work have not at any time exceeded thirty. They have been employed exclusively on the piers and walls of front No. 1. Six piers for arches of thirty feet span will be completed within the present month. Five other piers are in various stages of progress, and so far advanced that arrangements will be made to commence the arch work next spring.

Fort Independence, Boston harbor, Massachusetts.—The small balance of former appropriations expended on the 30th September, 1835, was applied, during the last quarter of that year, to the hammering of stone for facing the scarp. At the beginning of the present year, when the work was suspended for the want of funds, three thousand five hundred and sixty cubic yards had been received, of which three thousand and forty-four, making forty-eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine superficial feet of face, had been hammered; leaving seven thousand superficial feet to be dressed, to complete the quantity required for the new scarp. One hundred thousand dollars were appropriated in July last for rebuilding this fort, on the plan recommended by the board of engineers and approved by the Executive. Since then, a suitable force has been employed in demolishing the old walls and buildings, and clearing away the earth and rubbish along the fronts facing the channels, the curtains and flanks of which are among the parts of the work to be casemated. This will soon be completed, and arrangements made for commencing the masonry next spring, and prosecuting it with vigor.

Fort Adams, Narragansett Roads, Rhode Island.—In consequence of there being no appropriations for this work for the year 1835, the operations were discontinued from the spring of last year till July of the present year, and were resumed with vigor the moment the current appropriation was granted. The excavations of earth and rock in all the ditches of the fort are finished. A small portion of the excavation of the esplanade, and a considerable part for the parade itself, remains to be executed. Such portions of the stones removed on these excavations as were suitable have been applied to the masonry of the fort. The remainder, and all the earth, have been used in forming the embankments of some of the fronts. All the excavations for the communication from the fort to the redoubt are executed, and the earth has been applied to the formation of the communication parapets, which are finished. The glacis, terrepleins, and embankments of certain fronts, with their places of arms and covert ways, are completed, with the exception of some turfing. The masonry of the several fronts of the fort is well advanced, and in parts completed. Some of them have all the arches turned, roofed, leaded, and covered with earth. On others, the entire masonry is completed, with the exception of the breast-height walls. All the gun embrasures (in number 104) and all the carronade embrasures (in number 67) are built. The two large ovens, many of the cisterns, and fireplaces for soldiers' barracks, are finished. All the walls of the communication from the fort to the redoubt (in length 2,850 feet) are completed, as well as about two-thirds of the walls under water for the permanent wharf. On the exterior faces of the scarp walls, and for exposed corners, granite of a durable quality, hammered to a rough face, is used. The interior of the walls and the inner faces, nearly the whole of the piers, and all the foundations, are of gray Wacke slate, which occurs abundantly on the public domain, is obtained with good beds and faces, and costs much less than any other stone. Most of the lime used within the year has been burnt in kilns on the spot; the quality is superior to any found in market, and costs less. A portion of hydraulic lime is now added to all mortar designed for stone masonry, experience having shown that that composed of sand and lime alone suffers much injury from the frost, however carefully made and applied. The estimate for 1837 is predicated upon the plan of finishing the scarp of the west front, and the scarp and piers of the north front; to turn the arches of the north front; to finish the parade wall; to finish putting on the eastern parapets of the fort; to build the breast-height walls; and to make all possible progress in the masonry of the redoubt.

Fort Schuyler, Throg's Neck, East river, New York.—No exertion has been spared, since funds became available for this work, to advance the operations as rapidly as possible; but the demand for mechanics has been so great ever since the opening of the season, and even before it, that not more than fifty masons could ever be collected; whereas two hundred were designed to be employed. Operations, in consequence, have been comparatively limited, and, in addition to other impediments, occasionally embarrassed by strikes for unreasonable prices on the part of those by whom stone was to be supplied. The sea wall has been carried to its height around the front of the fort and where it forms the revetment of the right flank of the glacis. A part of the foundation of the counterscarp wall has been laid, and the culvert finished. The graduation of the site has been commenced, and will be sufficiently advanced to begin the foundations of the wall of the main work so soon as the masons can be spared from the sea wall or others engaged to commence them.

Fort Columbus and Castle William, Governor's island, New York.—It is anticipated that the repairs of these works will be completed the present working season. The masonry of Fort Columbus is now finished, except the construction of some offices and steps and the laying of a small portion of coping, flagging, and the completion of some traverse circles and pintle beds. The necessary plastering and painting will be finished this month, as well as the iron work and roofing of the barracks, at which time it is also expected the carpentry will be completed.

The flagging of the barquette platform of Castle William has been relaid on a thick bed of cement mortar, which appears to be perfectly tight. The platforms of the second tier and floors of the third tier have been laid and the galleries repaired. All the work required to be done is expected to be completed in the course of the year. The south battery requires little more to be done than to lay the traverse circles, the foundations of which are prepared.

Fort Mifflin, Delaware river, Pennsylvania.—The necessity which existed in December, 1835, of putting some position on the Delaware in a state of defence to protect Philadelphia against the approach of an enemy by water, led to the repair of this fort, as being advantageous for the effectual protection of the river, and susceptible of being fitted up in less time than any other point. The masonry was found to be in good condition; the ramparts and parapets, constructed of earth, required reforming; and all the wood-work of the platforms, gateways, saltports, magazines, caserns, and barracks, entirely decayed and unfit for use, even to the roofs and floors of the quarters, and the ditches were filled up. The ramparts and parapets have been formed and the ditches excavated and widened. The quarters for officers and soldiers have been repaired, the scarp walls pointed, and four hundred and sixteen running feet raised two feet in height, to make it uniform with the other parts of the work, and the walls of the magazine raised and covered with earth, and all parts thoroughly repaired. The whole work will probably be completed this fall, except, perhaps, some pointing and the erection of gun-sheds, which may be arrested by unfavorable weather.

Fort Delaware, Delaware river.—In the last annual report it was stated that large supplies of material had been previously collected, and arrangements made for construction whenever funds should be available

for that purpose. The work remained suspended till July last, when the appropriation was made for its continuance, but at too late a season to effect anything advantageously. As soon as a force of laborers could be collected the excavations for the foundations were commenced, and the earth applied in forming a glacis. Some progress has been made in driving piles for the foundation of a magazine and the scarp of the front on the Delaware channel, and a further supply of material has been procured. The impracticability of procuring laborers and mechanics at so late a period of the year, even at the highest rate of wages, is the cause of so little progress; and this cause existed not only at the site of the work, but at all places whence materials were to be drawn.

Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Virginia.—The appropriation granted at the last session of Congress for completing in a permanent manner all the parts of this work, and referred to this department for application, remains untouched in the treasury. After making a distribution of the officers among all the works, and in nearly every instance assigning the superintendence of several to the same individual, the services of none could be procured for the one in question.

Fort Calhoun, Hampton Roads, Virginia.—Operations at this work were resumed about the middle of July last, and notwithstanding the exertions that were made, a full force could not be assembled before the middle of September. They have been employed in removing from the walls the stone necessary for the superstructure and mole previously accumulated for the compression of the foundation, preparing machinery and buildings. Care has been taken, in removing the stone, to preserve the equality of pressure as much as possible. It is not anticipated to have the foundation laid open and preparations made for commencing the masonry of the work before March next.

Fort Caswell, Oak Island, North Carolina.—The appropriation for completing and strengthening this work has been applied as far as circumstances would permit. The dike around the ditch has been repaired, and preparations made to commence immediately the permanent lock to regulate the admission of water into the ditches. Arrangements are also in progress for beginning the necessary masonry at an early period of next year, and which could not be commenced sooner for want of brick.

Fortifications in Charleston harbor, South Carolina.—Nothing has been yet done towards applying the appropriations for the fortifications in this harbor, no officer being available for that purpose. As was stated in my last report, the operations were abruptly arrested in March, 1835, for want of funds, and at this time I am not aware of the condition or state of the works. The difficulty of obtaining the right of site for the new work designed for the protection of the harbor still exists, and furnishes another impediment to resuming operations.

Fort Pulaski, Cockspur island, Georgia.—There has been no progress in the construction of this work for the last year. Since the appropriation became available, all the means at the disposal of the local engineer have been applied to restoring the canal, flats, material, machinery, &c., injured by decay, to their former condition. From the preparations, however, now made, it is expected that the masonry will be resumed in a few days. The casualties attendant on this work have added materially to its cost of construction, as will be seen by reference to the estimate to complete.

In the original design for this work by the board of engineers no revetment was contemplated for the sides of the ditches and feeder. Experience has since shown that the mud which constitutes the island, when exposed to the influx and reflux of the sea, will assume, in combination with the water, a demi-fluid state; thereby filling up the ditches, impairing the strength of the fort and health of the garrison. Further, in cases of severe blows and high tides, the water will flow over the dikes, and, in case of no revetment walls, will sweep the earth of the slopes and dikes into the ditches in a few moments. It is believed by the local engineer that if the revetment of the scarp of the demi-lune be not constructed in less than one year after the completion of the fort, one-half of its rampart will have fallen into the ditch. An estimate has been made for revetting with masonry the scarp of the demi-lune, counterscarp of main work and demi-lune, and the sides of the feeder to the ditch, between the advanced and remote tide locks; amounting in the aggregate to \$150,000, which is, in part, embraced in the estimate for the next year's operations, and will be so applied, unless restricted by the act of appropriation.

Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Florida.—This work is presumed to be in the same condition in which it was reported in 1834. No officer being disposable for the application of the appropriation of the last session of Congress, a civil agent has been appointed to take charge of the operations, who has reached his place of destination, and is now making some preparatory arrangements.

Fort Pickens, Pensacola harbor, Florida.—The appropriation of last year for this fort has been sufficient to pay off the arrearages due on account of giving increased dimensions to the scarp walls of one of the bastions, as stated in my last report. The small balance remaining on hand will be applied to sundry improvements, by which the condition of the work will be benefited.

Fort on Foster's Bank, Florida.—The operations at this point have steadily advanced during the year 1835, and for upwards of six months of the present year, notwithstanding the want of funds. The amount of work thus executed upon the individual credit of the superintending engineer and the responsibility of the contractors, and the great loss thereby saved to the United States, was explained in my last report. Some delay in getting the remainder of the bricks required will have prevented the completion of the whole of this work before the end of the year. The fort in all its parts has been faithfully constructed, and is in excellent condition. Some alterations from the original plan have been adopted, by increasing the height of the scarp wall and the thickness of the bomb proof of casemates, and giving additional dimensions to several parts of the masonry. These alterations and improvements have necessarily involved an additional cost to the works, which, added to other items not embraced in the original estimate, will form the difference between that and the actual cost. This excess of cost will, however, have been beneficially incurred, since it provides for increased strength and permanency to the works.

Fort Morgan, Mobile Point, Alabama.—The casemates intended for officers' quarters, mentioned in my last report, have been completed.

Fort Livingston, Grand Terre, Louisiana.—Nothing has been done at this point during the year, for want of an officer to take charge of the work. A keeper and one laborer have been employed to take care of the premises and materials belonging to the United States, and to improve the lands.

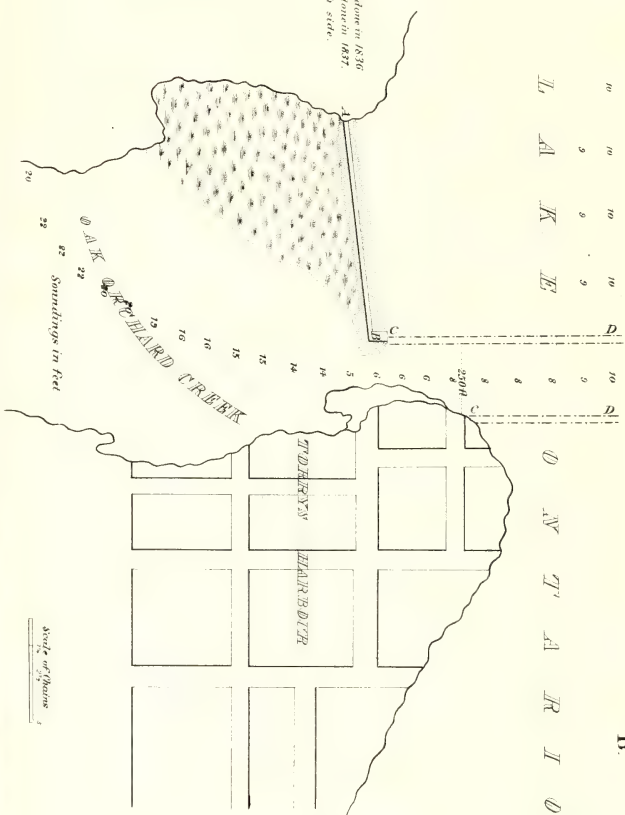
Fort Jackson, Louisiana.—This work is not considered in a state of defence. From the nature of the foundation, it was deemed prudent at the time of its construction not to put on the earthen parapets until time had imparted to the work a greater solidity. It is also without furnaces for heating shot; and casemates for additional magazines, storerooms, &c., require to be fitted up. An estimate for these purposes is accordingly submitted.

Contingencies of fortifications.—Ten thousand dollars were appropriated at the last session of Congress

B.

10	10	10	10	10	D	10	D	10	W	T	A	R	I	0
9	9	8	9			9		8						
T	A	K	E			8		8						

A and B Perwork done in 1836.
C and D Perwork done in 1837.
100 Feet on each side.



under this head. They have been applied to the defraying of the expenses of a survey on Lake Champlain repairs at Fort Morgan, Bienvenue, Dupré, Forts Wood and Pike.

The appropriation of \$100,000 for "*incidental expenses*" has been applied to the restoration of Fort Mifflin, purchase of additional land at Fort McHenry, preparing gun traverses and platforms, furnaces for heating shot, and fitting up magazines, &c., at Boston harbor, Newport, New York, Fort McHenry, Fort Severn, Fort Washington, Fort Calhoun, Fort Caswell, Fort Pulaski, and forts on the Gulf of Mexico.

HARBORS AND RIVERS.

Chicago harbor, Illinois.—The season had so far advanced when the appropriation for this work became available that workmen and laborers seeking employment in the country had made permanent engagements elsewhere; and therefore little progress has been made since my last annual report, other than to procure a dredging machine and materials. Operations have been delayed, since they were resumed this year, by boisterous and unfavorable weather, which has prevented any extension of the *north pier* into the lake. The *south pier* has been extended 150 feet, and, should the weather allow, it is contemplated to carry it 280 feet further this fall, and to endeavor to raise its height, no part of which is now more than one foot above the surface of the lake. This will make both piers of equal length, extending twelve hundred and sixty feet into the lake, and across the crest of the outer bar into full eleven feet water. It is believed that, by means of the dredging machine, a channel sixty feet broad and of sufficient depth will be opened along one of the piers this fall, which will admit vessels from the lower lakes to enter the river and lay up for the winter. Eight hundred cords of stone have been deposited in the piers this year, and it is contemplated the next season to extend the *north pier* about 100 yards further into the lake, which will probably be sufficient to secure a safe entrance and protect the channel from being filled with the moving sands. The great and increasing trade and prosperity of the town of Chicago and adjacent country urge the importance of a speedy completion of the improvement of this harbor; and therefore the full amount of the estimate asked is recommended to be granted.

Harbors on the south shore of Lake Erie.—The progress of these works has been retarded, first, by the lateness of the season at which the appropriation for their continuance became available; second, from the necessity of changing the general superintendent of the greater number of them, whose services were elsewhere required; and third, from the unprecedented, continuous and violent storms, and the rise of the water on that shore of the lake more than 2½ feet higher, on an average, than has been known for twelve years. Their condition in detail is set forth in the report of the general superintendent, which, from the great interest felt in their prosperity, is annexed, marked A, and to which I beg leave to refer.

Mouth of Oak Orchard creek, Lake Ontario, New York.—Five thousand dollars were appropriated at the last session of Congress for the formation of a harbor at this place. The work has been commenced, and the pier extending from the western shore, to contract the mouth of the creek, has been completed. The piers to be constructed on each side of the channel, and to extend 1,160 feet into the lake to deep water, will be embraced in next year's operations. A sketch of the plan of improvement pursued is appended, marked B.

Mouth of Genesee river, New York.—Operations at this point since the appropriation for 1836 became available have been confined to repairing those portions of the piers that have been found to subside in the sandy bed of the lake. The local agent reports that they remain firm, and that the channel is open and as deep as the navigation of the lake requires. The more special object of the last appropriation, viz: the permanent stone-work, has not and cannot be carried into effect until the waters of the lake sufficiently subside to allow the masonry to be begun at such a point as to insure its being always covered, even at the lowest stages, thereby securing the preservation of the timber-work below. The unusual height attained by the waters of the lake in June last forbids the construction above described, and they have not yet subsided. Arrangements have been made for procuring a sufficient quantity of stone and of a suitable kind.

Big Sodus bay, Lake Ontario, New York.—The operation of dredging out the channel between the piers at this place has been satisfactorily advanced since the work was resumed this season, one-half of it having been opened to sixteen feet depth of water, and which at the lowest stage of the lake will afford a draught of fourteen feet. The work is represented to give evidences of remaining a permanent improvement.

Oswego, Lake Ontario, New York.—This work has been much retarded and embarrassed the past year by the extraordinary high water in the lake, which has been about thirty-three inches above its ordinary level. The labor and expense of preparing the bed of the pavement of the mole and arranging the stones at the base were consequently much augmented, and the process of quarrying large stone for the base of the mole was entirely abandoned in consequence of the quarries being overflowed by the water from the lake. The operations for the year have been limited to removing the temporary construction around the foundation of the light-house and rebuilding it in a more permanent manner, to laying about 13,500 square feet of pavement, and receiving 2,843 tons of paving stone. The report of the local agent, giving a concise history of the operations since the year 1833 and his views relating to its construction, is appended, marked C, to which I beg leave to refer for more particular information.

Perhaps it would be interesting to observe at this place the effect produced by the works just described upon their immediate vicinity, and what benefit the country at large will derive from their construction.

The four last named are on Lake Ontario. The improvement at Oak Orchard creek has but just commenced, and is spoken of as one of the points for the débouché of the ship canal around the Falls of Niagara. One railroad has been extended along the margin of the Genesee towards the piers at its mouth, and a second projected and chartered. A canal has been commenced from Sodus bay, by which a communication through Cayuga lake into Pennsylvania, thence through the Susquehanna river canal to Chesapeake bay, will be opened for the commerce of the northern lakes to the New York and southern markets. This line of intercourse, uniting the northern and southern States by the strong tie of mutual and commercial interests, and furnishing an easy and expeditious route for military transportation from the northern to the southern frontier, must be considered a work of a truly national character.

A branch of the New York and Erie canal already extends to Oswego, through which the produce of the shores of Lake Ontario is conveyed to be distributed through the whole country. From the time of the first commencement of these works, in 1829, the navigation and tonnage on the lake have more than

doubled in extent and quality, and the population surrounding these districts has increased in a ratio of one-third.

Monument on Steel's ledge, Maine.—As stated in the last annual report, this structure was then completed with but a slight exception. The agent in January last reported that his operations had been brought to a close, and recommended that the small balance of funds in his hands should be applied in buoying out the channel leading to the mouth of the Penobscot river, the direct course to Prospect harbor, Buckport, Frankport, and Bangor, which at present can only be safely navigated at certain stages of the tide. It was estimated that it would cost about one hundred and fifty dollars to mark out the channel and render it secure at all tides; but as the appropriation was specific for a monument on the ledge, the department believed it had no authority to sanction this application. It is now recommended that the balance of this appropriation may be applied to the purpose above mentioned, and is therefore included in the estimate to be reappropriated for that object.

Breakwater on Sandford ledge, Portland harbor, Maine.—Ten thousand dollars were appropriated at the last session of Congress for the commencement of this object. The officer under whose general superintendence the work was placed reports that no permanent agent had yet been appointed to take charge of the operations, but that the gentleman consenting at his request to assist in the preliminary arrangements had informed him that a contract had been made for constructing the first section of the breakwater, extending on Sandford's ledge four hundred yards from the shore.

Piers at Kennebunk, Maine.—The sum of \$7,500 for continuing this work was appropriated in July. As much of the most favorable season for operations had then passed, the work, if commenced, could not be completed this year; and it was apprehended that if left in an unfinished state, exposed to the action of the sea during winter, its safety would be endangered. The agent was therefore instructed to limit his operations to the collection of materials, and to such arrangements as might be necessary for commencing the work next spring.

Deepening the channel of the Cocheco branch of the Piscataqua river, leading into Dover harbor, New Hampshire.—Arrangements have been made by the general superintendent for commencing the necessary operations for this improvement, for which \$5,000 were appropriated in July last. No report of the progress of the work has yet been received.

Merrimack river, Massachusetts.—The agent at this place reports that the breakwater under his charge is complete, with the exception, perhaps, of a few tons of stone, for which the available means are sufficient.

Breakwater at Sandy bay, Massachusetts.—Ten thousand dollars were appropriated by Congress at its last session for this object. The work has been commenced, and up to the 30th of September 5,635 tons of stone had been deposited on the site of the breakwater. The balance of the funds applicable for this year will be absorbed by contracts which have been made for the delivery of materials during the fall and winter. A liberal appropriation for the prosecution of this important work next year is earnestly recommended.

Preservation of Rainsford island, Massachusetts.—The preservation of this island was first commenced by the State of Massachusetts, whose legislature in 1835 granted \$4,500 for the purpose. The appropriation of \$15,000 by Congress at its last session for the same object has been applied in continuation of the work thus commenced; and up to the 30th of September, 485 cubic yards of masonry, 128 running feet of coping, and about 380 cubic yards of embankment, have been executed. The wall proposed for the preservation of the island is contemplated to be about 1,200 feet long, averaging about 7 feet to 12 feet; 800 feet of this distance has been worked on. In front will be placed a quantity of ballast stone for its protection, and the space between the wall and natural bank will be filled in with earth and small stone.

Duxbury, Massachusetts.—Five thousand dollars were appropriated at the last session of Congress "for preserving the point of land leading to the fort and light-house at the Gurnet." The general superintendence of the necessary operations was committed to an officer of the corps of engineers. Agents have been appointed to conduct the work, and such instructions given them as were deemed sufficient. No report of their progress has been received.

Plymouth beach, Massachusetts.—The amount of last year's appropriation (\$500) has been applied to repairing the breakwater and brush fence injured by the storms of last winter. The grass that has been planted to protect the beach and arrest the drifting sand is represented to be increasing; and the estimate asked for by the local agent for next year, he states, can be applied to much advantage in extending the wall on the northeast side of the breakwater, planting grass and repairing fence.

Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts.—The plantation of grass at this place is represented by the local agent to be in a flourishing condition; about 200 acres have been planted this season, and the same quantity is contemplated in the estimate for next year.

Hyannis breakwater, Massachusetts.—The present length of this breakwater is upwards of 1,100 feet. The foundation of the eastern extremity is extended as far as the plan contemplates; but before it is completed on the top it is desirable that all settlement should cease. This end is much exposed to the action of the sea and ice, and requires to be constructed of large stone. It is also on this end that a beacon-light, if built, must be placed. The west end requires to be extended agreeably to the plan about 200 feet. The completion of this breakwater is represented to be important to commerce and navigation, as it is the best, if not the only, harbor from Cape Cod to Vineyard sound, and affords commodious and safe anchorage for vessels on that coast. Its completion in a permanent manner, it is estimated by the agent, will cost about fifteen thousand dollars—five thousand dollars for the completion of the east end and construction of a beacon-light, and ten thousand dollars to finish the west end. The working season at this place is stated to be not more than six months in the year, and that the last was particularly unfavorable to the progress of operations.

Mouth of Bass river, Massachusetts.—Ten thousand dollars were appropriated by Congress at its last session for the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of this river. The general superintendence of the proposed works was committed to an officer of this department, who was directed to visit the scene of operations and give such instructions as the case required. Three individuals who, it was supposed, would equally represent the interests of the community affected by the contemplated improvement, were selected to take immediate charge of the works. Before the proper arrangements could be made, so much of the working season had elapsed that it was not considered advisable to execute any portion of the work this year. Very little could have been done, and so little that it would probably be of greater harm than good. It is expected that every preparation will be made by the agents the ensuing fall and winter for commencing operations in the spring.

New Bedford, Massachusetts.—The application of the sum appropriated by Congress (\$10,000) for the removal of the wreck in this harbor has been committed to local agents appointed to superintend the work; but from the late period at which the appropriation became available, and the delay attendant on completing the necessary arrangements, the season had so far advanced that it was represented to the department that to commence operations before next spring would be attended with great additional expense, as the principal part of the work lies under water. It was therefore considered more advantageous to make the requisite preparations for beginning at that time.

Breakwater at Church's cove, Rhode Island.—Ten thousand dollars were appropriated in July last for constructing a breakwater at this place according to a project of Lieutenant Colonel Anderson, of the topographical engineers. Instructions as to the manner of executing the work have been given to the agents selected to superintend it. It is considered advisable that, before making any actual commencement, there should be purchased a small portion of the ground at the junction of the breakwater with the shore, so that the United States may possess the fee simple of the land above and below water on which they build, and also the right of way to and from it. Measures have been taken to ascertain the practicability of making such purchase, and an estimate will be presented for the purpose so soon as the terms can be ascertained.

Thames river, Connecticut.—An agent has been appointed to apply the appropriation of ten thousand dollars for deepening the channel of this river. He has been directed to conform in his operations to the project of Major Bache, of the topographical engineers, upon which the appropriation was based, and to bestow all his attention upon the upper pier there spoken of, until the general superintendent could make arrangements to visit Norwich and give more particular instructions. No report of operations has been received.

Saybrook harbor, Connecticut.—Twenty thousand dollars were appropriated for improving this harbor by removing the bar at the mouth of Connecticut river. It was found by Colonel Totten, to whose general superintendence the work was assigned, that no plan of improvement had been made, and that a minute survey was necessary to form such a project as would give reasonable expectation of proving beneficial, which, if possible at all, would be a problem as delicate and difficult as it was important. A requisition has been made for an officer of the topographical engineers to make the necessary survey.

Bridgeport harbor, Connecticut.—Ten thousand dollars were also appropriated for deepening the channel leading into this harbor; and it is proposed—1st. To dredge a channel of 8 feet draught and 100 feet wide through the outer bar. 2d. To increase the width of this channel to 150 feet, should there be funds sufficient. 3d. Should the appropriation hold out, to increase the width to 200 feet; and 4th. With any remaining funds to open a channel of 8 feet depth and 100 feet width through the inner bar; ultimately increasing the dimensions of the channel as the success of the first operation and the liberality of Congress shall justify or permit. Local agents have been appointed to execute the work, but no report of operations has been received.

Fairweather island, Connecticut.—Measures have been taken to apply the appropriation of \$10,000 for constructing a sea wall for the preservation of this island according to the project of Mr. Farnham. Agents have been appointed to carry it into effect, but no report of operations has been received.

Southport harbor, Connecticut.—Fifteen hundred dollars were appropriated for securing the public works at this place. A local agent has been appointed to carry out the project on which the appropriation was based. He reports that the contract entered into for the protection of the dike and channel is in a good state of progress; that its completion will absorb the whole appropriation; and that about 15,000 cubic feet of the wall will be left unfinished, which will leave that part of the dike constantly exposed to the action of the sea and in great danger of being swept into the channel. He estimates that about \$1,000 will be necessary for the continuation of the wall, and to be required for the protection of the channel and harbor.

Harbor of Westport and beach at Cedar Point, Connecticut.—Three thousand dollars were appropriated for improving the harbor of Westport, and \$1,000 for securing the beach at Cedar Point. These have reference to the same harbor, and agents have been appointed to carry into effect the wishes of Congress. The particular object of the first-mentioned appropriation is the cutting a canal through the "great marsh" according to the project of Colonel Anderson, of the topographical engineers; and the further protection to be afforded to Cedar Point is contemplated to be obtained by a leaning wall, of large stones, 4 feet thick, and 4 or 5 feet above high water, extending from the end of the point to the high part of the gravel beach. No report of operations has been received.

Staten island, New York.—Nineteen thousand five hundred dollars were appropriated at the last session of Congress for building an ice-breaker on this island. The department was in possession of no plan, report, or other information, by which it could ascertain the manner in which it was designed to apply these funds. The general superintendence of the necessary operations was assigned to Major J. L. Smith, of the corps of engineers, who learned, through the collector of New York, that the object of the appropriation was to provide a *breakwater* at the quarantine ground, to protect the public wharf and buildings from northeast gales. Upon examining the plan proposed for this object, another presented itself better adapted for the purpose, which was consequently adopted. Nothing has yet been done towards the construction of the work, nor has the general superintendent found time to make any preliminary arrangements, except to ascertain the practicability of procuring piles. His report, entering into the details of the subject, is annexed, marked D, to which I beg leave to refer you.

New Brunswick harbor, New Jersey.—The application of the sum (seven thousand dollars) appropriated for improving this harbor, by removing the obstructions in the Raritan river, according to the plan reported by Major Bache, of the topographical engineers, was also assigned to the general superintendence of Major Smith. It was not before late in August that he was put in possession of the chart of the river and a copy of the report and estimate. When upon the point of proceeding to make a personal examination of the obstructions in question, he learned that the soundings of this river were required in connexion with the survey of the coast, the use of which, to aid in carrying on the requisite operations for improving its navigation, was politely offered by the officer in charge of this duty. He therefore has deferred his examination until said officer shall be engaged in these soundings.

Little Egg harbor, New Jersey.—The appropriation of \$5,000 for the protection and improvement of this harbor referred to the preservation of *Tucker's island*. So soon as the plan and report alluded to in the act of appropriation were received, Major Smith, the general superintendent of the work, met by appointment the owner of the island on the site of the contemplated operations, when such arrangements were entered into as the case required. It was intended to have commenced the works this fall, with a

hope of completing a part of the plan proposed; but some delay having occurred in acquiring the necessary information, they will not now be commenced before next year, which perhaps is not to be regretted as they will acquire a greater stability by being built early in the season and all together, thereby mutually supporting and sustaining each other.

Hudson river, New York.—The plan adopted for the improvement of the navigation of this river has been stated to be that devised by the special board of engineers, constituted for the purpose of investigating the subject. The progress made the past season in advancing the system there proposed, the beneficial alterations suggested by experience, and a detailed account of the operations on each section of the whole embarrassed district of navigation, extending between the towns of Waterford and New Baltimore, as well as those contemplated next year, are fully set forth in the report of the local engineer, marked E, to which I refer for more particular information.

Removal of the bar in the Delaware, near Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania.—Fifteen thousand dollars were appropriated in July last for removing this bar, with a view to improve the harbor of Philadelphia. The officer to whom the subject was referred has made an examination of this obstruction, and reports that, in his opinion, no permanent good can be effected in any effort to remove the same. His whole communication on the subject is appended, marked F.

Chester harbor, Pennsylvania.—Three thousand dollars were appropriated for the repairs of this harbor. The amount is now pledged for repairing the timber-work of the five piers and wharves, with the three connecting bridges, forming the harbor. The plan adopted has been, first, to renew the most defective part of the works and progress with the other parts until the funds should be exhausted. The southern pier, wharf, and the connecting bridge, with their mooring posts, have been completed, and some progress made in cutting away the defective timbers of the northern piers. It is anticipated that the wood-work of these will be completed by the first of December, and filled as far as the material from the old work will allow, when the available funds will be absorbed, and a small additional sum required to perfect and complete the work. This harbor was the only one last winter in a condition to give even a partial shelter to vessels. The present repairs will make it more secure for some years.

Wilmington harbor, Delaware.—Fifteen thousand dollars were appropriated for improving this harbor, by removing the bar at the mouth of Christiana river, according to the plan recommended by Major Bache, of the topographical engineers. Three of the members of the city council of Wilmington have been selected to take charge of the necessary operations. It has been thought advisable to omit so much of the "plan of Major Bache" as forms any part of the projected jettee in the Delaware at the mouth of the river, as it is not now seen that it will be productive of the desired results. The estimate made by the local agents, for the completion of this improvement, exceeds the original estimate of Major Bache by the sum of \$11,165 42, which is explained: 1st, by the greater cost of blasting and removing the rocks below the old ferry; 2d, the difference between the actual cost of the requisite and necessary machinery and that of the estimate; and 3d, by the additional amount "for services in extending the operation of dredging through the year 1838." But by omitting the construction of the jettee, as above recommended, the excess of the cost of executing the project, as estimated by the local agents, will be \$934 24, leaving \$15,747 73 to be appropriated next year.

Harbor of Newcastle, Delaware.—The repairs of the harbors on the Delaware river, for protecting its commerce against floating ice, owing to the limited appropriation, and being contrary to the plan recommended from year to year, have progressed in a manner to do but little good until this season. The work executed under the appropriation of 1835 consisted in cutting down to low-water mark, and rebuilding with large masses of granite, one of the old piers at Newcastle, and the removal to low-water mark of the wharf work connecting it with the shore. This has served to check any further deposits within the harbor, and to remove a portion of what had previously accumulated. The appropriation of the last session of Congress, for the further improvement of this harbor, became available at so late a period that timber in the large quantities required for the construction of the two contemplated piers could not be obtained in any of the markets accessible to this place. A sufficiency for one pier, up to low-water mark, was obtained with some difficulty, and at a high price. No wharf-builder being found willing to contract for doing the work this season, it was undertaken by the day. Such progress has been made in its construction that no doubt remains of its being so far finished as to be sunk in position before operations are suspended for the winter.

Some progress has also been made in preparing and cutting large masses of stone to form all that part of the pier above low water, and the whole is contracted to be delivered by the end of December. A centre "mooring pier," the wood-work of which was much decayed, has been removed and partially rebuilt with masonry. Contracts will be made this fall for the supply of timber needed next spring for the second pier; the balance of funds on hand being sufficient to authorize this course, upon the supposition that Congress will now grant the sum necessary to complete the work as designed, and calculated to make a safe, permanent, and secure harbor, as required by the compact between Delaware and the United States. Ten per cent. more than the original estimate for this harbor will be necessary, in consequence of the prolonged period of executing the work, the increased prices of materials, and the high advance in wages of mechanics and laborers, since it was proposed.

In addition to the above-mentioned harbors, the commerce of the Delaware will find security at Six Piers, at and near Fort Mifflin, repaired as part of the defences of the river. The harbor first used by vessels ascending the bay, Port Penn, remains in a dilapidated state. The officer charged with the superintendence of the works on the Delaware has found no time to examine its condition, or to prepare a statement of the extent of the repair it may require, nor are any funds available for making any temporary repairs or renewing mooring posts to give partial security to vessels the approaching winter.

Delaware breakwater.—The further prosecution of this work was assigned to this department the past season. The operations of the year are detailed in the report of the general superintendent, marked G. The quantity of work done, and the protection at this time afforded, will there be seen, as well as the alterations proposed and the benefits anticipated. Concurring fully in these views, I recommend them to your favorable consideration, and have embraced in the annual estimates the amount deemed necessary for 1837.

Harbor of Baltimore, Maryland.—Twenty thousand dollars were appropriated by Congress at their last session for deepening this harbor, the application of which, upon the recommendation of the mayor, was placed in the hands of the port wardens of the city. The plan proposed by them, and acceded to by the department, was to hire the dredging apparatus belonging to the city of Baltimore; believing that the wishes of Congress and the interests of the city would be complied with more effectually than by

any other method, as the season had far advanced. About one-half the amount appropriated had been expended up to the 30th of September.

Dismal Swamp canal, Virginia.—Fifteen thousand dollars were granted by Congress at its last session for improving the debouches of this canal. The department having no officer to place in charge of the work, its execution was offered to the board of directors of the canal company, which, after some reluctance on their part, was accepted, as being the only way by which any portion of the appropriation could be applied this season, or the benefits expected be derived.

Ocracoke inlet, North Carolina.—It was contemplated to apply the appropriation granted by Congress at its last session, according to the project then recommended, in constructing a jettee to throw the current of Wallace's channel over the shoal separating that channel from Beacon island slue. Owing to the exposed position of the proposed jettee, it was desirable to enter upon its construction in that season of the year most favorable for the operation, and which experience has shown to be between April and August; after which time violent gales are frequent on that part of the coast. The appropriation not becoming available till late in July, it was considered most prudent to defer the commencement of the work till next year. The price of labor in that section of country has advanced 25 per cent., which of course will increase the cost of the jettee, and \$1,800 are asked for, in addition to the funds now available.

By a register kept by the collector of Ocracoke, it is ascertained that 1,116 vessels have passed out of the inlet within the last year; from which it is estimated that the trade passing through this inlet furnishes constant employment for ninety-three vessels, or for about 9,300 tons.

Pamlico river, North Carolina.—An appropriation of \$5,000 for improving the navigation of this river below the town of Washington was made at the last session of Congress. Its object was to cut a channel through a shoal which prevents vessels drawing over seven feet water from coming up to the town. No preliminary surveys or observations having been made, and the other duties of the officer to whom the general direction of the operations was obliged to be committed not allowing him to make the necessary examinations, the dredging machine employed at Ocracoke inlet was set to work in the present channel-way. The shoal is about 600 yards wide, and 9,636 cubic yards have been excavated and removed. It is expected that a channel fifty yards wide will be opened with the available funds, through which vessels drawing eight feet of water may pass. Should a prosecution of this work be determined on, it is recommended that a survey be commenced as soon as possible, and an accurate examination be made of the currents of the river in all its stages.

Beaufort, North Carolina.—Upon the arrival of the officer at Beaufort charged with the application of the appropriation of \$5,000 for the improvement of this harbor, he had reason to suppose that it was the intention of Congress to appropriate it for the purpose of removing obstructions in *Cove sound*, the only navigable communication leading into the interior of the State, and that a mistake had been made in the caption of the bill. From such data as were in his possession he was unable to suggest any project for expending \$5,000, "for the improvement of the harbor of Beaufort," by which any good or permanent effect might be produced, and the department could not authorize its appropriation to any other.

New river, North Carolina.—An appropriation of \$5,000 was also made for removing obstructions at the mouth of this river. The act of appropriation contemplated the application of the dredge-boat belonging to the Cape Fear river for this purpose. Upon examination it was found that the shoalness of the water at the mouth of the river rendered it impracticable to work there either the Cape Fear or Ocracoke boat. The necessity of a survey at this point for the purpose of ascertaining the best mode of improving the navigation of the river is more apparent than at Pamlico, and is likewise recommended.

Cape Fear river, North Carolina.—The plan which has been pursued for the improvement of this river, both by the State of North Carolina and the United States, is that recommended by Mr. Fulton, civil engineer of North Carolina, with certain modifications. It consists in shutting up all the channels at those points where obstructions are caused by their intersection, except the one selected as the most eligible, and diminishing the width of the river by means of jetties, thereby producing more uniformity in the current, a greater velocity, and a corroding action on the bed of the river. Dredging was also to be used in aid of these works, relying upon the increased velocity of the current to prevent future deposits in the channel. The execution of this plan was commenced by the State of North Carolina in 1823, and acted on till 1829. In 1829 the United States took charge of the operations, which have consisted in the construction of jetties and in the excavation of the channel, up to the present period, with but few interruptions. Five of the jetties recommended have been constructed, and one, built by the State, repaired. In 1827 nine feet was the greatest draught of water that could be carried to Wilmington; now vessels drawing twelve and a half feet can pass over the shoals, and it is anticipated that, by prosecuting the system, vessels drawing fourteen feet will be enabled to reach the wharves of Wilmington—the greatest depth that can be carried over the bar at the mouth of the river. The operations of the past season have been confined to dredging on the middle shoal, securing jettee No. 3, and repairing and securing jettee No. 7. It is contemplated the next year to reconstruct the dike between Campbell's island and the western shore, built by the State of North Carolina, to place in good repair the jetties now constructed, remove the logs and stumps from the channel, and, if necessary, construct the jetties to act on the lower shoal, for which an appropriation is asked of \$10,000. The value of these improvements to the State of North Carolina will be seen when it is recollected that the trade of Wilmington embraces the exports and imports for one-third of the State; that its exports consist in naval stores, sawed lumber, timber, staves, shingles, rice, cotton, tobacco, and flaxseed, besides some other articles; that the shipping engaged in its trade amounts to 76,931 tons, besides a large amount of tonnage in coasting vessels, carrying domestic produce, not included.

The cost of these improvements has exceeded the estimates, which is attributable, in fact, to the impossibility of predicting, with any degree of certainty, the effects of hydraulic operations, and the results of injuries and disasters beyond human control.

Savannah river, Georgia.—Operations on this river have been embarrassed by failing to obtain the authority of South Carolina to proceed with the obstruction between Hutchinson and Argyle islands; by the employment in Florida of the steamboat used in towing the loaded flats to a place of deposit; by sickness and desertion among the hands, and the impracticability of procuring another boat to supply the place of the one withdrawn. The report of the local engineer enters into a detail of the subjects here touched on, and will show the efforts that have been made to obtain more favorable results. From these considerations, and a desire to lay before you full information on this subject, the whole report is appended, marked H. At the same time the question is respectfully submitted for your consideration, What steps must now be taken

as regards that part of the system of improvement adopted relating to the proposed obstruction between Hutchinson and Argyle islands?

Brunswick harbor, Georgia.—Ten thousand dollars were appropriated by Congress in July last for the improvement of the harbor by removing the Brunswick bar. The officer charged with the superintendence of the work reports that, owing to the late day on which the funds became available and the pressure of other duties, nothing has yet been done further than to elicit information.

Inland pass between St. Mary's and St. John's, Florida.—During the past year a dredge-boat, two mud flats, and one wood flat, have been completed for the service of this work. From the time the dredge-boat was established at work, which did not take place till late in June, 1,300 cubic yards of mud, &c., have been removed from the channel way, and is represented to have improved materially the passage. The operation of dredging at this place is necessarily slow, as the boat can only work while afloat, and can load but two flats at about high water. The officer detailed on this service, and who had commenced a survey for the purpose of ascertaining the best mode of surmounting the difficulties of many short turns in a narrow and shallow channel, had made such little progress when his services were required with his company, that his labor and the expense of preliminary preparations were lost. A complete project of this improvement has not yet been made for want of an accurate survey.

Apalachicola, Florida.—Ten thousand dollars were appropriated by Congress at its last session for removing a mud shoal, called Bulkhead, from East Pass to this place. It was deemed advisable, upon the recommendation of the mayor of the town, to postpone the commencement of this work until the results of the operations in the *strait channel* by Mr. Griswold should be exhibited. In the meantime, the officer charged with the general superintendence of the work will cause an examination to be made of the East Pass channel to ascertain the nature and extent of the impediments it contains.

Mobile harbor, Alabama.—It has been stated in the previous annual reports that the operations for improving the Choctaw Pass in this harbor had been carried on by contract. The dredging machine used by the contractor was so much injured by storms in November last as to be rendered unworthy of repair. Up to that time the contractor appeared to have been diligent in the prosecution of his work, and efforts were made to renew the contract, which he declined. Proposals have since been invited for the excavation of the channel, in order to afford it increased depth and width, without success, though the department is given to understand that a gentleman from New Orleans has offered to undertake the work; and it is hoped that an agreement will be made by which this work will no longer be delayed.

Pascagoula river, Mississippi.—Owing to the necessity of making considerable repairs in the dredging machine, and also to the difficulty and expense of carrying on the work during the severe winds and storms which prevail in the winter and spring months, operations for the improvement of this river were not commenced till late in April. The work has since been prosecuted with great energy by the present contractor, and with as much success as circumstances would admit; but owing to the ruinous state of the machine, and the unusually low tides which have prevailed during the third quarter, as large an amount of earth has not been excavated as might otherwise have been expected. Should the weather prove at all favorable, the work will be completed as far as proposed during the ensuing winter. The examinations made of the work executed the preceding, as well as the current year, go to show that the outer extremity of the pass, which is excavated through soft mud, as feared in my last report, fills up nearly as fast as excavated, and that four feet is the greatest depth of water that can be depended on; and it seems doubtful whether even this depth will continue for any length of time. No further appropriation will be necessary.

Red river, Louisiana.—The progress made in removing the great raft on this river will be seen by reference to the report of Captain Shreve, marked I. In accordance with his recommendation, made in former years, and of the necessity of which he is more and more convinced, \$15,000 are embraced in the estimates for next year for working a dredge-boat in order to keep open the channel way, and \$8,000 for building the necessary boat, in addition to the \$15,000 appropriated last year for the purpose, and which, from the increased price of materials and labor of all kinds, is not sufficient. \$65,000 are, besides, asked for by Captain Shreve for his operations this winter. A less sum he thinks will be unavailing, and the importance of its early appropriation he represents in an urgent manner, to which I beg leave to add my earnest recommendation.

Ohio and Mississippi rivers, below the Falls of the Ohio.—The report of the operations for the improvement of these rivers from the falls of the Ohio to the mouth of the Mississippi is annexed, marked K, from which will be seen the progress made during the year, and their present condition. To this is added the reports of the officer of this department who inspected these works.

Ohio river, above the Falls.—The report from the officer charged with the improvements of this portion of the river has not yet been received.

Arkansas river, Arkansas.—During the past working season nine hundred and twenty-eight snags have been removed from the bed of the river, and fourteen hundred and eighty-one trees cut off its sand-bars and under its banks. Although by these means its navigation has been considerably benefited, yet much remains to be done to render it safe. The accumulation of timber in this river is very rapid, owing to the great number of trees deposited in the channel by the caving in of its banks, particularly below Little Rock, and which must continue until the lands on the banks are cleared, or the timber felled from them. This latter plan is considered very essential to the permanency of any improvement that may be made by the removal of the snags now in the channel.

Cumberland river.—The wing dam and embankments at Line islands, extending in length one thousand six hundred and eighty-seven yards, with a base of from twelve to eighteen feet, and six feet high, have been completed, and are found to answer all the purposes intended, and to give a safe and uniform channel the whole length of the islands. The improvements at Dover shoals, in Tennessee, have been commenced by extending a wing dam from the left bank for the purpose of forcing the current down the right shore. Owing to the large quantity of material at hand, this work has advanced rapidly, and four hundred and fifty yards of the embankment, from three and a half to four feet high, have been completed. Two hundred and eighty-three snags, and one hundred and eighty-seven logs have been removed by the snag boat from the channel-way between Nashville island and the Big Eddy, when operations were suspended by high water. In consequence of a disaster to the boat in March last, her aid has been lost to the operations this season. Arrangements have been made to rebuild her this winter. On the 8th of August the river rose at Clarksville twenty-five feet in thirteen hours; all the small streams from Harpeth to Line islands overflowed their banks, forcing into the river whole trees, logs, and rocks, and depositing at some places bars of gravel and sand across the river, making its navigation intricate and dangerous. It is estimated by the local agent that, to repair the damages of the late freshet, it will cost from three to four

thousand dollars. For further particulars relating to the improvement of this river I refer to the report of the officer of engineers, who has made an inspection of the works, marked L.

Pier near the city of St. Louis, Missouri.—Fifteen thousand dollars were appropriated by Congress at its last session for building a pier to give direction to the current of the Mississippi near this place. The department having no officer available, the execution of the work was offered to the corporate authorities of St. Louis, who declined its acceptance by a resolution of their board of aldermen. Captain Shreve was afterwards directed to take the first opportunity his duties would allow to draw up a project of the proposed pier, and commit its construction to some suitable person. He has informed the department that the season is too far advanced to attempt anything before next summer, and that the months of June or July next will be as early as the work can be commenced to any advantage. He, at the same time, has suggested the propriety of making a further appropriation, as the sum now available is too small to accomplish any work sufficient to remove the bar from the harbor of St. Louis, or to prevent its encroachment on the landing; and that not less than \$50,000, in his opinion, can effect the object in view.

Mississippi river above the mouth of the Ohio, and the Missouri river.—Forty thousand dollars were appropriated at the last session of Congress for improving the Mississippi river above the mouth of the Ohio river, and the Missouri river. The report of Captain Shreve, to whom the duty was assigned, is annexed, marked M.

LIGHT-HOUSES AND BEACON-LIGHTS.

The condition of the light-houses on the south shore of Lake Erie will be seen from the report of the officer to whom their construction is committed, (marked A.)

The agent of the department for those at Genesee and Big Sodus reports that he has not found it necessary to extend his operations beyond the preparation of copper fixtures, frames, lanterns, and lamps, which have not been placed in the beacons, as he wished to wait for a firm subsidence of the works into the bed of the lake, the only security of their permanency. He also reports that during a late storm the beacon at Genesee river has subsided and fallen; that, from the lateness of the season, he shall not rebuild it before spring, and for which he has sufficient funds on hand.

The operations for the light-house at Oswego are nearly brought to a close. The tower is completed; the iron, glass, and copper for the lantern and windows procured, and the lantern itself nearly completed. The lamps have been ordered by the superintendent of light-houses, and are expected in a few days. The funds now available it is expected will finish the work.

Nothing has been done towards the construction of the light-house on Goat island the past season. So soon as the appropriation granted in fulfilment of the estimate became available, proposals were invited for the construction of the whole work, or the supplying of materials. Only one proposal being received upon this invitation, and that for a part of the work, offers were made to persons experienced in such operations, but none were found willing to undertake it for a sum justified by the appropriation. It was then wished to commence the work immediately by daily labor, which was found impracticable, as materials could not be collected before operations would have to be suspended by the weather. Proposals were advertised anew for beginning the work in the spring, which, if unsuccessful, will be commenced by daily labor.

ROADS.

Roads from Detroit to Fort Gratiot, and to the mouth of Grand river, in Michigan.—No appropriations were made for these roads at the last session of Congress; nor has any report from the agent of the department been received stating their present condition. The first has been completed, as stated in my last report; and the arrearages due, as there explained, have not been liquidated for want of funds.

Road from Detroit to Chicago; Saginaw road; territorial road from Sheldon's to the mouth of St. Joseph's; territorial road from Niles to the mouth of the river St. Joseph's; territorial road from Clinton to the rapids of Grand river; road from Port Lawrence to Adrian; road from Vistula (now Toledo) westwardly to the Indiana State line.—For the condition of these roads I must refer you to my last annual report. No appropriations have since been made for their continuance, nor has the department received any report of their present condition. The presence of the officers charged with their superintendence was necessary with their companies, and I have not learned what progress has been made in the application of the balances of former appropriations.

Road from La Plaisance bay to the road leading from Detroit to Chicago.—The progress on this road is not such as was anticipated or could be wished. The whole is under contract for a certain portion of labor, which should have been completed some time since. Yet, from the commencement of the season, scarcely a week has elapsed of weather favorable to operations. Constant rains have kept the earth in a state unfit for working, and the enormous price of provisions and labor during the whole season has interfered with the contractors. Such parts as do not seem likely to be finished without this course will be resold. The importance of completing this road according to the plan commenced by the department in 1833, and which had to be abandoned for a more economical system, is urged in strong terms by the superintendent. He has submitted an estimate for this purpose amounting to \$23,000.

Road from Line creek to Chattahoochee river, Alabama.—In my last annual report it was stated that all the funds for this road had been expended; and that, from a misapprehension of the agent, there was an arrearage due of \$1,544 50, for which no appropriation was made, and which is again inserted in the estimates for next year.

Road from Memphis to the St. Francis river.—The efforts that have been made to advance the construction of this road, and the many causes that have concurred to retard it, together with the progress in the work, are fully set forth in the report of the superintendent, which is hereto appended, (marked N,) for your information.

Cumberland road in Indiana, and Illinois.—No report has been received from the officer charged with this work. It will be laid before you upon its arrival.

Cumberland road in Ohio.—For the condition of that portion of this road yet in the hands of the general government, as well as for the progress made in its construction, I beg leave to refer to the report of the superintendent herewith submitted, marked O.

Cumberland road, east of the Ohio.—The report of the superintendent of that portion of this road lying in the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, giving a detailed account of the progress made in its repair, is appended, marked P. It will be perceived that the completion of the bridge over Dunlap's creek, which was anticipated at the date of my last report, has been delayed by the unprecedented wet weather, high water in the river, and scarcity of mechanics. The difficulties interposed by the authorities of Bridgeport to its location caused so much delay in commencing the masonry for the abutments that the contractors, who had engaged to finish the work before the great rise in the price of labor, provisions, and mechanics' wages took place, not being able to commence their operations early last season, declined to comply this year with the terms of the contract made the last, and thus caused an increase in the cost of its construction. The great rise in the price of iron, of which the bridge is to be constructed, from \$35 to \$55 per ton, and the withdrawal of all the officers of the army has made it necessary to employ civil agents, which was not considered in the original estimate, and also materially added to its cost, and now renders necessary for its completion and to perfect the whole work \$7,183 63, or a fraction less than one per cent. on the original estimate. All the repairs are finished except the execution of the contract for completing the bridge over Will's creek, and that for furnishing the masonry, casting the iron work and putting it in place for Dunlap's creek bridge.

That portion of the road lying in the State of Virginia having been turned over to the State the last year, I have nothing to communicate concerning it.

Military Academy, West Point.—The state of this institution, as well as its capacity for great usefulness, are exhibited in the annexed report of the last board of visitors, marked Q. All the wants of the academy respecting the course of tuition, the necessity of larger, more secure, and comfortable buildings, are there detailed; and I beg leave particularly to call your attention to the present inadequate provision for imparting instruction in the studies of chemistry, mineralogy, and geology, the last two of which are now entirely omitted, as well as to the insufficiency of the rooms provided for the professors of natural philosophy and chemistry. The remarks of the board in relation to the course of *religious instruction* deserve your serious consideration, and the importance that is attached to a separation of the duties of chaplain from the professorship of ethics. The introduction of cavalry tactics into the school is, under the present organization of the army, so essential that I have embraced in the estimates for next year a sum for the purchase of horses necessary for its instruction, and for that of light artillery, and which is required by the demands of actual service and the policy of government, more than to complete the military education of the cadets.

In the general estimate of funds required for the current expenses of the academy has been included the cost of erecting a building for recitation and military exercises, new barracks for the military detachment stationed at the post, and a barn and public stables. The building first named has been commenced under former appropriations, and will unite under one roof a large hall for military exercises, sixteen recitation rooms, and quarters for all the assistant professors connected with the institution. The condition of those now used for these purposes has been so fully set forth by the board of visitors that no further recommendation can be wanting to enlist your favorable consideration.

Site for fortifications on Lake Champlain.—The resolution of the Senate of the 18th of April last, referred to this department, has not yet been complied with. A requisition for the survey was made on July 12, and which it is believed has not been completed, from the officer detailed for the purpose being assigned to other duties.

Site for a fort on the Gulf coast of Mississippi.—A requisition was made on the 15th of July last for a brigade of topographical engineers to make the survey in question, in order to comply with the resolution of the Senate of April 20, which was referred to this department. The report of the survey has not yet been received.

Mouth of the Mississippi river.—Seventy-five thousand dollars for increasing the depth of water at the mouth of this river was appropriated by Congress at its last session, which, by the act of appropriation, required a previous survey before it could be applied. A request was made on July 12 that a brigade of topographical engineers should report to the engineer officer on the Gulf of Mexico for the purpose; but having recently learned that no topographical officers could enter on the duty this fall, the whole subject has been committed to that officer.

Office of the chief engineer.—The business of the office has been steadily increasing for many years, and is constantly augmented by reference of new objects provided for at each succeeding session of Congress. An idea of this increase may be gathered from the fact that in 1823 the whole amount of funds referred for application was \$520,150, and which has regularly augmented up to the present time to \$3,643,271 76. The duties of the clerks have consequently so increased that a proper record of transactions cannot be kept up; and the salary allowed, while much below that in other departments whose business, whether in magnitude or responsibility, is believed to be no greater, is not sufficient to remunerate them for their services, nor to command such as either the interest or despatch of the public business requires.

It will be seen by the foregoing report of the operations that in many instances no provision could be made for applying certain appropriations to the objects intended, while in others the arrangements, though the best within the control of the department, were not such as could have been wished. The desire to fulfil the wishes of Congress led me to impose upon the officers of the department more duty than they can properly execute, and more, I am aware, than the interests of the separate works would authorize. However frequently and earnestly I have represented the impolicy of this course, I cannot refrain from bringing before you the propriety of adopting some measures either to reduce the duties now devolved upon the department, or to enlarge its powers of action commensurate with the wants of the service. The reasons for such a step, drawn and substantiated by the annual history of operations, have been so often given that they need not now be repeated; and I will only add that under the present organization of the corps of engineers, the wishes of Congress, so far as they depend upon this branch of the service, cannot be complied with, the public interest cannot be attended to, nor the defence of the country keep pace with the number of appropriations. Under these circumstances, I must again recommend that the number of clerks in the office be increased to seven, with salaries equal to those in the civil departments, and that the corps of engineers be doubled in its numbers.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. GRATIOT, *Chief Engineer.*

Hon. B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*

No. 1.

Statement exhibiting the fiscal concerns of the Engineer department for the year ending September 30, 1836, in which the funds that had accrued within that period, and the manner of accruing, are stated and accounted for, by showing their application.

Designation of the works.	Available for 1835, and whence derived.			Amount available accounted for.			
	From appropriations for 1835.	From balances remaining undrawn from the treasury, and in the hands of agents, September 30, 1835.	Aggregate available.	Amount applied, corresponding with the amount of accounts rendered to September 30, 1836.	Amount undrawn from the treasury October 1, 1836.	Balances in the hands of agents October 1, 1836.	Aggregate accounted for, corresponding with the aggregate available.
FORTIFICATIONS.							
Fort Warren.....	\$200,000 00	\$20,819 93	\$220,819 93	\$37,858 63	\$161,600 00	\$21,361 30	\$220,819 93
Preservation of Castle island and repairs of Fort Independence.....	100,000 00	11,618 68	111,618 68	14,034 79	94,000 00	3,583 89	111,618 68
Fort Adams.....	200,000 00	5,659 02	205,059 02	70,376 10	105,000 00	29,682 92	205,059 02
Fort Schuyler.....	200,000 00	58,134 48	258,134 48	54,199 02	200,000 00	3,935 46	258,134 48
Repairs at Fort Columbus and Castle William.....	20,000 00	17,464 46	37,464 46	16,443 03	20,000 00	1,021 43	37,464 46
Repairs at Fort Lafayette.....	2,153 91	2,153 91	4,307 82	313 76	1,780 15	2,153 91	4,307 82
Fort Hamilton.....		1,763 62	1,763 62	607 50		1,156 12	1,763 62
Purchase of land and right of way at Throg's Point.....	2,000 00		2,000 00		2,000 00		2,000 00
Fort Delaware.....	150,000 00	21,863 24	171,863 24	43,369 81	133,380 00	5,113 43	171,863 24
Fort Mifflin, Redoubt Wood, and Covington battery.....	50,000 00		50,000 00	1,331 69	47,000 00	1,668 31	50,000 00
Fort Monroe.....	150,000 00	206 90	150,206 90	142 45	150,000 00	224 45	150,206 90
Fort Calhoun.....	150,000 00	16,183 62	166,183 62	33,291 29	136,000 00	6,892 23	166,183 62
Fort Macon.....		116 31	116 31		116 31		116 31
Fort Caswell.....	60,000 00	1,207 22	61,207 22	1,636 11	57,000 00	2,581 11	61,207 22
Fort Pulaski.....	170,000 00		170,000 00	37,688 27	130,000 00	2,911 73	170,000 00
Fortifications at Charleston harbor and preservation of the site of Fort Moultrie.....	150,000 00	2,125 71	152,125 71	1,896 99	145,000 00	5,988 72	152,125 71
Fort Morgan.....		3,777 08	3,777 08	3,722 81		54 27	3,777 08
Repairs at Fort Marion and the sea wall at St. Augustine.....	50,000 00		50,000 00	11 45	49,988 55		50,000 00
Fort Pickens.....	50,000 00		50,000 00	46,781 87		3,218 13	50,000 00
Fort at Foster's bank, Pensacola.....	160,000 00		160,000 00	159,993 14		6 86	160,000 00
Fort Jackson.....		723 31	723 31			723 31	723 31
Fort at Grand Terre, (Fort Livingston).....		56,719 19	56,719 19	2,949 60		53,769 59	56,719 19
Incidental expenses attending repairs of fortifications, and for the purchase of additional land in their neighborhood.....	100,000 00	5 00	100,005 00	47,240 01	19,374 77	33,290 22	100,005 00
Contingencies of fortifications.....	10,000 00	428 27	10,428 27	1,027 25	1,401 02	8,000 00	10,428 27
	1,972,000 00	220,539 95	2,192,539 95	565,105 67	1,441,860 65	186,293 63	2,192,539 95
ROADS.							
Road from Detroit to Saginaw bay.....		12,210 60	12,210 60	8,548 65		3,661 65	12,210 60
Road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot.....		261 88	261 88	230 00		31 88	261 88
Road from Detroit to Grand river.....		24,972 29	24,972 29	19,618 32		5,353 97	24,972 29
Road from Detroit towards Chicago.....		13,498 86	13,498 86	8,829 35	188 92	4,420 59	13,498 86
Road from La Plaisance bay to the Chicago road.....		6,478 61	6,478 61	4,552 63		1,926 58	6,478 61
Road from Sheldon's, on the Chicago road, to St. Joseph's river.....		3,366 58	3,366 58	2,159 29		1,207 19	3,366 58
Road from Clinton, on the Chicago road, to the rapids of Grand river.....		5,779 50	5,779 50	5,058 03		721 47	5,779 50
Road between Fort Lawrence and Adrian.....		86 92	86 92	68 00		18 92	86 92
Road between Niles's and the mouth of St. Joseph's river.....		5,000 00	5,000 00	2,020 63		2,979 97	5,000 00
Road from Vistula to the Indiana State line.....		553 71	553 71	549 82		3 89	553 71
Cumberland road in Illinois.....	150,000 00	245,372 65	395,372 65	66,561 13	120,000 00	38,811 52	395,372 65
Cumberland road in Indiana.....	250,000 00	405,992 99	655,992 99	180,573 87	142,000 00	82,819 12	655,992 99
Cumberland road in Ohio.....	200,000 00	235,182 97	435,182 97	129,787 17	90,524 67	14,871 13	435,182 97
Cumberland road east of the Ohio river.....		178,087 80	178,087 80	145,947 74	12,273 45	19,866 61	178,087 80
Road from opposite Memphis, on the Mississippi river, to the St. Francis river.....		185,449 14	185,449 14	51,715 89	106,000 00	27,733 25	185,449 14
Road from Line cree, Alabama, to the river Chattahoochee, Georgia.....		30 00	30 00			30 00	30 00
	600,000 00	722,324 50	1,322,324 50	626,279 42	471,587 04	224,438 04	1,322,324 50
IMPROVEMENT OF RIVERS, HARBORS, ETC.							
Improving the harbor of Chicago.....	32,000 00	22,610 55	54,610 55	35,021 78	1,200 00	18,388 70	54,610 55
Constructing a new entrance into the harbor at or near the mouth of the river Raisin, where it unites with Lake Erie.....	15,000 00	17,401 10	32,401 10	26,633 21		5,767 89	32,401 10

No. 1.—Statement exhibiting the fiscal concerns of the Engineer department, &c.—Continued.

Designation of the works.	Available for 1836, and whence derived.			Amount available accounted for.			
	From appropriations for 1836.	From balances remaining undrawn from the treasury, and in the hands of agents, September 30, 1835.	Aggregate available.	Amount applied, corresponding with the amount of accounts rendered to September 30, 1836.	Amount withdrawn from the treasury October 1, 1836.	Balances in the hands of agents October 1, 1836.	Aggregate accounted for, corresponding with the aggregate available.
Removing obstructions at Huron river.....	\$4,300 00	\$2,371 28	\$6,671 28	\$354 76	\$1,687 73	\$4,628 79	\$6,671 28
Removing sand bar at mouth of Black river.....	6,660 00	2,391 98	9,051 98	7,753 85	902 09	306 04	9,051 98
Improving Cleveland harbor.....	15,000 00	3,130 19	18,130 19	7,654 94	4,973 26	5,501 99	18,130 19
Removing obstructions at Grand river.....	6,000 00	4,615 19	10,615 19	3,608 01	2,981 11	5,026 07	10,615 19
Piers at La Plaisance bay.....	.....	299 00	299 00	216 88	.....	82 12	299 00
Removing obstructions at Cunningham creek.....	1,275 00	.....	1,275 00	.....	.....	1,275 00	1,275 00
Removing obstructions at Ashtabula creek.....	.....	9,933 15	9,932 15	8,296 86	.....	1,635 29	9,932 15
Removing obstructions at Conneaut creek.....	2,500 00	79	2,500 79	771 53	.....	1,729 26	2,500 79
Improving the harbor of Presque Isle.....	15,600 00	1,832 45	16,332 45	10,365 98	5,068 52	897 95	16,332 45
Piers at Dunkirk harbor.....	11,000 00	3,652 69	14,652 69	6,981 70	6,516 89	1,354 10	14,652 69
Piers at Buffalo harbor.....	.....	10,517 23	10,517 23	9,295 55	1,221 68	.....	10,517 23
Piers at Black Rock harbor.....	.....	4,024 15	4,024 15	3,273 10	3 00	748 05	4,024 15
Dredging machine for Lake Erie.....	8,000 00	.....	8,000 00	.....	8,000 00	.....	8,000 00
Improving the harbor at the mouth of Oak Orchard creek.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00	2,836 14	1,400 00	773 86	5,000 00
Improving the entrance of Genesee river.....	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	4,864 23	10,069 00	5,135 77	20,000 00
Removing obstructions at Big Sodus bay.....	12,600 00	8,098 82	20,698 82	11,524 40	5,600 00	3,564 42	20,698 82
Pier and mole at Oswego.....	20,000 00	13,860 00	33,860 00	16,927 84	15,500 00	2,132 16	33,860 00
Monument on Steel's ledge, Maine.....	.....	4,600 00	4,600 00	3,969 22	466 00	164 78	4,600 00
Breakwater at Stanford ledge, Portland, Maine.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00
Piers at Kennebunk river.....	7,500 00	6,014 61	13,514 61	9,014 61	4,500 00	.....	13,514 61
Deepening the channel of the Cochecho branch of the Piscataqua river, leading into Dover harbor.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00	1,919 24	2,500 00	580 76	5,000 00
Breakwater at the mouth of Merrimack river.....	.....	6,287 29	6,287 29	1,326 48	4,760 00	200 81	6,287 29
Breakwater at Sandy bay.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	3,550 05	5,000 00	1,449 95	10,000 00
Preservation of Deer island, Boston harbor.....	.....	1,130 00	1,130 00	.....	.....	1,130 00	1,130 00
Preservation of Rainsford island, Boston harbor.....	15,000 00	.....	15,000 00	.....	11,100 00	3,900 00	15,000 00
Preserving the point of land leading to the fort and light-house at the Garnet, in Duxbury.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00
Preservation of Plymouth beach.....	500 00	261 07	761 07	329 99	.....	431 08	761 07
Preservation of Provincetown harbor.....	4,400 00	4,515 06	8,915 06	4,342 75	4,661 65	510 66	8,915 06
Improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Bass river.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00
Breakwater at Hyannis harbor.....	.....	7,389 92	7,389 92	6,658 49	420 00	311 43	7,389 92
Removing the wreck in New Bedford harbor.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00
Breakwater at Church's cove.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00
Deepening the channel of the river Thames, leading into Norwich harbor.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	4,485 98	2,500 00	3,014 02	10,000 00
Improving the harbor of Saybrook.....	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00
Deepening the channel leading into Bridgeport harbor.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00
Sea wall to preserve Fairweather island, near Black Rock harbor.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00
Harbor of Southport.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	453 86	500 00	546 14	1,500 00
Improving the harbor of Westport.....	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00
Securing the beach at Cedar Point.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00
Ice-breaker at Staten island.....	19,500 00	.....	19,500 00	.....	19,500 00	.....	19,500 00
Improving the navigation of Hudson river.....	100,000 00	14,905 84	114,905 84	57,757 97	33,072 36	24,075 51	114,905 84
Improving the harbor of New Brunswick.....	7,000 00	.....	7,000 00	.....	7,000 00	.....	7,000 00
Improving Little Egg harbor.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00
Removing a shoal in the river Delaware, near Fort Mifflin.....	15,000 00	.....	15,000 00	.....	15,000 00	.....	15,000 00
Repairs at the harbor of Chester.....	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	1,340 25	.....	1,659 75	3,000 00
Improving the harbors of Newcastle, Marcus Hook, Chester, and Port Penn.....	.....	3,084 75	3,084 75	3,084 75	.....	.....	3,084 75
Improving the harbor of Wilmington.....	15,000 00	.....	15,000 00	.....	13,400 00	1,600 00	15,000 00
Improving the harbor of Newcastle.....	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00	7,597 25	7,840 00	9,562 75	25,000 00
Delaware breakwater.....	100,000 00	60,282 03	160,282 03	74,502 82	51,787 03	31,092 18	160,282 03
Deepening the harbor of Baltimore.....	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	9,717 00	10,181 00	102 00	20,000 00
Improving the natural channels at the northern and southern entrances of the Dismal Swamp canal.....	15,000 00	.....	15,000 00	.....	15,000 00	.....	15,000 00
Removing sand shoal in Pamlico river.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00	1,415 75	3,000 00	584 25	5,000 00
Improving Ocracoke inlet.....	9,000 00	1,455 14	10,455 14	2,384 63	8,057 68	12 83	10,455 14
Improving the harbor of Beaufort.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00
Removing oyster shoal in New river.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00
Improving Cape Fear river below Wilmington.....	20,000 00	18,665 02	38,665 02	18,745 84	14,762 99	5,156 19	38,665 02
Removing obstructions in Savannah river.....	.....	29,499 59	29,499 59	8,577 30	17,620 71	3,301 58	29,499 59

No. 1.—Statement exhibiting the fiscal concerns of the Engineer department, &c.—Continued.

Designation of the works.	Available for 1836, and whence derived.			Amount available accounted for.			
	From appropriations for 1836.	From balances remaining undrawn from the treasury, and in the hands of agents, September 30, 1835.	Aggregate available.	Amount applied, corresponding with the amount of accounts rendered to September 30, 1836.	Amount undrawn from the treasury October 1, 1836.	Balances in the hands of agents October 1, 1836.	Aggregate accounted for, corresponding with the aggregate available.
Improving the inland channel between St. Mary's and St. John's, Florida	\$5,000 00	\$21,893 65	\$25,893 65	\$20,442 58	\$6,451 07		\$25,893 65
Removing the Brunswick bar to improve the harbor of Brunswick	10,000 00		10,000 00		10,000 00		10,000 00
Improving the harbor of Mobile		22,332 44	22,332 44	1,427 84		\$20,904 60	22,332 44
Deepening the channel in Pascagoula river		6,914 79	6,914 79	3,057 39		3,857 40	6,914 79
Increasing the depth of water in the mouth of the Mississippi river	75,000 00		75,000 00		75,000 00		75,000 00
Removing a mud shoal in the channel of the East Pass to Apalachicola	10,000 00		10,000 00		10,000 00		10,000 00
Improving the navigation of Red river	40,800 00	10,773 04	51,573 04	51,436 28		136 76	51,573 04
Constructing a boat and working the same in Red river	30,000 00		30,000 00		9,000 00	21,000 00	30,000 00
Improving the navigation of Arkansas river		40,000 00	40,000 00	5,000 00	35,000 00		40,000 00
Improving the navigation of Cumberland river	20,000 00	12,924 10	32,924 10	15,572 55	12,000 00	5,351 35	32,924 10
Improving the navigation of the Ohio river above the falls	20,000 00	41,761 90	61,761 90	6,674 83	20,000 00	35,087 07	61,761 90
Improving the navigation of the Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi rivers		24,333 83	24,333 83	24,333 83			24,333 83
Improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Louisville to New Orleans	60,000 00		60,000 00	23,304 57	28,110 00	8,685 43	60,000 00
Improving the Mississippi river above the mouths of the Ohio and Missouri rivers	40,000 00		40,000 00	1,041 50	32,000 00	6,958 50	40,000 00
Pier in the Mississippi river, near St. Louis	15,000 00		15,000 00		15,000 00		15,000 00
	1,011,535 00	443,561 64	1,455,096 64	528,076 54	676,644 77	230,375 33	1,455,096 64
LIGHT HOUSES.							
Beacon-light at Grand river		487 74	487 74	21 70		466 04	487 74
Beacon-light at Huron river		1,031 47	1,031 47	1,011 27		20 20	1,031 47
Beacon-light at Cunningham creek	225 00		225 00		225 00		225 00
Beacon-light at Conneaut creek							
Beacon-light at Ashtabula creek		1,964 70	1,964 70	696 94		1,267 76	1,964 70
Beacon-lights at Genesee river and Sodus bay		4,809 69	4,809 69	2,674 59		2,144 70	4,809 69
Beacon-light at Oswego	1,200 00	4,439 84	5,639 84	5,630 32		9 52	5,639 84
Beacon-light at Black river	2,600 00		2,600 00	659 14	206 00	1,644 86	2,600 00
Removing light-house at Goat island	8,700 00	45,528 03	54,228 03	67 92	53,700 00	760 11	54,228 03
	12,725 00	58,561 47	71,286 47	10,792 28	54,191 00	6,303 19	71,286 47
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Ohio northern boundary	13,615 00		13,615 00	1,072 65		12,542 35	13,615 00
Lithographic press, War Department		301 92	301 92	35 55		266 37	301 92
Monument over the remains of General Brown		290 45	290 45	245 81		44 64	290 45
	13,615 00	592 37	14,207 37	1,354 01		12,853 36	14,207 37
MILITARY ACADEMY.							
Defraying the expenses of the board of visitors	2,000 00						
Arrears of expenses of the board of visitors	382 48						
Fuel, forage, stationery, printing, transportation, and postage	12,535 00						
Repairs, improvements, and expenses of buildings, grounds, roads, wharves, boats, carts, and fences	9,066 00						
Pay of adjutants' and quartermasters' clerks	950 00						
Philosophical apparatus and repairs of the same	300 00						
Models for the department of engineering	500 00						
Models for drawing department, apparatus and contingencies for the department of chemistry, and repairs of instruments for the mathematical department	1,235 00						
Increase and expenses of the library	800 00						
Miscellaneous items and incidental expenses	2,293 00						
Purchase and repair of instruments for the band	392 00						
Incidental expenses of the department of artillery	50 00						
Completing the chapel	3,500 00						
	34,003 48	39,311 20	73,314 68	21,228 67	6,565 89	43,520 12	73,314 68

No. 2.

Statement showing the amount of money drawn from the treasury and remitted to the officers and agents disbursing under the Engineer department from October 1, 1835, to September 30, 1836, inclusive, and the amount of accounts rendered by them, respectively, within the same period.

Names.	On what account.	Amount re- mitted.	Amount of ac- counts rendered	Total remitted.	Total accounted for.
General C. Gratiot, chief engineer.....	Repairs to Fort Columbus and Castle William...	\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00		
	Fort at Throg's Neck	47,956 62	47,956 62	\$100,956 62	\$50,956 62
	Fort at Grand Terre.....	50,000 00			
Col. Jos. G. Totten, corps of engineers..	Fort Adams	70,000 00	70,376 10		
	Incidental expenses attending repairs of fortifica- tions, and the purchase of additional land in their neighborhood,	567 07	567 07	70,367 07	70 948 17
	Light-house on Goat island.....		5 00		
Lt. Col. S. Thayer, corps of engineers.	Preservation of Castle island, and repair of Fort Independence.....	3,100 00	142 00	27,800 00	142 00
	Fort Warren, George's island.....	24,700 00			
Lt. R. E. De Russey, corps of engineers.	Military Academy.....	44,281 98	21,298 67	44,281 98	21,298 67
Major J. L. Smith, corps of engineers...	Repairs at Fort Columbus and Castle William...	13,000 00	16,443 03		
	Fort Schuyler.....		54,199 02		
	Fort Hamilton		607 50		
	Fort Lafayette		373 76	13,526 81	72,150 12
	Incidental expenses attending repairs of fortifica- tions, and the purchase of additional land in their neighborhood.....	526 81	526 81		
Capt. W. H. Chase, corps of engineers..	Fort Pickens, Pensacola.....	50,000 00	46,781 87		
	Fort at Foster's bank.....	160,060 00	159,993 14		
	Fort at Grand Terre.....		2,949 60		
	Fort Morgan.....		3,722 81		
	Contingencies of fortifications.....	2,027 25	1,027 25	223,527 25	215,902 51
	Incidental expenses attending repairs of fortifica- tions, and the purchase of additional land in their neighborhood.....	5,500 00			
	Mobile harbor.....		1,437 89		
Capt. R. Delafield, corps of engineers...	Incidental expenses attending repairs of fortifica- tions, and the purchase of additional land in their neighborhood.....	15,000 00	14,971 43	15,000 00	14,971 43
Capt. A. Talcott, corps of engineers....	Ohio boundary line.....	3,615 00	1,072 65	3,615 00	1,072 65
	Hudson river improvement				
Capt. W. A. Eliason, corps of engineers.	Fort Calhoun	23,570 00	23,291 39		
	Incidental expenses attending repairs of fortifica- tions, and the purchase of additional land in their neighborhood.....	2,000 00		24,570 00	23,291 39
Capt. C. A. Ogden, corps of engineers...	Cumberland road in Indiana.....	129,402 60	180,578 87		
	Cumberland road in Illinois.....	69,231 97	66,561 13	198,633 97	247,135 00
Lt. J. K. F. Mansfield, corps of eng'rs.	Fort Pulaski.....	40,000 00	37,088 27		
	Improvement of Savannah river.....	12,400 00	8,577 30		
	Improvement of inland navigation between St. Mary's and St. John's.....	17,100 00	20,442 58	70,500 00	66,108 15
	Incidental expenses attending repairs of fortifica- tions, and the purchase of additional land in their neighborhood.....	1,000 00			
Lt. A. H. Bowman, corps of engineers..	Road from opposite Memphis, on the Mississippi river, to Strong's house, on the St. Francis river.	58,000 00	51,715 89	58,000 00	51,715 89
Lt. T. S. Brown, corps of engineers.....	Presque Isle harbor	1,263 93	1,366 15		
	Ashtabula creek.....	9,369 92	5,838 70		
	Grand river	298 89	2,608 01		
	Cleveland harbor.....	681 82	2,124 93		
	Dunkirk harbor.....	476 25	3,364 97		
	Buffalo harbor	6,172 19	9,295 55	23,758 85	27,594 41
	Black Rock harbor.....	495 85	2,367 46		
	Beacon-light at Grand river.....		21 70		
	Beacon-light at Ashtabula creek.....		696 94		
	Fortifications at Charleston harbor	5,000 00			
Lt. R. E. Lee, corps of engineers.	Salaries of clerks and a messenger in the office of chief engineer	3,675 40	3,763 92	5,675 40	5,042 13
	Contingent expenses of the office of chief engineer.	2,000 00	1,278 21		
Lt. A. J. Swift, corps of engineers.....	Fort Caswell	3,600 00	1,603 61		
	Cape Fear river improvement.....	11,780 00	7,232 97		
	Ocracoke inlet.....	1,800 00	2,184 63		
	Pamlico river.....	2,000 00	1,415 75	20,673 16	14,530 12
	Incidental expenses attending repairs of fortifica- tions, and the purchase of additional land in their neighborhood.....	2,093 16	2,093 16		
Lt. J. D. Barnard, corps of engineers....	Pasceagoula river improvement.....				
Col. J. B. Walbach, U. S. army.....	Incidental expenses attending repairs of fortifica- tions, and the purchase of additional land in their neighborhood.....	142 74	142 74	142 74	142 74

No. 2.—Statement showing amounts remitted to agents of the Engineer department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	On what account.	Amount re- mitted.	Amount of ac- counts rendered.	Total remitted.	Total accounted for.
Major M. M. Payne, U. S. army.....	Incidental expenses attending repairs of fortifica- tions, and the purchase of additional land in their neighborhood	\$125 66	\$125 66	\$125 66	\$125 66
Major H. Saunders, U. S. army.....	Cape Fear river	3,220 00	3,225 30	3,220 00	3,225 30
Major H. Whiting, U. S. army.....	Road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot.		220 00		220 00
	Road from Detroit to Grand river.....		19,618 32		19,618 32
Capt. A. Canfield, topographical eng'rs..	Contingencies of fortifications.....	1,000 00		1,000 00	
Capt. H. Smith, U. S. army.....	Black river, Ohio	7,534 47	7,553 85		
	Huron river	4,915 00	374 76		
	Cleveland harbor.....	10,000 00	5,520 01		
	Grand river	3,090 00			
	Ashtabula creek		2,158 16		
	Cunningham creek.....	1,275 00			
	Conneaut creek	2,500 00	771 53		
	Presque Isle harbor	10,000 00	9,102 05		
	Dunkirk harbor	5,000 00	3,716 73	81,858 47	64,303 20
	Black Rock.....		905 76		
	River Raisin improvement.....	20,300 00	26,623 21		
	La Plaisance bay road.....	5,000 00	4,552 03		
	Light at Black river.....	2,334 00	629 14		
	Piers at La Plaisance bay.....		216 88		
	Port Lawrence and Adrian road, Michigan		68 00		
	Vistula and Indiana State line road, Michigan		549 82		
	Light at Huron river.....		1,011 27		
Capt. H. A. Thompson, U. S. army.....	Fort McHenry, &c., repairs.....	3,000 00	1,331 69		
	Incidental expenses attending repairs of fortifica- tions, and the purchase of land in their neigh- borhood.....	33,408 77	12,174 71	36,408 77	
Capt. Timothy Green, U. S. army.....	Fort Marion				
Lieut. R. C. Seward, U. S. army.....	Pier and mole at Oswego.....	18,350 00	16,227 84	21,100 00	21,858 16
	Light-house at Oswego.....	2,710 00	5,630 32		
Lieut. E. S. Sibley, U. S. army.....	Road from Niles to St. Joseph.....	5,000 00	2,020 03		
	Road from Detroit to Saginaw.....	10,000 00	8,548 65		
	Road from Clinton to Grand river	4,000 00	5,058 03	29,000 00	26,675 45
	Road from Detroit to Chicago.....	10,000 00	8,889 35		
	Road from Sheldon's to St. Joseph.....		2,159 39		
Lieut. J. Allen, U. S. army.....	Harbor of Chicago	34,500 00	35,021 76	34,500 00	35,021 76
Lieut. J. H. Winder, U. S. army.....	Fort Caswell.....		92 50	6,050 00	8,300 07
	Cape Fear river	6,050 00	8,277 57		
Lieut. Chas. Dimmock, U. S. army.....	Fort Marion		59 02		59 02
Lieut. John L'Engle, U. S. army.....	Fortifications of Charleston harbor.....		264 41		264 41
Lieut. O. Cross, U. S. army.....	Pascagoula river		719 57		712 57
Gen. J. G. Swift.....	Sodus bay.....	8,000 00	11,531 40		
	Genesee river	10,000 00	4,664 23	23,000 00	19,224 77
	Oak Orchard creek	5,000 00	2,826 14		
H. M. Shreve.....	Ohio, Missouri, and Mississippi rivers	21,000 00	24,333 83		
	Ohio and Mississippi rivers, from Louisville to New Orleans.....	46,890 00	23,204 57		
	Mississippi river, above the mouth of the Ohio.....	8,000 00	1,041 50	152,441 00	105,016 18
	Red river improvement.....	71,551 00	51,436 28		
	Arkansas river improvement	5,000 00	5,000 00		
Wm. McKnight.....	Cumberland river	19,000 00	15,572 75	19,000 00	15,572 75
E. Crowell.....	Hyannis breakwater.....	6,050 00	6,658 49	6,050 00	6,658 49
Thomas M. Clark.....	Merrimack river improvement	1,000 00	1,326 48	1,000 00	1,326 48
B. Palmer.....	Kennebunk river, piers at.....	2,000 00	2,919 83	2,000 00	2,919 83
Joshua Herriek.....	Kennebunk river, piers at.....	4,300 00	6,094 78	4,300 00	6,094 78
Asa S. Bowly.....	Provincetown harbor.....	4,614 00	4,342 75	4,614 00	4,342 75
Nathan Rice.....	Ohio boundary line.....	10,000 00		10,000 00	
Wm. Robinson.....	Baltimore harbor.....	9,819 00	9,717 00	9,819 00	9,717 00
Joseph Bradford.....	Plymouth harbor.....	500 00	329 99	500 00	329 99
Jeremiah Sturges.....	Southport harbor	1,000 00	453 86	1,000 00	453 86
John T. Gibbs.....	Piscataqua river improvement.....	2,500 00	1,919 24	2,500 00	1,919 24
Wm. P. Eaton.....	River Thames improvement	7,500 00	4,485 98	7,500 00	4,485 98
P. G. Munro.....	Fort Warren.....	13,700 00		16,600 00	
	Fort Independence, &c.....	2,900 00			
Alex. Parris.....	Preservation of Rainsford island	3,000 00		3,900 00	
Josiah Haskell.....	Improvement of Sandy bay.....	5,000 00	3,550 05	5,000 00	3,550 05
Wm. Chandler.....	Wilmington harbor.....	1,600 00		1,600 00	
David Lane.....	Monticut on Steel's ledge		3,969 22		3,969 22
Clinton Bank.....	Cumberland road in Ohio.....	50,000 00	74,465 41	50,000 00	74,465 41
Moyamensing Bank.....	Fort Delaware.....	28,620 00	43,369 81		
	Delaware breakwater.....	105,585 00	74,502 82		
	Harbor of Newcastle.....	17,160 00	7,597 25		
	Harbor of Chester.....	3,000 00	1,340 25	170,175 00	143,697 29
	Incidental expenses, &c.....	17,800 00	13,802 41		
	Harbors of Newcastle, &c.....		3,084 75		
Albany City Bank.....	Hudson river improvement.....	25,000 00	25,335 86	25,000 00	25,335 86
Bank of Troy.....	Hudson river improvement.....	41,927 64	32,422 11	41,927 64	32,422 11

No. 2.—Statement showing amounts remitted to agents of the Engineer department, &c.—Continued.

Names.	On what account.	Amount remitted.	Amount of accounts rendered.	Total remitted	Total accounted for.
Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank	Cumberland road east of Ohio		\$133,992 42	\$60,000 00	\$195,989 01
	Cumberland road in Ohio	\$60,000 00	55,321 76		
	Ohio river from Pittsburg to Falls		6,674 83		
Merchants' Bank of Boston	Fort Warren		37,858 83	2,461 02	54,354 44
	Fort Independence, &c.		14,034 79		
	Incidental expenses, &c.	2,461 02	2,461 02		
	Sea-wall, Deer island				
Newport Exchange Bank	Fort Adams	25,000 00		25,000 00	
Merchants and Mechanics' Bank	Cumberland road east of Ohio		11,955 32		11,955 32
Lieut. J. G. Barnard	Pascagoula river		2,374 82		2,374 82
Lieut. R. E. Lee	Lithographie press		35 55		281 36
	Monument over Gen. Brown		245 81		
		1,759,909 41	1,803,299 31	1,759,909 41	1,803,299 31

No. 3.

Statement exhibiting the works projected by the board of engineers which have not been commenced, and the estimate of their cost.

Designation of the works.	Estimate.
FIRST CLASS, TO BE COMMENCED AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.	
Fort St. Philip, Louisiana	\$77,810 79
Fort at Sollers's Point flats, Patapsco river	673,205 44
Fort Tompkins, New York	420,826 14
Redoubt in advance of Fort Tompkins, New York	65,162 44
Fort at Wilkins's Point, New York	456,845 51
Fort at Dumlup's Point, Rhode Island	759,946 57
Fort at Rose island, Rhode Island	82,411 74
Dike across the west passage, Narraganset roads, for the defence of Boston harbor	205,000 00
Fort on Nantucket Head	539,000 00
Lunette in advance of fort on Nantucket Head	79,000 00
Redoubt No. 2 in advance of fort on Nantucket Head	32,000 00
Redoubt No. 1 (on Hog island) in advance of fort on Nantucket Head	29,000 00
Dike across Broad Sound passage	140,000 00
Cutting off the summit of Gallup island	2,429 00
Narraganset bay, Rhode Island, (works for the defence of Conanicut island)	220,053 43
	3,782,691 06
SECOND CLASS, TO BE COMMENCED AT A LATER PERIOD.	
Tower at Pass au Heron, Mobile bay	16,677 41
Fort at Hawkins's Point, Patapsco river	244,337 14
Fort at St. Mary's, Potomac river	205,602 33
Fort opposite the Pea Patch, Delaware river	347,257 71
Fort at the Middle Ground, outer harbor of New York	1,681,411 66
Fort at the East bank, outer harbor of New York	1,681,411 66
Fort Hale, Connecticut	31,815 83
Fort Wooster, Connecticut	27,793 34
Fort Trumbull, Connecticut	77,445 21
Fort Griswold, Connecticut	132,230 41
Fort on Fort Preble Point, Portland harbor, Maine	103,000 00
Fort on House island, Portland harbor, Maine	32,000 00
Fort Pickering, Salem	116,000 00
Fort for Naugus Head	35,000 00
Fort Seawell, Marblehead	116,000 00
Fort for Jack's Point	96,000 00
Fort on Baldhead, North Carolina	120,000 00
Fort on Federal Point, North Carolina	12,000 00
	5,075,982 70
THIRD CLASS, TO BE COMMENCED AT A REMOTE PERIOD.	
The rafts to obstruct the channel between Forts Monroe and Calhoun	240,568 00
Fort on Craney Island flats	258,465 14
Fort at Newport News	244,337 44
Fort at Naseway shoal, for the defence of Patuxent river	673,205 00

No 3.—Statement exhibiting the works projected by the board of engineers, &c.—Continued.

Designation of the works.	Estimate.
THIRD CLASS—Continued.	
Fort on Thomas's Point.....	\$173,000 00
Fort on Point Patience.....	164,000 00
Fort on the Narrows of Penobscot, Maine.....	101,000 00
RECAPITULATION.	
	1,854,575 58
First class, (15).....	3,782,691 06
Second class, (18).....	5,075,982 70
Third class, (7).....	1,854,575 58
	10,713,249 34

REMARK.—The classification in this table, distinguishing three periods, exhibits the works enumerated in the order of their efficiency to meet the earliest possible emergency.

No. 4.

Statement of appropriations committed to the engineer department, to be applied during the year 1836, with the name of the superintendent, nature of work, station, &c.

Name of the superintendent.	Name of the work.	State.	Amount of appropriation.	Station of the superintendent.
Lieut. Col. S. Thayer.....	Castle island and Fort Independence.....	Massachusetts..	\$100,000 00	Boston, Mass.
	Fort Warren.....	do.....	200,000 00	
	Portland harbor.....	Maine.....	10,000 00	
	Kennebunk.....	do.....	7,500 00	
	Cocheco.....	New Hampshire..	5,000 00	
	Sandy bay.....	Massachusetts..	10,000 00	
	Rainford island.....	do.....	15,000 00	
	Fort Adams.....	Rhode Island....	200,000 00	
	Duxbury.....	Massachusetts..	5,000 00	
	Plymouth beach.....	do.....	500 00	
Colonel J. G. Totten.....	Provincetown harbor.....	do.....	4,400 00	Newport, R. I.
	Bass river.....	do.....	10,000 00	
	New Bedford.....	do.....	10,000 00	
	Breakwater at Church's Cove harbor.....	Rhode Island....	10,000 00	
	Thames river.....	Connecticut.....	10,000 00	
	Saybrook harbor.....	do.....	20,000 00	
	Bridgeport harbor.....	do.....	10,000 00	
	Fairweather island.....	do.....	10,000 00	
	Southport harbor.....	do.....	1,500 00	
	Cedar Point.....	do.....	1,000 00	
	Westport harbor.....	do.....	3,000 00	
	Light-house on Goat island.....	Rhode Island....	8,700 00	
	Fort Schuyler.....	New York.....	200,000 00	
	Purchase of land and right of way on Throg's Point, Long Island sound.....	do.....	2,000 00	
	Fort Columbus and Castle William.....	do.....	20,000 00	
	Staten island.....	do.....	19,500 00	
	Raritan river.....	New Jersey.....	7,000 00	
Captain R. Delafield.....	Little Egg harbor.....	do.....	5,000 00	Philadelphia.
	Fort Delaware.....	Delaware river..	150,000 00	
	Fort Mifflin.....	Pennsylvania....	15,000 00	
	Chester harbor.....	do.....	3,000 00	
	Wilmington harbor.....	Delaware.....	15,000 00	
	Newcastle Harbor.....	do.....	25,000 00	
	Delaware breakwater.....	do.....	100,000 00	
Captain H. Thompson.....	Fort McHenry, Redoubt Wood, and Covington battery.....	Maryland.....	50,000 00	Baltimore.
	Fort Monroe.....	Virginia.....	150,000 00	
Captain W. A. Eliason.....	Fort Calhoun.....	do.....	150,000 00	Old Point, Va.
Lieut. A. J. Swift.....	Fort Caswell.....	North Carolina..	60,000 00	Newbern.
	Pamlico river.....	do.....	5,000 00	
	Ocracoke inlet.....	do.....	9,000 00	
	Beaufort harbor.....	do.....	5,000 00	
	New river.....	do.....	5,000 00	
	Cape Fear river.....	do.....	20,000 00	
	Fortifications, Charleston harbor, and preservation of the site of Fort Moultrie.	South Carolina...	150,000 00	

No. 4.—Statement of appropriations committed to the Engineer department, &c.—Continued.

Name of the superintendent.	Name of the work.	State.	Amount of appropriation.	Station of the superintendent.
Lieut. J. K. F. Mansfield.....	Fort Pulaski.....	Georgia.....	\$170,000 00	Savannah.
	Fort on Cockspar island.....	do.....	2,308 56	
	Repairs of Fort Marion and sea wall at St. Augustine.....	Florida.....	70,000 00	
	Brunswick bar.....	Georgia.....	10,000 00	
	St. Mary's and St. John's.....	Florida.....	5,000 00	
Captain W. H. Chase.....	Fort Pickens, Pensacola.....	do.....	50,000 00	Pensacola.
	Fort on Foster's bank.....	do.....	160,000 00	
	Fortifications at Pensacola.....	do.....	1,223 31	
	Apalachicola river.....	do.....	10,000 00	
Lieut. James Allen.....	Chicago harbor.....	Illinois.....	32,000 00	Chicago.
Captain H. Smith, U. S. A.....	River Raisin.....	Michigan.....	15,000 00	Buffalo, N. Y.
	Mouth of Huron river.....	Ohio.....	4,300 00	
	Cleveland harbor.....	do.....	15,000 00	
	Grand river.....	do.....	6,000 00	
	Cunningham creek.....	do.....	1,275 00	
	Conneaut creek.....	do.....	2,500 00	
	Prosque Isle.....	Pennsylvania.....	15,000 00	
	Dunkirk harbor.....	New York.....	11,000 00	
	Dredging machine for Lake Erie.....	do.....	8,000 00	
	Beacon-light at Black river.....	Ohio.....	2,600 00	
	Beacon-light, Cunningham creek.....	do.....	225 50	
Lieut. R. C. Smead, U. S. A.....	Oswego harbor.....	New York.....	20,000 00	Oswego.
	Light-house at Oswego.....	do.....	1,200 00	
General J. G. Swift.....	Oak Orchard creek.....	do.....	5,000 00	Oswego.
	Genesee river.....	do.....	20,000 00	
	Bigodus bay.....	do.....	12,600 00	
Lieut. H. Brewerton.....	Hudson river.....	do.....	100,000 00	Albany.
Port wardens of.....	Baltimore harbor.....	Maryland.....	20,000 00	Baltimore.
Dismal Swamp Canal Company.....	Outlet of the Dismal Swamp canal.....	Virginia.....	15,000 00	Norfolk.
Survey requested.....	Mouth of Mississippi river.....	Louisiana.....	75,000 00	
Captain H. M. Shreve.....	Red river.....	Louisiana & Ark.....	40,800 00	Louisville.
	Steamboat for dredging Red river.....	do.....	15,000 00	
	For working and supporting same.....	do.....	15,000 00	
	Mississippi and Ohio rivers, from Louisville to New Orleans.....	do.....	60,000 00	
	Mississippi river above the Ohio, and for Missouri.....	do.....	40,000 00	
Captain McKnight.....	Cumberland river.....	Kentucky & Tenn.....	20,000 00	Nashville.
Lieut. George Dutton.....	Ohio river above the falls.....	do.....	20,000 00	Springfield, Ohio.
	Cumberland road.....	Ohio.....	200,000 00	
Captain C. A. Ogden.....	do.....	Indiana.....	200,500 00	Terre Haute.
	do.....	Illinois.....	150,000 00	
Corporate authorities of St. Louis.....	Piers near St. Louis.....	Mississippi.....	15,000 00	
	Incidental expenses attending repairs of fortifications, and purchase of additional land in their neighborhood.....		100,000 00	
	Contingencies, fortifications.....		61 08	
	Total.....		3,583,193 45	

Recapitulation of the foregoing statement.

Superintendents.	Fortifications.	Harbors and rivers.	Roads.	Light-houses.	Total.
Colonel J. G. Totten.....	\$300,000 00	\$93,400 00	..	\$8,700 00	\$394,100 00
Colonel S. Thayer.....	300,000 00	47,500 00	.....	.....	347,500 00
Major J. L. Smith.....	222,000 00	31,500 00	.....	.....	253,500 00
Captain W. H. Chase.....	211,223 31	10,000 00	.....	.....	221,223 31
Captain R. Delafield.....	165,000 00	143,000 00	.....	.....	308,000 00
Captain W. A. Eliason.....	150,000 00	.....	.....	.....	150,000 00
Captain C. A. Ogden.....	.....	.....	\$300,000 00	.....	400,000 00
Lieutenant H. Brewerton.....	.....	100,000 00	.....	.....	100,000 00
Lieutenant George Dutton.....	.....	20,000 00	200,000 00	.....	220,000 00
Lieutenant J. K. F. Mansfield.....	223,308 56	15,000 00	.....	.....	237,308 56
Lieutenant T. J. Brown.....	150,000 00	.....	.....	.....	150,000 00
Lieutenant A. J. Swift.....	60,000 00	44,000 00	.....	.....	104,000 00
Captain H. Smith.....	.....	78,075 00	.....	2,825 50	80,900 50
Captain H. A. Thompson.....	50,000 00	.....	.....	.....	50,000 00
Lieutenant R. C. Smead.....	.....	20,000 00	.....	1,200 00	21,200 00
Lieutenant James Allen.....	.....	32,000 00	.....	.....	32,000 00
General J. G. Swift.....	.....	37,600 00	.....	.....	37,600 00
Captain H. M. Shreve.....	.....	170,800 00	.....	.....	170,800 00
Captain W. McKnight.....	.....	20,000 00	.....	.....	20,000 00
Port wardens of Baltimore.....	.....	20,000 00	.....	.....	20,000 00
Dismal Swamp Canal Company.....	.....	15,000 00	.....	.....	15,000 00
Corporate authorities of St. Louis.....	.....	15,000 00	.....	.....	15,000 00
Unassigned.....	400,061 08	75,000 00	.....	.....	475,061 08
	1,980,592 95	989,875 00	600,000 00	12,725 50	3,583,193 45

A.

Annual report.—Works on south shore of Lake Erie.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC WORKS, *Lake Erie, Buffalo, N. Y., September 20, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that I assumed the duties of general superintendent of such of the works on the south shore of Lake Erie as are confided to the engineer department, by your direction, from the 1st to the 9th of August last; my predecessor having on the last named day ceased to disburse.

With the remark, applicable alike to every work on this lake, that the appropriations were not received for this year until late in the month of August, and that the season from that time has been such a one as has never before been known, of continued and violent storms, generally from some northwardly direction, with the water of the lake, on an average, at two feet eight inches greater height during the whole season than it has been in any season for twelve years past, I offer the following report of the progress of the works:

Black Rock, New York.—The funds appropriated for this work have been principally applied to the completion of the mole on Bird island; and this has been very effectually accomplished. About 300 feet of this work have been put down this season; the quantity of stone used is 200 cords. The whole extent of the mole is now 620 feet in length, with a base of 30 feet, and raised 3 feet above the ordinary level of the lake—a solid and permanent structure, entirely of stone. It is found to answer perfectly the purposes of its construction. 2d. The transverse pier. This work, during the last fall and winter, sustained some damage by the displacing of the large coping stone; these have been replaced, and the work repaired in a very thorough manner. 3d. The pier running from the shore for the purpose of arresting the sand and preventing its accumulation at the mouth of the harbor. A portion of this work, of about 220 feet, was removed during the recent gale on the lake; but the available means will not allow it to be repaired this season. It will be secured from further damage without delay. To repair this and to construct a similar work at about 300 yards up the lake, which is deemed quite necessary, the sand having accumulated so as nearly to have passed around the head of the present pier, the estimate, marked A, is submitted. The drawings heretofore submitted to the department by Lieutenant Brown and Colonel Totten render it unnecessary for me, at this time, to do more than simply to refer to that of the latter. The pier heretofore constructed is near the point E. The accumulation of sand on the southeastwardly side of this renders either the construction of a similar work about 300 yards southeastwardly from this, or the extension of the present work, necessary. As the former would be attended with the least expense, it is respectfully recommended.

Buffalo harbor, New York.—1st. During this season the breach made in the flagging on the summit of the mole around the light-house by the storm last November has been repaired; the stone being now replaced on edge, firmly wedged in the manner adopted for the inclined plane of the same work. 2d. The breaches in the inclined plane near the shore (made during the above-named storm in November last) have been effectually repaired. 3d. The cross wall has been completed. 4th. The old piles which were not in a line with the work have been pulled up, and a row of contiguous piles driven in all the vacant spaces in front of the towing path, extending to the easternmost bounds of the public ground. 5th. The whole of the towing path wall, flagging, and stone posts are placed and complete. 6th. The shallows in front of the works and public land have been dredged, and portions of the old obstructions have been removed; this excellent and important work is completed. A small appropriation is required to repay the advances made by the superintendent, Isaac S. Smith, esq., for which see accompanying estimate, marked B.

Dunkirk harbor, New York.—The progress on this work during the season has consisted in—1st. The building up to five feet in height above the surface of the water and finishing off 156 feet of the west pier, and 166 feet to the height of four feet above the water—making 322 feet. Of the foregoing, 120 feet left unfinished last fall was carried away by storms and ice to three and a half feet below the water, and is now rebuilt. This portion of the work is constructed in a depth of ten feet of water, and is twenty-two feet in width. The west pier is entirely complete on the present plan. 2d. Building up 200 feet of the west end of the outer pier to the height of four feet above the surface of the water. To repair this effectually it was necessary to cut down and remove, one foot below the surface, 140 feet of this work during this season. This is also now complete and in good condition. 3d. Filling up with stone, planking, and capping 280 feet of the outer pier left unfinished last fall, the stone having been carried out by the storms and ice during the gales last fall and winter to the depth of four feet; this is now finished and in good order. Of this pier 1,120 feet still remain to be repaired this season. The repairs will consist of filling it up anew with stone, heretofore carried away at different heights, and covering the whole anew with plank—a repair rendered necessary by the decayed state of the present plank and the danger of still further injury to the work from the storms. The harbor of Dunkirk has recently been rendered of vastly more importance than heretofore by the decision of the Hudson and Erie Railroad Company to terminate that great work at this place. It has been found a valuable harbor in the severe and sudden storms to which Lake Erie is liable, and it appears to be of infinite consequence that it should be made permanent. It is therefore respectfully recommended that the necessary steps should be taken the coming year to construct the piers of stone, laid in hydraulic cement above the water, in a manner somewhat similar to the construction of the mole at Buffalo harbor; and with this view the estimate, marked C, is respectfully submitted.

Erie (or Presque Isle) harbor, Pennsylvania.—The operations on this work commenced, in common with nearly every work on the lake, about the 10th of August. The nature and the necessity of this work have been so perfectly described heretofore that I confine myself to describing the work applied thereon since the above-named period. 1st. Repairs: The appropriation for 1835 having been exhausted in September of that year, leaving the work in an unfinished state, it has been exposed to the severe storms, and the action of the ice, and the currents from that time until August of this year. The injuries occurring from these causes have been heretofore described by the superintendent. The first step in the operations of this year has been to replace the side logs at different places where they had been taken off by the above causes, secure them, and fill the work anew with stone where it had been washed out. If the material can be procured, this portion of the work (generally the piers denominated the harbor piers) will be secured by flagging it with large stone—a means of security from the experiment on which last year the happiest results have followed. A crib-work has been constructed and filled with stone around

the houses belonging to the government, and situated on the north channel pier. This work is 140 feet in length, and was rendered absolutely necessary to protect those buildings, which, during this year, have been frequently floated by the extraordinarily high water of the lake. The residence of the light-house keeper being among those benefited and secured, the superintendent of the light-house joined in defraying the expense of this work, that department furnishing a moiety of the materials. Though the repairs are by no means complete, it is believed the work will be secured from further injury after placing the flagging. 2d. The new work: This was commenced, agreeably to the plan of the late superintendent, Lieutenant Brown, of the engineers, at the head of the island, (Presque Isle,) and has been prosecuted with vigor up to this time. The work, being principally on dry land or where but a small depth of water exists, has not been so liable to interruption by storms as other works on the lake; but the same cause has enhanced the expense of the transportation and deposit of stone within the cribs. Excellent pier work, in length 600 feet, has been placed and nearly completed, and is partially filled with stone, of which material 600 cords are deposited in and near the work for the purpose. Piles on each side of the pier have been driven about one-third of the present length, and will be driven along the whole, and the work secured this fall. A repair of the machinery and the construction of a new pile-driver for the foregoing work have been necessary. The work at the head of the island being at a distance of about four miles from any house, it became necessary, as a preliminary step, to erect barracks for the accommodation of the mechanics and laborers at that point; two frame houses, each 30 feet by 18, and a workshop and stables, have accordingly been built. The sum of \$9,102 has been expended of this year's appropriation, and the residue thereof will be advantageously expended during the season.

In all previous views of the great importance of this harbor I most fully concur, and respectfully recommend an early and vigorous prosecution of the work, on the present judicious plans, for the coming year. For this purpose the estimate, marked D, is submitted. Also, accompanying this report, is a drawing offered by the late superintendent, C. W. Kelso, esq., showing the amount and position of the new work of this year.

Conneaut harbor, Ohio.—The small appropriation made for this work has been applied thus far in the excavation of the bank of the creek at a point within the piers, with a view so far to widen the stream as to enable vessels to turn after entering the harbor, instead of backing out, as is now done—a process for steamboats of much difficulty, and even danger, from the sea dashed against the unprotected stern of the vessel. About 2,500 cubic yards have been removed of the earth, after the requisite preparations of coffer-dam and pumps had been made, and the excavation will be continued until the appropriation is expended. The accompanying sketch, forwarded by the superintendent of this work, will explain the nature of the improvement, which is doubtless quite necessary; and the estimate E is submitted for the work for 1837. It is not perceived that the sand beach has made any material advance on the piers since the last year, nor has it since then injured the harbor by deposit at its mouth. No repairs of the piers have been deemed necessary.

Ashtabula, Ohio.—The work already accomplished, and which will be accomplished this fall, consists of—1st. Continuing the piers: Six cribs, each 34 feet in length and 18 feet wide, have been framed and sunk, thus adding to the length of the west pier 204 feet, and carrying that work to a depth of from 10 to 12 feet of water; the average height from the bottom of the lake of this pier is 18 feet, well filled with stone; when finished, it will be 20 feet in height from the bottom of the lake; it will be perfectly secured this fall. 2d. Excavation: The rock, which had been the most serious obstacle to the entrance of vessels, has been removed by the dredge, after having been cut up by the machinery for the purpose to the depth of 21 inches in an average width of 50 feet, and effecting a channel 215 feet in length, and affording a depth of water of nine feet across the entire rock bar; much of the face of the rock which yet remains to be excavated has been laid bare by the removal by the dredge of a large quantity of sand, gravel, and pebbles. Estimate F is herewith submitted.

Beacon-light at Ashtabula.—This work is nearly completed, and will be in operation before the close of the season. It is a hexagonal structure of wood, substantially and handsomely built, of 14 feet diameter at the base, and 8½ feet at the disk. It is built on a foundation of strong crib-work 30 feet square, 21 feet in height from the bed of the lake, and nine feet in height above low-water mark, and perfectly secured with stone. The height will be 39 feet above the level of the lake, and the top of the dome 43 feet, reached by a winding staircase inside. Colored glass will be used to distinguish this beacon from others. This, with the lamps and reflectors, is procured. The estimate F, herewith submitted, includes an amount for rendering permanent the foundation of this structure. The appropriation of the whole amount of that estimate, as well for this as for the harbor improvement, is respectfully recommended.

Cunningham creek.—This work has had nearly the amount of the appropriation of this year (only \$1,275) expended on it, and the remainder will be expended during the season. The work from the shore has been connected with the crib foundation of the beacon-light, so that the latter is accessible. The foundation of the light-house has also been repaired, strengthened, and secured. It is, doubtless, known to the department that the present work is entirely incomplete, being but a small portion of the originally planned work. Estimate G is submitted herewith.

Grand River harbor, Ohio.—This work is probably more exposed to the violent storms than any other on the lake, and I am sorry to report that it has suffered considerably since the last annual report. The end of the west pier has been torn up by the action of the lake; the timber displaced, and a large body of stone, probably 100 cords, washed out and thrown over the pier, including also the flagging of large stone placed last fall to secure this work. Fortunately, the stone has been carried on the outside of the pier, precisely where it is in contemplation to deposit it in the plan for the permanent construction of the work. This damage is now in process of repair, and will be secured this fall so as to prevent further injury. It has been found by the local superintendent impossible to procure stone to prosecute the work this season on the plan contemplated in the estimate. The stone has heretofore been taken from the bed of the lake, but this supply has been cut off by the exceeding high water of the present year, and the weather has been too boisterous during the whole season to bring the material from a distance. It is still hoped that a period of good weather this fall may be found of sufficient length to proceed effectually with the operations to the extent of the appropriation; yet it is impossible to speak with certainty. A barrack for laborers has been constructed on the west side of the river, and the machinery in part repaired. A portion of the wood-work of the pier has been replaced.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The operations for rendering this work permanent, as contemplated by the appropriation of this year, have advanced satisfactorily. They consist principally, in the present state of the work, in throwing on the outside of the present piers stone to form an inclined plane, preparatory to

removing the wooden portions of the work above water, and replacing them by a permanent and proper work of masonry laid in cement. The stone this year consumed in this object has amounted to about 7,000 perches. The facilities offered by the quarries on the Ohio canal, terminating at this point, have enabled the superintendent to procure stone without difficulty and without interruption, though at a higher price, as are all materials, than heretofore. A large amount of materials has been procured, and will be used this season if, as is hoped, the weather will allow. These consist principally of large stone for the surface of the stone piers, piles, and timber. Some injuries sustained by the works in the gales of the last and the present season have been well repaired. An estimate, marked I, for the work during 1837 is submitted. The department is too well aware of the importance of this harbor, and of the necessity of its speedy and permanent completion, to render any other recommendation for the adoption of the estimate necessary.

Black River harbor, Ohio.—The operations on this work during the year consist of—1st. A general repair and rebuilding the machinery; the pile-driver has been rebuilt, and is now in admirable condition, and the crane and stone scows extensively repaired; new crane scows will doubtless speedily be found necessary, as the present ones are very old. 2d. Repairing the present work, injured by the violent storms to which this harbor is greatly exposed; the east pier has been repaired by replacing timber carried away, driving piles anew, and filling it with stone at different points where it had been washed out. The water has been so high as to render dredging with the present machines impossible, and, indeed, unnecessary, until it falls to its ordinary level. A large amount of stone is on hand, and will be used the first favorable weather. Further excavation, by dredging away the gravel bar within the piers, should the lake be lower, will be necessary.

Beacon light-house at Black river.—The timber for the foundation is framed and in readiness to sink on the first favorable weather; the piles to secure this work are nearly all driven, in number 56, and would long since have been driven had the weather allowed. The stone to fill and secure this foundation has also been purchased and deposited on the piers ready for use. The timber for the entire light-house is framed and in readiness to erect, and the lantern entire is being made by contract. The work will doubtless be finished this fall.

Huron harbor, Ohio.—The appropriation for this harbor was made entirely for the purpose of repairing the works heretofore injured by the action of the elements. This has been so far done as to secure the work against any further probable injury from the same cause this season; but the weather has, as at other works, prevented the repairs to the extent necessary, and which it was hoped would before this have been made. It is still believed that the amount of the appropriation will be beneficially expended this fall, as the weather at this time is such as to allow of labor on the work. The beacon light-house constructed last season proves an excellent structure.—(See estimate L.)

La Plaisance pier.—This work continues in good repair, and will require no further appropriation.

River Raisin harbor ship canal.—Since the last annual report of this important work, the operations have advanced steadily and satisfactorily, although in several instances unfavorably interfered with by causes beyond the control of those engaged. The operations have been directed to—1st. Constructing a permanent dam on both sides of the canal, which will at the same time prevent the sliding of the heavy embankments, and secure them hereafter from suffering injury by the action of the water, whether from currents or the wash of steamboats in passing. Piles have been driven, in pursuance of this plan, on both sides of the work, at ten feet apart in a distance of about 3,000 feet; the whole length of the canal being 3,960 feet. Caps are framed and secured on these piles, along a distance of 2,020 feet; and sheet-piling driven behind the caps, and the dams entirely finished along 1,880 feet of the work. The unusual and continued high water and severe storms have prevented the entire completion of this portion of the labor during the season, but it will be done during the winter. 2d. The excavation. The water with which the work was last fall filled was pumped out, and the canal, during the winter and the early part of this season, completed to the length of 1,880 feet, excepting only the remains of the dams across it, two in number, and a small portion of the bottom of the work, not quite finished, when the laborers were driven from their work by an unprecedented rise in the water at the west end of the lake, and the forcing in of one of the cross dams. To explain this second occurrence of the accident, I beg leave to state the fact that an accurate observation has shown the mean height of Lake Erie at the western extremity to have been 2 feet 8 inches higher during the whole season, from April to September, than last year even, at which time it was considered unusually high. A highly respectable gentleman informs me that he has resided on the waters of the lake 44 years, and that he has never known the waters so high through any previous season by a difference of two feet. The water at this height interfered somewhat with the progress of the work; but when raised some feet in addition by a violent gale of wind from the north-east, the pressure became so unexpectedly great that the cross dam the furthest from the lake (not the dam which gave way last season) was crushed in, and the whole filled. The amount remaining of the appropriation for 1836 was so small that it was deemed preferable to apply it in the construction of the piers, and of machinery necessary to complete the work next season, rather than to remove the water again until the available amount should be sufficient to complete the excavation. If the water the coming season be at its ordinary level, it is still thought that economy will be consulted in completing the work with the spade; but if, on the contrary, the lake should continue at the present extraordinary height, it is recommended to complete the excavation by dredging. An offer has been submitted (by the contractors for the steam dredging machine) to execute the whole work of excavation at 20 cents per cubic yard; they using for the purpose the machine now being constructed, and the government completing the pile dam. 3d. Piers. These are well in progress, on each side of the mouth of the canal, to the distance of 450 feet into the lake, that being about half the requisite length. It has been found impossible to make a reasonable contract for timber or stone, and both are purchased in market. In addition to this, a quarry has been opened by laborers employed, and the stone is now being procured to fill the piers, principally in that manner. 4th. Mechanics have been employed in constructing an excellent pile-boat, stone, and crane scows for this and the coming season, and the repairing the old machinery.

It is greatly to be regretted, particularly in the case of this work, that the appropriation for the year had not been earlier made, and a sufficient amount to complete the work. The number of hands may be increased, without increasing the expense, except in proportion to the additional work done, and the excavation completed in one season. The winter is decidedly the season most favorable to this work, the excavation as well as the piers. There is not a shadow of doubt of the perfect and complete success of the work. An estimate for its completion on the present plan the coming year, marked M, is submitted, and the appropriation of the whole amount respectfully and earnestly recommended.

Steam dredging machine for Lake Erie.—An appropriation of \$8,000 was made at the last session of Congress for this object. The exceeding necessity of a dredging boat of this description has been felt, and its construction recommended by every engineer or superintendent of works on the lake from year to year. A contract has been made with Messrs. Lyon and Howard, of New York, for the construction of a boat and machinery; the latter to be so made as to secure the purposes of locomotion, as well as excavation. The smallest sum at which a boat calculated for service on the lake, and for moving from harbor to harbor as required, could be made, is \$15,500; and for this sum the boat is to be completed in June, 1837. With a view to the supervision of the general superintendent, during its construction, and with the entire approbation and preference of the contractors, the River Raisin harbor, Michigan, was the point selected for building. Probably at no place on the lake can it be built to greater advantage, and that is the point at which it is proposed first to put its qualities to the test. The difference between the amount of the appropriation and the necessary cost (\$7,500) has been apportioned, with the approbation of the department, amongst the different works on the lake, according to their available pecuniary means, as in case of all other contingencies. An estimate is submitted, marked N, for the decision of the department as to its recommendation for an appropriation for the purpose of refunding to the several works the amount contributed by them respectively for this object.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The operations on every work on Lake Erie may be carried on at 25 per cent. less cost, and far more certainty and rapidity, by receiving the amounts for prosecuting them early in the season. If the appropriations are in season, more work may be done in June and July than in all the residue of the time in the year.

All of which is respectfully submitted by, general, with perfect respect, your obedient servant,
HENRY SMITH, *Captain U. S. Army, Sup. Pub. Works, Lake Erie.*
Brig. Gen. GRATIOT, *U. S. Army, Chief Engineer, Washington, D. C.*

A.

Estimate of funds required for the service of Black Rock harbor for the year 1837.

300 piles, 12 feet in length.....	\$300 00
5,000 feet of sheet piling.....	60 00
300 feet of stone wall, four feet high and four feet in width.....	.....
60 cords of stone, at \$4 50.....	270 00
Pile-driver and hammer.....	150 00
Labor.....	250 00
Contingencies.....	150 00
Amount required.....	1,180 00
Add balance of estimate of Colonel Totten, now required for purposes therein mentioned.....	8,000 00
	9,180 00

H SMITH, *Captain U. S. A., &c.*

B.

Estimate for an appropriation for Buffalo harbor for the year 1837.

To pay the balance due Isaac S. Smith, September 30, 1836, per vouchers this day rendered..	\$6,647 14
For contingencies.....	352 86
	7,000 00

ISAAC S. SMITH, *Superintendent.*

BUFFALO, *September 30, 1836.*

Approved and respectfully submitted.

H. SMITH, *Captain and General Superintendent.*

C No. 1.

Estimate of funds required for the service of the United States works at Dunkirk harbor, New York, for erecting a permanent stone wall, nine feet high, on the breakwater or pier in front of the harbor already constructed, and the further contemplated extensions to be built of large heavy stone, laid in hydraulic lime and fastened together with copper or iron clamps.

22,266 cubic yards large quarry stone, at \$2 per yard.....	\$44,532 00
22,266 cubic yards mason work, at \$1 31 per yard.....	29,168 46
6,866 bushels hydraulic lime, at 37½ cents per bushel.....	2,574 74
4 tons iron for clamps and bolts, at \$200 per ton.....	800 00

20 laborers to boat stone, lime, sand, work scows and machinery, and do all the necessary labor, &c., while constructing the work, 18 months, or 11,160 days, at 90 cents per day, boarding included.....	\$10, 044 00
4 large decked scows, with the necessary machinery and fixtures, &c., for transporting the stone, lime, sand, &c., from the shore and mixing mortar on	1, 200 00
Superintendence, 558 days, at \$3 per day.....	1, 664 00
Add 10 per cent. for contingencies on \$29,983 20	8, 998 52
Total amount required for this object is.....	<u>98, 981 72</u>

C No. 2.

Estimate of funds required for constructing a permanent stone wall, nine feet high, on the pier at the western entrance into the bay, from the contemplated beacon-light, 480 yards running in towards the shore.

9,800 cubic yards large quarry stone, at \$2 per yard.....	\$19, 600 00
9,800 cubic yards mason work, at \$1 31 per yard.....	12, 838 00
4,312 bushels hydraulic lime, at 37½ cents per bushel.....	1, 817 00
2 tons iron for clamps and bolts, at \$200 per ton	400 00
20 laborers to carry off stone, lime, sand, work scows, machinery, &c., and do all the required labor while constructing the work, 13 months, or 8,700 days, at 90 cents per day, boarding included.....	7, 830 00
Superintendence, 390 days, at \$3 per day.....	1, 170 00
Add 10 per cent. for contingencies on \$43,655	4, 365 50
Total amount required for the above work.....	<u>48, 020 50</u>

C No. 3.

Estimate of funds required for the construction of a pier 320 yards long, to be sunk in eight feet water and carried up two feet above the surface of the water. This pier to be erected on the south side of the eastern channel

13,440 feet timber, flattened on two sides, at 6 cents per running foot	\$806 00
91 sycamore sills, squared 14 by 18 inches, 35 feet long, at 10 cents per foot.....	227 00
775 cross-tie pieces, 15 feet long, at 50 cents a piece.....	387 00
1,488 feet white oak for posts, 14 by 14 inches, at 18 cents per foot.....	267 84
1,198 cords pier stone, for filling in cribs, at \$4 per cord.....	4, 792 00
4,000 trenails, for pinning work together, at 2½ cents each.....	100 00
1 ton iron for bolts, &c.....	200 00
1 chief carpenter, or foreman, 234 days, at \$2	464 00
1 carpenter, 234 days, at \$1 50	368 00
2 assistant carpenters, each 234 days = 468, at 75 cents.....	361 00
25 laborers, each 234 days, 5,850 days, at 50 cents per day.....	2, 925 00
Superintendent, 274 days, at \$2 per day.....	548 00
Boarding for mechanics and laborers, 6,786 days, at 30 cents per day.....	2, 035 80
Add 10 per cent. for contingencies on \$13,481 60	1, 348 16
Amount required for this pier.....	<u>14, 829 80</u>

It is not designed to carry this work more than two feet above the surface, to be finished off with large rocks.

C No. 4.

Estimate of funds required to add four hundred and eighty yards crib-work to the east end of the breakwater or pier in front of the bay; this to be sunk in eight feet water and carried up to the surface.

14,560 running feet timber, flattened on two sides, at 6 cents per foot.....	\$873 60
102 sycamore sills, squared 14 by 18 inches, 35 feet each, at 10 cents per foot.....	357 00
850 cross-tie pieces, 20 feet long, at 60 cents each.....	510 00
1,632 feet (204) white oak for posts, 14 by 14, at 18 cents per foot.....	293 76
1,700 cords pier stone for filling in cribs, at \$4 per cord.....	6, 800 00
4,800 trenails for putting work together, at 2½ cents each.....	120 00
1 ton iron for bolts, at \$200 per ton.....	200 00
1 chief carpenter, or foreman, 416 days, at \$2 per day.....	832 00
1 carpenter, 416 days, at \$1 50 per day.....	624 00
2 assistant carpenters, each 416 days, 832 days, at 75 cents per day.....	624 00

25 laborers, each 416 days, 10,400 days, at 50 cents per day.....	\$5, 200 00
Superintendent, 416 days, at \$2 per day.....	832 00
Boarding for mechanics and laborers, 12,060 days, at 30 cents per day.....	3, 619 20
Add 10 per cent. for contingencies on \$20,885 72.....	2, 088 57

Amount required for this object is.....	22, 974 29
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C No. 5.

Estimate for funds for large heavy stone for backing up the outer and western piers to strengthen and prevent the work from bursting out, &c.

2, 000 cords large stone, at \$5 per cord.....	\$10, 000
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No additional expense will be required in receiving those stone, as they will be thrown from the scows by the contractors alongside the work, and find their own bed.

Recapitulation of the different sums required for the service of the works at Dunkirk harbor, New York, as per the foregoing estimates.

C 1. An estimate for funds for a stone wall on the breakwater.....	\$98, 981 72
C 2. An estimate for a stone wall on the western pier.....	48, 020 50
C 3. An estimate for the construction of a new pier on the south side of east channel.....	14, 829 80
C 4. An estimate for extending the breakwater 480 yards eastward.....	22, 974 29
C 5. An estimate for large stone for backing up works.....	10, 000 00

Total amount required to complete the works.....	194, 806 31
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Amount required for the service of 1837.....	\$47, 784 09
Amount required for the service of 1838.....	50, 000 00
Amount required for the service of 1839.....	50, 000 00
Amount required for the service of 1840.....	47, 022 22

194, 806 31

DUNKIRK, October 10, 1836.

Respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

Brigadier General C. GRATIOT, Chief Engineer, Washington.

THOMAS FORSTER, Superintendent.

D.

Estimate for constructing a breakwater and channel piers at the head of Presque Isle bay.

Dimensions of each crib: 30 feet long, 12 feet wide, 8 feet high.	
For one crib: eight pieces of timber, (above water,) at \$3 each, laid.....	\$24 00
Ten pieces of timber, (under water,) at \$2 25 each, laid.....	22 50
Twenty-seven tie pieces, (3 to each course,) at 65 cents each.....	17 55
Eight piles, at \$2 25 each, driven.....	18 00
Brush.....	5 00
Ninety-three feet, 12 by 12 square, oak timber for cap and cross pieces, at 12 cents per foot, laid.....	11 16
Fifteen cords of stone, at \$6 per cord.....	90 00
Add for workmanship not included above.....	30 00
Ten per cent. for contingencies.....	22 02
	240 23
182 cribs, at \$240 23 each.....	\$43, 721 86

Channel piers.

Dimensions of each crib: 30 feet long, 16 feet wide, 16 feet high.	
For one crib: eight pieces of timber, (above water,) \$3 each, laid.....	\$24 00
Twenty-eight pieces of timber, (under water,) \$2 25 each, laid.....	63 00
Fifty-four tie pieces, (3 to each course,) at 65 cents each.....	35 10
Eight piles, \$2 50 each, driven.....	20 00
Brush.....	5 00
One hundred and five feet, 12 by 12 square, oak timber for caps and cross pieces, at 12 cents per foot, laid.....	12 60
Forty-seven cords of stone, at \$6 per cord.....	282 00
Add for workmanship not included above.....	100 00
Ten per cent. for contingencies.....	54 17
	595 87

Brought forward	\$43, 721 86
Forty-one cribs, at \$595 87 each, (1,230 feet, west pier)	24, 459 67
Thirty-eight cribs, at \$595 87 each, (1,140 feet, east pier)	22, 643 06
Machinery, cranes, flats, and boats	1, 000 00
Beacon-light on east channel pier	2, 500 00
Superintendent	1, 500 00
Compensation for disbursing, at 2½ per cent.	2, 357 38
Estimate for the total cost of breakwater and channel piers	98, 152 97

CHARLES W. KELSO, *Superintendent Presque Isle Harbor.*
ERIE, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1836.

E.

Estimate of funds required for the operations at Conneaut river, Ohio, during the year 1837

For labor in excavating 40,000 yards of earth, at 16 cents per yard	\$6, 400 00
For subsistence in doing the same	1, 000 00
Other contingencies, for tools, machinery, smithery, &c.	400 00
Compensation for disbursing	200 00
Amount of estimate	8, 000 00

REMARKS.

The object to be accomplished by the appropriation asked for at this time is, to carry out the plan of operation of last season, by excavating a suitable place in the channel of the Conneaut for *steamboats to wind*, and further improve the harbor, (according to a sketch herewith transmitted,) by excavating an elbow of land that projects into the river a few rods from its mouth, so as to afford a safe and commodious harbor for the numerous vessels that seek the Conneaut harbor for *safety in storms*. The above estimate, it is believed, will be sufficient to complete the desired object.

A. DART, *Agent.*

Approved and respectfully submitted.

H. SMITH, *Captain U. S. Army, on Engineer duty.*

F.

Estimate of funds required to complete the works at Ashtabula, Ohio, and the amount necessary for the operations of the year 1837.

Nature of operations to which the sum required will be applicable.	Extent.	To complete.		Amount required for the year 1837.
		Amount.	Aggregate.	
Raising old work. { Timber	15, 968 feet	\$1, 277 44	.....	.....
{ Stone	900 cords	4, 050 00	.....	.....
{ Plank	14, 000 feet	196 00	.....	.....
{ Spike	640 pounds	64 00	.....	.....
{ Iron	600 do	42 00	.....	.....
{ Carpentry	750 days	750 00	.....	.....
{ Common labor	1, 820 do	910 00	.....	.....
{ Foreman	260 do	650 00	.....	.....
{ Boarding	280 weeks	560 00	.....	.....
{ Team work	30 days	60 00	.....	.....
			8, 559 44	\$5, 400 44
Stone at angle W. pier	200 cords	900 00	.....	.....
Stone at beacon pier	200 do	900 00	.....	.....
Superintendent	260 days	520 00	.....	.....
Forage	2 years	400 00	.....	.....
Channel { Rock cutting	33, 200 yards	3, 200 00	.....	.....
{ Dredging	33, 200 do	3, 200 00	.....	.....
			9, 360 00	6, 160 00
Excavating to enlarge inner harbor	60, 000 do	12, 000 00	.....	.....
			12, 000 00	7, 500 00
			29, 919 44	19, 060 44

Respectfully submitted.

H. SMITH, *Captain, on Engineer duty.*

G.

Report and estimate for 1837.

In pursuance of an order of the department, I have to report to you the present condition of the public works now under my charge at Cunningham creek, Ohio.

It is believed that the appropriations of the last session of Congress will be sufficient to accomplish the necessary repairs, and finish the present west pier and beacon-light at this place; the whole of which is expected to be used this season. There has been no appropriation for the extension of this work (except for beacon-light) since 1833. One was then asked for by the engineer in charge, and was also, recommended by Colonel Totten in his report of that year. The importance of this work is becoming more and more apparent, as the improvement of the country advances, and no appropriation, I think, can be made on Lake Erie where a small amount of money will be of as great public benefit.

I therefore recommend the extension of the works at this place on the same plan submitted in the report of the engineer in 1833, and now on file in the department; and for that purpose I make the following estimates, to wit:

For east pier, according to plan No. 2.

400 cords of stone, at \$4 per cord.....	\$1, 600 00
14,400 feet flat and squared timber, at 5 cents per foot, running measure.....	700 00
3,000 feet ties, at 3 cents per foot running measure.....	90 00
9,000 feet of plank, at \$15 per thousand.....	1, 350 00
Blacksmith's bill.....	840 00
2,000 pounds spike, at 12 cents.....	240 00
6 tons of bolt iron, at \$140 per ton.....	840 00
For labor and subsistence of hands.....	2, 750 00
2 crane scows and tools.....	550 00
Amount of estimate for east pier.....	<u>8, 960 00</u>

Estimate for breakwater, plan No. 2, 200 feet long, 28 feet wide, and 22 feet high.

19,330 feet square and flat timber, at 5 cents.....	\$966 50
8,000 feet of round ties, at 3 cents.....	240 00
550 cords of stone, at \$4 per cord.....	2, 200 00
4 tons of bolt iron, at \$140 per ton.....	560 00
1,500 pounds spike.....	180 00
5,600 feet of plank, at \$15 per thousand.....	840 00
2,000 feet white oak posts, at 8 cents per foot.....	160 00
For labor and subsisting hands.....	2, 975 00
Total amount for breakwater.....	<u>8, 121 50</u>

Total amount for east pier.....	\$8, 960 00
Total amount for breakwater.....	<u>8, 121 50</u>
	17, 081 50

which is supposed to be sufficient for the completion of the works at this place, according to plan No. 2.

I would here remark that the rapid increase of business in the immediate vicinity of these works calls loudly for their completion, they being in the immediate vicinity of several of the most important iron-works in the north part of the State of Ohio, and demand such facilities as will enable them to do their business at that place; and no doubts remain as to the utility of the harbor, and of the perfect practicability of its construction on the plan alluded to. Therefore the above appropriations are advised to, and asked for the coming year, at Cunningham creek, Ohio.

OCTOBER 1, 1836.

R. HARPER, *Superintendent of Public Works.*

General C. GRATIOT, *Chief of the Engineer Department, United States.*

G.

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14,400 feet flat and squared timber, at 5 cents per foot, running measure.....	700 00
3,000 feet ties, at 3 cents per foot running measure.....	90 00
9,000 feet of plank, at \$15 per thousand.....	1, 350 00
Blacksmith's bill.....	840 00
2,000 pounds spike, at 12 cents.....	240 00
6 tons of bolt iron, at \$140 per ton.....	840 00
For labor and subsistence of hands.....	2, 750 00
2 crane scows and tools.....	550 00
Amount of estimate for east pier.....	<u>8, 960 00</u>

Estimate for breakwater, plan No. 2, 200 feet long, 28 feet wide, and 22 feet high.

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8,000 feet of round ties, at 3 cents.....	240 00
550 cords of stone, at \$4 per cord.....	2, 200 00
4 tons of bolt iron, at \$140 per ton.....	560 00
1,500 pounds spike.....	180 00
5,600 feet of plank, at \$15 per thousand.....	840 00
2,000 feet white oak posts, at 8 cents per foot.....	160 00
For labor and subsisting hands.....	2, 975 00
Total amount for breakwater.....	<u>8, 121 50</u>

Total amount for east pier.....	\$8, 960 00
Total amount for breakwater.....	8, 121 50
	<u>17, 081 50</u>

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OCTOBER 1, 1836.

R. HARPER, *Superintendent of Public Works.*

General C. GRATIOT, *Chief of the Engineer Department, United States.*





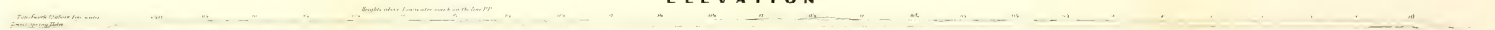
Breakwater proper. PLAN

Length of Breakwater at bottom 5741 ft.
above low water 2542
High water 2011

Boundary of State Dep't. Sept. 20th 1876

Low water mark of Dep't. Sept. 20th 1876
High water mark Sept. 20th 1876

ELEVATION



Ice breaker PLAN

Length of Dep't. at Bottom 1710 ft.
above low water 1842
High water 1118

Boundary of State Dep't. Sept. 20th 1876

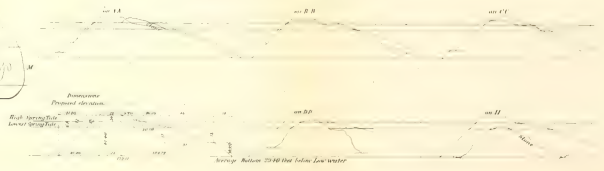
Low water mark of Dep't. Sept. 20th 1876
High water mark Sept. 20th 1876

ELEVATION

Height above low water mark on line MM



Sections of Breakwater proper



SECTIONS



N. 2.

Showing the state of the
DELAWARE BREAKWATER
September 20th 1876
Together with the proposed
FINAL HEIGHT OF PROFILE

Prof. A. C. Smith
Chief Engineer
Nov. 10th 1876

Scale of Plan & Elevation 60 feet to an inch
Scale of Section 30 feet to an inch

To Brevet General
Charles Smith
Chief Engineer

Richd. D. DeBald
Chief Engineer

I.

Estimate of funds required for securing and rebuilding the public works constructing at Cleveland, in the State of Ohio, in a permanent and durable manner, with stone and masonry, for the year 1837, predicated on estimate, made out for this place, October 1, 1834, for one hundred and twenty-five thousand three hundred and twenty dollars.

Nature of workmanship, materials and contingencies embraced in the intended application of the funds required for the works, not including the present appropriation.	Extent.	Cost.	Remarks.
Perch of stone, at \$1.....	40, 000	\$40, 000	Stone to be laid in solid masonry, and to be placed outside the piers, to form an inclined plane.
Perch of stone, in block, at \$4.....	2, 000	8, 000	
Mechanics and laborers.....		4, 160	
Superintending.....		720	
Contingencies.....		800	
		53, 680	

A. W. WALWORTH, *Agent.*

CLEVELAND, *Ohio, October 1, 1836.*

Approved and respectfully submitted.

H. SMITH, *Captain United States Army.*

L.

HURON, *Ohio, November 5, 1836.*

Sir: The following estimate I have made, and now forward you, for the purpose of having an appropriation made to build our piers of stone:

The west pier is 68 rods long, (from the sand beach to the outer end to form an inclined plane,) 40 feet wide at the bottom, and 8 feet above the water. It will require 4,141 cords of stone, at \$6 per cord.....	\$24, 846 00
The east pier is 60 rods long, and to form an inclined plane, as above stated. It will require 3,654 cords of stone, at \$6 per cord.....	21, 924 00
	46, 770 00

For repairing the present piers next season it is estimated we shall require the following materials, viz:

300 sticks of timber, 30 feet long, 12 inches square, at \$2 each.....	\$600 00
450 sticks of timber, 13 feet long, for ties, at 50 cents each.....	225 00
150 cords of stone, at \$6 per cord.....	900 00
12,000 feet of plank, at \$20 per thousand feet.....	240 00
Labor, board, and tools.....	600 00
	2, 565 00

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN B. WILBOR, *Supt of Public Works, Huron, Ohio.*

Captain HENRY SMITH, *U. S. Army, General Supt of Public Works on Lake Erie.*

M.

Estimate for 1837 of funds required to complete the River Raisin harbor, Michigan.

1. DAMS TO SUPPORT EMBANKMENT.

Piles, 300, at \$3 each, driven.....	\$900 00
Square timber for caps, 3,000 feet, at \$8 per foot, running measure.....	240 00
Plank, (2-inch sheet piling,) 60,000 feet, at \$12 per thousand.....	720 00
Carpentry in framing caps, and labor in driving sheet piles.....	960 00
	\$2, 820 00

2. EXCAVATION.

Canal, 83,627 cubic yards, at 20 cents per yard, (by contract).....	16, 725 40
River and between piers.....	10, 800 00
	27, 525 40

Carried forward..... 30, 345 40

	Brought forward.....	\$30,345 40	
3. PIERS.			
Placing cribs within the piles and planks now driven, with a view to permanent work; 26 cribs, each crib 30 feet long, 10 feet wide, and 8 feet high; timber 640 feet, at 10 cents per foot, placed.....			
		\$64 00	
Tie pieces, 40 in number, (5 to each course,) at 30 cents each.....			
		12 00	
Brush.....			
		2 00	
Cap pieces, 4 of 12 feet each, 48 feet, at 12½ cents per foot, placed..			
		6 00	
Workmanship and contingencies not included above.....			
		70 00	
26 cribs, at each.....			
	154 00	\$4,004 00	
Stone to fill 26 cribs, 612 cords, at \$6 per cord.....			
		3,672 00	
			7,676 00
For 500 feet additional pier-work on each side of outer harbor to 10 feet of water; 1,000 feet of pier; 34 cribs; for each crib, (30 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 14 feet high,) hewed timber, 1,260 feet, placed.....			
		88 00	
Tie pieces, 70, (5 to each course,) at 75 cents each, placed.....			
		53 00	
Piles, 10, at \$3 each, driven.....			
		30 00	
Brush.....			
		5 00	
Cap pieces, 85 feet, at 12 cents per foot, placed.....			
		10 20	
Stone, 39 cords, at \$6 per cord, deposited.....			
		234 00	
Workmanship not included above, and contingencies.....			
		130 00	
34 cribs, at each.....			
	550 20		18,700 20
Superintendent, 12 months, at \$75 per month.....			
		900 00	
Commission on disbursements.....			
		730 00	
Contingencies, repairs, &c.....			
		3,000 00	
			4,630 00
Amount required.....			
			61,351 60

The amount now remaining unexpended of the appropriation for this year will be entirely expended this season, and the above estimate is predicated on the state in which that expenditure will leave the work.

In explanation of the excess of the present estimate and previous appropriations over the original estimate by the same officer, it is respectfully remarked:

1. That from causes which could not be known at the time of making the first estimate, and which have since been explained to the department, it was found necessary to change the original plan of simple excavation to one embracing the side-dams, an alteration by which economy, in the end, as well as durability are greatly consulted.

2. All labor and materials are from fifty to one hundred per cent. higher the last and the present year than in 1834, when the estimate was made. Labor (ordinary) was, for a laborer, from \$10 to \$12 per month. Now it is difficult to procure good hands at \$30 per month. Materials are in the same proportion.

3. The state of the lake and the weather the last season and the present (different from any previous year for many years) has materially enhanced the cost of the work done, and has caused additional expense from unforeseen inundations, high winds, and continued bad weather.

These causes combined fully account for the difference. But one cause in addition may, it is hoped, be mentioned without impropriety. The small sums appropriated cause a cessation of the work frequently when it could be prosecuted to the best advantage and with the best economy. Were a sum sufficient to complete it appropriated, and placed at the disposal of the chief engineer, economy as to time and means might be greatly consulted.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. SMITH, *Captain United States Army.*

N.

Estimate of funds required to refund to the different works on Lake Erie their respective proportions, advanced in 1836, for a steam dredging machine.

Names of the works.	Amount.
Black Rock harbor.....	\$143 50
Buffalo harbor.....	46 65
Dunkirk harbor.....	961 29
Presque Isle harbor.....	1,302 35
Conneaut harbor.....	217 02
Ashtabula harbor.....	353 86
Cunningham Creek harbor.....	110 72
Grand River harbor.....	695 06
Cleveland harbor.....	1,388 77
Black River harbor.....	580 83
Huron River harbor.....	397 60
River Raisin harbor.....	1,302 35
Total.....	7,500 00

C.

OSWEGO, October 13, 1836.

SIR: At the time I took charge of the works, in the spring of 1833, the piers were completed according to the original plan; the stone mole for the protection of the west pier had been commenced, but nowhere finished. A considerable deposit of stone had been made in it, sufficient, it is believed, to have made a mound of the required dimensions, had they been stone of the proper kind and of sufficient size to have maintained their position by their weight; but up to the close of 1833 the stone deposited were as required by contract, a part weighing 1,000 pounds, or upwards, and the remainder from 100 to 500 pounds. These were moved by the action of the water with nearly the same facility as the gravel on the beach, and being a kind of sandstone (the only kind which can be procured in the immediate vicinity) which, when wet, is easily abraded, were constantly grinding and wasting, and the *debris*, in the form of sand, passing through the openings between the cribs and over the pier in large quantities, forming a sand bank inside. Vast quantities of stone were also thrown over in those places where the pier is only the width of a single crib, forming with the sand a bank which rises to within from four to six feet of the surface, and prevents vessels from lying alongside of the pier at those places. Where the pier has been fortified by counterforts, and is of double breadth, the sand was arrested in its progress through the pier, and the stone were principally thrown over on the counterforts.

In consequence of the unfinished state of the mole, the pier was much more exposed to injury than if there had been no deposit of stone outside, and required heavy repairs and some additional counterforts or buttresses inside for its support, which were made, besides depositing in the mole and counterforts about 1,606 cords of stone—the whole involving an expense of about \$7,123 for the year 1833. At the close of that season a considerable portion of the mole was raised above the water, and some parts as high as the top of the pier. The next spring no part of it was visible, and the water was from two to four feet deep along the outside of the pier, and the work was but little further advanced than it was the year before. This result convinced me that it was useless to throw in any more small stone, and accordingly, in 1834, I procured stone of from two to four tons each for that purpose. The operations of that year were limited to depositing about 1,630 cords of these stone in the mole, and repairing the damages of the preceding year, at an expense of about \$7,803. These stone were also found to be insufficient, but small portions of the mole remained above water the next spring.

In 1833 Colonel Totten, of the engineers, inspected the work, and recommended a plan for securing and rendering it permanent. His plan for securing the work was to raise the mole to a certain regular slope, and pave it with flat limestone, with their edges in a horizontal line, forming the surface, and their faces perpendicular to it. This would form a perfectly secure pavement, if the lower tier could rest against anything immovable, but a formidable difficulty arose in securing the foot of this pavement; no better mode, however, suggested itself at that time.

In conformity with Colonel Totten's plan, estimates were forwarded, in 1833, for paving the mole in the manner stated above, for raising the outside of the work eight feet higher, and for removing the wood-work, which was even at that time much decayed, and substituting masonry.

In the spring of 1835, having occasion to visit the stone quarries at Chaumont bay, to procure limestone for paving the mole and for the light-house, I found a bed of stone admirably adapted to the former object. It consisted of the upper tier of stone, about two feet thick, and separated by natural rifts, perfectly parallel, and from two to three feet apart, from which rectangular blocks could be broken off of any required lengths. The use of these obviated the difficulty of paving with small flags, and I accordingly adopted the plan of paving with these stone, placed in an inclined position, using blocks eight or ten feet long and weighing about five tons for the lower tier. These are placed side by side, with their upper surfaces forming an inclined plane, and running down as far below the surface as they can be placed with accuracy.—(See the accompanying drawing.)

The only difficulty still is in securing the foot of the pavement, but it is less formidable than with the small stone; they must rest upon the bank of large irregular stone thrown in promiscuously, but at the depth of four or five feet the action of the water is much less than at the surface. About 150 feet in length of this pavement were completed in 1835, presenting a surface of about 4,500 square feet.

This pavement was commenced at the west end of the pier, that being the portion of the work most decayed, and laid on a bed which had been almost entirely formed that season, and consequently not thoroughly settled and compacted. It was laid down more as an experiment than as the result of a well-founded conviction of its success, and I confess I entertained some doubts of its stability; but it remains perfectly unmoved, although tried last fall by one of the severest gales ever experienced on the lake. I therefore proceed in this part of the work with the utmost confidence that it will answer the purpose for which it is designed.

The operations of 1835 on this work consisted in quarrying and depositing in the mole large stone for the foot of the pavement to rest against it, and small stone for the bed of the pavement, and depositing small stone in the cribs surrounding the foundation of the light-house. About 4,396 cords of stone procured from the quarries at this place were thus deposited; the large stone weighed from four to five tons each. About 1,115 tons of limestone were procured for paving the mole, and about 747 tons laid down in the pavement. The whole at an expense of \$13,380.

The operations this year have been very much embarrassed and retarded by the extraordinary high water in the lake, it having been about thirty-three inches above the ordinary level. The labor and expense of preparing the bed and placing the foot stones of the pavement were consequently greatly augmented, and the work of quarrying large stones for the base of the mole had to be abandoned entirely, in consequence of the water from the lake overflowing the quarry. There will therefore be required next year a further and considerable deposit of large stone in the mole.

The contract made last year with Colonel Camp, for 3,000 tons of limestone for paving mole, has been fulfilled, and a new contract made with him for 2,000 tons, on which he has delivered about 707 tons. A new contract has also been made with A. and S. Davis for 3,000 tons of the same kind of stone, on which they have delivered about 248 tons.

The operations this year, up to the 30th September, have been limited to removing the temporary construction around the foundation of the light-house, and rebuilding it in a more substantial manner. Quarrying and carrying out small stone for that object and for the bed of the pavement, and laying down about 450 feet in length, or about 13,500 square feet of pavement, making the whole length of pavement

finished 600 feet; 2,843 tons of paving-stones have been received, and about 2,250 tons laid in the mole; the whole involving an expense of \$12,894. The pier enclosing the foundation of the light-house, intended also to support the pier head, is nearly ready for the flooring and planking.

The substitution of the large block for the small flags in the pavement will evidently require an alteration of the ultimate profile of the work. I propose, in lieu of the curved surface, the masonry wall eight feet high, as represented in the drawing which accompanies this report; the outer face of this wall to be constructed of the same kind of stones used in the pavement, and laid in water lime, with a heavy coping projecting three or four inches, as represented in the drawing, to throw the sheet of water back. The inner wall of the breakwater and the inner wall of the pier may be of smaller stone.

I have made an estimate for completing the work, founded upon the estimates forwarded in 1833, with such alterations as the alteration of the profile and the increased price of labor and materials of every kind demand, which is forwarded herewith.

The amount called for by the estimate is \$111,942, about one-third of which, or \$37,733, in addition to the balance of the old appropriation, may be expended to advantage next year. I would therefore respectfully recommend that Congress be asked to appropriate the whole amount, and make \$37,314 available for the next year's operations.

The timber-work of the piers is very much decayed, particularly the south side of the west pier, some portions of which are so rotten that the timber can be picked to pieces with the fingers, and a walking-stick can be thrust through many of the timbers. Of course it is very important to the safety of the harbor that the substitution of stone for the old timber should commence next spring, as these decayed portions are even now in danger of being crushed by their own weight, and filling the harbor with the stone and rubbish from the cribs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

General C. GRATIOT, *Chief Engineer, Washington City.*

R. C. SMEAD, *United States Army.*

D.

For building an ice-breaker on Staten island.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, *New York, October 14, 1836.*

SIR: Your letter of the 11th July last assigned to me the superintendence of the application of the appropriation above stated, but did not furnish any plan or report, or in fact any information from which I could ascertain how or where it was designed that the application should be made.

The letter from the collector of New York to the Secretary of the Treasury, referred to me by your indorsement dated the 10th ultimo, enabled me to procure the required information through the collector.

Instead of an ice-breaker, I discovered the work provided for by the appropriation was a breakwater, which was required at the quarantine ground on Staten island, to protect the public wharf and stores there from northeast gales.

The ground plan proposed for this breakwater appeared to be of adequate extent, and well arranged to fulfil the purpose for which it was designed, and also well adapted to its position, which was well selected; but the manner of building it, which had been intended, was less favorably regarded.

The plan sent to Washington was for a solid block of crib-work or pier-work, to be filled with dock stones, the former two sides each 100 feet long, joined at right angles. It was afterwards proposed to have alternate blocks and openings, which, it was expected, would save some expense in the building, and, by means of the openings, prevent the accumulation of alluvial deposits.

Besides the objection to this plan or its amendment, that they both refer to the mode of building, that, though very expensive, is less durable than others that are cheaper, and less practicable of repair than any other, there is this decided objection: the depth of water at average high water would be 12 to 23 feet; but, in addition to this depth, there is a depth of mud which was ascertained to be at least 15 feet, and was supposed to be from 5 to 10 feet more in some places. This mud, especially the upper strata, is very soft, and it is supposed the blocks would sink into it several feet, and, according to the conjecture of one of the wharf-builders, as much as 15 feet; but there appeared to be no certainty whether the sinking would be more or less, or whether it would be regular or unequal.

Having ascertained, or rather having been informed, that below this mud there was a bed of rock, I did not hesitate to express my preference for a mode of building that would be sustained by piles driven to the rock. I explained my views on the subject, and found them to be satisfactory to all the parties interested in the success of the project.

A rough estimate convinced me that piers of cut stone, built in the most substantial manner upon foundations well secured by piles, could be furnished and laid within the means afforded by the appropriation. The plan I proposed was to have five of these piers at the angle and three at each of the ends, (as is shown on the margin,) the interval being filled with piles of the largest size, saturated with corrosive sublimate to protect them from the salt-water worm. There should be also temporary wharves, formed of piles of the largest size, to facilitate the building of the piers; and they of themselves, when properly secured at the tops, would, it is believed, be almost sufficient as a breakwater.

Nothing has been done as yet towards the building. I have not had time to attend to the matter further than to ascertain the practicability of getting piles, and to engage wharf-builders to examine the plan and take the subject into consideration. But if I could be a little at leisure, I think I could make arrangements for driving the piles for the temporary wharf and the spaces intermediate of the piers during the remainder of the present season, if the season should not be very boisterous.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

General C. GRATIOT, *Chief Engineer, Washington City.*

JNO. L. SMITH, *Major of Corps of Engineers.*

E.

ENGINEER OFFICE HUDSON RIVER IMPROVEMENT, *Albany, New York, October 22, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the progress made the present season in the improvement of the navigation of the Hudson river between the towns of Waterford and New Baltimore, together with a statement of the condition of the works on the 30th of September last, which have been constructed under the appropriations granted by Congress for that object.

The plan of improvement adopted is that devised by the special board of engineers constituted for the express purpose of investigating this important subject, and consists in the preservation of the channel shores liable to abrasion, and in the erection of dikes and dams of different altitudes, varying with the greater or less gravity of the deposit forming the obstructions to be removed. These artificial works are so arranged, with respect to the numerous islands spread over this portion of the river, as to produce more uniformity in the width and direction of the channel, and, by confining the water in time of freshets within narrower limits, impart a greater velocity to the stream, and, consequently, an increased corroding action on the bed of the river, thereby removing the shoals obstructing the navigation and keeping open the channel in time to come. In aid of these works, and with a view of operating more immediately on the shoals, resort has been had to dredging.

At the suggestion of Captain A. Talcott, one of the members of the special board of engineers, the sand and gravel taken from the bed of the river have been employed in the construction of the dikes entering into the system of improvement, instead of the timber piers originally proposed.

The chief advantages obtained by this substitution are, the employment of indestructible materials in works requiring great permanence, and relieving the river below of a large deposit which it would otherwise be liable to receive. The form adopted for the dike is that of a trapezium, the upper surface or summit being horizontal, and ten feet in width; the side towards the channel sloping in the proportion of three to one of the height, the opposite side being in the ratio of two to one of height. The sand and gravel forming the body of the dike is placed upon alternate layers of brush carried up to low-water mark, and secured in place by piles and stone; above the level of low water the surface of the dike is lined with stone regularly laid for a depth of 15 inches. The experience of the past season has demonstrated most conclusively that this modification in the manner of constructing the dikes is admirably calculated to answer the purposes of stability in resisting the abrading action of a freshet, and the force of the ice upon its breaking up in the spring.

The whole distance of embarrassed navigation has been divided into three sections, as follows, viz: the first or upper section, extending from the town of Waterford to the city of Troy; the second or middle section, from the city of Troy to that of Albany; and the third or lower section, from the latter city to the town of New Baltimore.

On the upper section the operations have been confined to dredging alone; this being considered the most judicious course, as, from the limited means placed at our disposal for this section, but a small portion of the dike connecting the foot of the sloop lock with Hay island could have been completed, and would necessarily have been left in a very exposed state. One of the steam dredging machines belonging to the government has been employed since the beginning of September in removing the shoals below the dam, so as to give a channel sixty feet in width, and six and one-half or seven feet in depth to the city of Troy. This, it is expected, will be accomplished the present season. Above the dam the only obstruction to the navigation was a deposit at the head of the sloop lock, which has been nearly removed at the expense of the inhabitants of Lansingburg—the authorities of the village having expended about \$1,000 for that object.

Operations were commenced on the middle section the 24th of August by the employment of the steam dredging machine belonging to the corporation of Troy in excavating on the Washington bar; on the 29th of the same month one of the government steam dredges was also put in operation on the same shoal. The deposit, as removed, was placed in the dike at Port Schuyler, commencing at a point on the west shore above the wharf at that place, and terminating at the northern extremity of Breakers island. The object of this dike is the removal of Washington and Van Buren bars, by contracting the channel and shutting out the water flowing between Breakers and Hillhouse islands, and between the latter island and the main on the west, thus directing the mass of water into the eastern channel, and causing an increased corroding action on the shoals above mentioned. Four hundred and seventy running feet of the upper part of this dike have been formed and partially revetted with stone; one hundred and forty feet more have been raised three feet above high-water mark, and seven hundred and ninety feet to the height of the latter level, an opening being left in this portion for the ingress and egress of vessels to and from the wharf at Port Schuyler. This modification in the original form of the dike was made at the suggestion of Captain Talcott, with a view of accommodating the commercial interests of this place, and to avoid any claim for damages which might have been set up had the communication to the wharf been cut off. An extension of this dike has also been made, as recommended in my letter to the department under date of the 15th of August last, and for the reasons therein set forth. The quantity of gravel removed this year from Washington bar is twenty thousand one hundred and thirty-one cubic yards. It is proposed, should the season permit, to complete the piling and brushing of this work to its termination at the head of Breakers island, carrying up the body of the dike at the same time to low-water mark, and completing, as far as practicable, the northern extremity, so as to leave as little exposed to the action of floods as possible. During the last season the channel shore of Breakers island had been revetted with stone, as also that of Hillhouse island, with the exception of about one hundred running feet, which it is contemplated to effect the ensuing year.

On the 10th of August operations were resumed on the lower section at the Overslaugh bar with one of the government steam dredges, the extension of the dike connecting Bogart and Beacon islands being carried on simultaneously with the excavation. But little, however, was effected until towards the close of the month, in consequence of the many interruptions to the work by the failure of the machinery of the dredge, and the unsatisfactory manner the contractors for the dredging performed this service.

The contract was accordingly annulled on the 20th of August. On the 24th of the same month another of the government dredges was put in operation on the Overslaugh bar.

The quantity of sand removed from this shoal the present season is twenty-one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one cubic yards, all of which has been placed in the dike constituting part of the system of works intended to relieve the obstruction.

Nine hundred and seventy-two running feet of this dike have been formed and revetted since the

commencement of operations this year, which, added to twelve hundred and fifty-two feet finished at the close of the last season, make two thousand two hundred and twenty-four feet completed up to the 30th of September last. A further portion has been brought above high-water mark.

Every exertion will be made to close this dike the present season, in order that a beneficial result may be obtained for the navigation of this difficult point.

The channel shores of Bogart and Beacon islands, and that portion of Papsancee island extending from its northern extremity to Van Wie's pier, were revetted with stone last year.

The estimate for the next season's operations contemplates for the upper section the completion of the lower dike connecting the foot of the sloop lock with Hay island, together with the dredging that may be necessary in order to obtain a depth of seven feet water, which is all that is required for the navigation above the city of Troy; and a greater depth than this would involve extensive rock excavation, which would be very expensive.

A more permanent improvement to the navigation of this part of the river might be obtained by the construction of a dam four feet in height, with a sloop lock across the river at Fish island. This would insure a sufficient depth of water, and, at the same time, give a more lateral extension to the channel, which is now very much confined.

On the middle section it is proposed to complete the dike already commenced at Port Schuyler, and construct the dams uniting Cuyler's and Patroon's islands with the west shore, in order to the removal of Round shoal. Connected with this improvement is the protection of the channel shores of those islands, which it is intended to revet the next year, together with the unfinished portion of Hillhouse island.

On the lower section it is proposed to complete all the works contemplated between the city of Albany and the upper part of Bear's island, which includes the removal of Cuyler's and the Overslaugh bars, forming the most considerable obstacles to the free navigation of the Hudson. These works comprehend a dike 1,700 feet in length, running from the head of Small island downward on the west side; a dam connecting this island with Westerloo island, and another uniting this latter with Bogart island; a dike 1,400 feet in length, running downward from a point on the east shore opposite this last-named island; another of the same length, extending upward from the head of the same island; and another, 2,900 feet in length, running downward from the southern extremity of Beacon island; cutting off and removing 700 feet of the outer end of Van Wie's pier, and revetting the lower part of Papsancee island.

To accomplish the whole of the improvement contemplated the next year will require the construction of two additional steam dredging machines and sixteen lighters, which have accordingly been estimated for.

All which is very respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

H. BREWERTON.

Brigadier General GRATIOT, *Chief Engineer, Washington City.*

F.

Memoir on the removal of the bar in the Delaware river, near Fort Mifflin.

Fifteen thousand dollars were appropriated in July of this year (1836) for improving the harbor of Philadelphia by removing the bar in the Delaware river, near Fort Mifflin.

No survey had ever been made, or plan suggested, for accomplishing the object for which this appropriation was made. The undersigned being required by the chief engineer to carry the intent and meaning of the law into effect, sought for information, and could find no person who could give him any knowledge of the inconveniences sustained by the commercial interest of Philadelphia by the existence of the bar in question. With the aid of a skilful river pilot the undersigned examined the position at and about this bar; the result of which was, that no work could be done at this position that would or could be of any advantage to the commerce of the river, without doing a permanent injury to some other part of the Delaware. Under these circumstances no work was attempted, nor does it seem that this bar presents any great obstacle to the navigation of the river by the largest class of merchantmen, as at low water it could be crossed, on the day of making the examination, with sixteen feet of water, and at high water with not less than twenty-one feet.

It appears that this bar stretches up and down the river, in a line from the pier opposite Fort Mifflin to the head of islands extending down to the quarantine ground, separating the deep-water channel, passing down in front of Fort Mifflin, and there terminating from the deep water, parallel thereto, and extending up the Jersey shore, even to the pier opposite the fort; thus separating two parallel channels by a bar of sixteen feet water, without crossing which no vessel of over twelve feet water can ascend or descend the river.

The fact was ascertained that the deepest water on this bar changes position, and varies in depth repeatedly, and is at this time deeper than the pilots have ever before known it, and not less than three hundred yards north of where it was two years since. The causes that seem to create these frequent changes I conceive to be the annual freshets of the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers, and the deflection of the daily tides during that period of the winter when the shoals are covered with ice. A freshet from the Schuylkill is naturally thrown, with all its force, across the bar in question; thereby deepening it, and forms slack water on the Delaware shore, within which great deposits are made, annually increasing the islands before alluded to.

A freshet from the Delaware is naturally thrown, with all its force, down the Delaware shore, forming slack water on and about the bar in question.

Here, then, are two great causes of variable force, acting annually to change the character of the bar, and altogether beyond useful control.

The grounding of ice on the shoals in the winter is another great disturbing cause, acting in an uncontrollable and variable manner to deflect the daily tides; sometimes throwing the volume of water up and down one shore, and then another, and as often causing the deposit or removal of the sediment left where some previous eddy so placed it.

The question then arises, whether or not we cannot create something to counteract the variable flow of the Schuylkill and Delaware freshets, and the variable deflection of the daily tides caused by ice

grounding on the shoals. In reply to which, the affirmative may, with confidence, be given; and the result, too, would doubtless be the removal entirely of the bar in question, and would be accomplished by the construction of very extended and continued wharves from Fort Mifflin in a southeasterly direction, to force all the water of the two rivers invariably across the bar. But the consequences would be incalculable injury to miles of the river below, and very doubtful whether or not a worse bar would not be formed somewhere below, even on the Jersey shore. The inevitable tendency of such a remedy would be to form an extended eddy from Fort Mifflin down to and throughout the Lazaretto channel, the whole of which would then become an immense mud flat; thus destroying a very useful steamboat and small-craft channel, besides throwing large tracts of land off the navigable watercourse, and thereby materially injuring its value.

Believing, as I do, the preceding to be the existing state of the bar in the Delaware, near Fort Mifflin, its causes of formation and variation, with the evil consequences likely to result from an attempt to remove it, I cannot too strongly recommend that, in this instance, nature be left to work for herself, unaided by art.

It may not be amiss to refer to another scheme that might suggest itself for removing and deepening this bar by dredging machines. That it could be done is not doubted; but, when done, what security is there that such deepened parts would remain so, with the variable causes of change as heretofore set forth, and the facts, placed beyond doubt, of the bars shifting yearly?

All of which is respectfully submitted to the chief engineer.
RICH'D DELAFIELD, *Captain of Engineers.*

PHILADELPHIA, September 30, 1836.

G.

PHILADELPHIA, November 28, 1836.

Sir: I enclose herewith a memoir on the progress of the operations in the construction of the Delaware breakwater to the 30th of September, 1836. Wherefrom you will perceive that the quantity of material used this season, to the date above noted, is 41,218 tons 14 cwt. of stone; making a total since the commencement of the work of 718,934 tons; the cost of which, with every expense of putting it in place, has been \$1,560,389 27, forming an extended barrier against the waves of the Atlantic of 4,620 feet in length above low water, and measuring above the high-water level 3,209 feet; and has given shelter since 1st September, 1833, up to the 31st August of this year, as stated in the annexed table, recording the number of days' shelter (not number of vessels) afforded in each year:

From September 1 to December 31, 1833, 4 months.....	866
From January 1 to December 31, 1834, 12 "	1,739
From January 1 to December 31, 1835, 12 "	3,543
And from January 1 to August 31, 1836, 8 "	3,742

in which enumeration no vessel is included that was in any way connected with the construction of the work.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
Brig. Gen. CHARLES GRATIOT, *Chief Engineer.*

RICHARD DELAFIELD, *Captain of Engineers.*

PHILADELPHIA, November 28, 1836.

Sir: I have the honor to forward you the annual report of operations at the Delaware breakwater. It has been delayed to this late hour in consequence of the impossibility of sooner getting the necessary information.

Operations of the season.—The further prosecution of the works at Cape Henlopen having been committed to the charge of the Engineer department in May, 1836, Lieutenant Park, of the corps of engineers, was ordered to the immediate superintendence of the breakwater, under the direction of Captain Delafield. The bill of appropriation of \$100,000 was approved on the 2d of July; and between the 8th and 14th of the same month purchases were made of ten different individuals of 1,000 tons of stone each, to be delivered from the quarries in Pennsylvania and Delaware within thirty days from date, at the same rates as for stone furnished the two preceding years, namely, for stone in pieces over two tons in weight, \$2 44 per ton; and for pieces from a quarter of a ton to two tons, \$1 74 per ton.

The deliveries were all made within the time specified; the operations for the season commencing with the deposit of the first vessel-load of stone on the 18th of July.

On July 29 a contract, the most favorable that was offered, was made with William J. Leiper for the delivery of 44,000 tons of stone, at the rate of \$2 60 per ton for pieces over two tons in weight, and \$1 90 per ton for pieces between a quarter of a ton and two tons. 25,000 tons of this were to be from the Delaware quarries, situated on the Brandywine, Christiana, and Naaman's creek, and at Quarryville; 8,000 tons to be in pieces of more than two tons' weight, and the remainder to weigh more than a quarter of a ton each piece; 15,000 tons of this Delaware stone to be delivered this season before the 15th of November, the remainder the next spring. The other 19,000 tons of this contract were to be delivered from the Pennsylvania quarries, on Ridley and Crum creeks; one-half the pieces to weigh between a quarter and two tons each, and one-half over two tons; the whole to be delivered before November 15, 1836.

Most of the stone has been deposited this season at the east end of the breakwater proper, a small portion only having been placed at the west end of the ice-breaker. The work has latterly been pushed upon the breakwater proper to bring its eastern end up above low water, as accidents have heretofore happened from vessels running upon the stone that did not appear.

The whole quantity of stone delivered this season up to September 30, inclusive, amounts to 41,218

tons 14 cwt.; of which 40,575 tons 16½ cwt. were put upon the breakwater proper, and 642 tons 17½ cwt. were upon the ice-breaker.

Present dimensions of the work.—In compliance with the suggestion of the board of survey appointed November, 1834, the length of the breakwater proper, within which a shoal has been forming, has not been increased this season; but the stone has been used in completing the portions already commenced, none of which are, however, yet finished. The present dimensions of the work are:

	Whole length at bottom.	Length above low water.	Length above high water.
	<i>Fect.</i>	<i>Fect.</i>	<i>Fect.</i>
Breakwater proper.....	2, 743	2, 583	2, 031
Ice-breaker	1, 710	1, 437	1, 178
		4, 020	3, 209

That part of the breakwater above high water averages about ten feet in height above the lowest water mark; its width averaging about seventy-five feet at the same mark. The ice-breaker averages nine feet in height, its width at the low-water line being seventy-five feet. For a detail of the dimensions of the works I would respectfully refer to the accompanying drawing, No. 2.

The whole quantity of stone deposited upon both works, up to September 30, 1836, is 718,934 tons 17 cwt.; of this, the portion that has been paid for (708,963 tons 14 cwt.) cost \$1,321,019 45, exclusive of contingencies. The quantity necessary to complete them, with the total length, 1,700 yards proposed by the commissioners, and a height of three feet above the highest tide known, is 450,014 tons.

Kind of stone, whence obtained, &c.—All the stone for the work has been furnished from the quarries on the Hudson and the Delaware rivers, principally from the latter; no stone having been brought from the Hudson since 1830. The contractors are men of standing and resource, who have, with a few exceptions, furnished stone to the work from its commencement, and who have fulfilled punctually their contracts.

The quarries on the Delaware river, from which the stone has heretofore been obtained, and which can furnish an inexhaustible supply, are in the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania, extending from Wilmington, in the former, to four miles north of Chester, in the latter State. Of this stone, that from Delaware is decidedly superior, consisting either of pure feldspar, or a very compact aggregation of quartz, feldspar, and hornblende. The stone from Pennsylvania is composed of quartz, feldspar, and mica, in various proportions, but all containing a large quantity of mica. The presence of this last mineral renders it peculiarly liable to *chemical decomposition*; and as the aggregation is in many stones but loose, it is liable to a further decay from the *attrition of the waves*. The experience of the work within the few years it has been in construction has shown that the stones have *decayed from both these causes*.

The destruction of the heavy masses that are used in the breakwater will not be the work of one year, or of a few years, but it is surely the better policy, in the construction of a work to last forever, to use the least perishable material that can be obtained. It is proposed in future to obtain the greater portion of the stone used from the better quarries, and it is hoped this can be done without any increase of cost.

Plan of administration.—The method of conducting operations this season has been essentially the same with that of preceding years; the contractors deliver the stone at the work at so much per ton; if it is to be placed below low water, the vessels throw it in the places designated with their own crews; but if it is to be placed upon the top of the work, the United States are at the expense of cranes and hands for placing it.

The government has agents at each quarry, who inspect each stone, mark, and number it; they weigh each stone over two tons in weight, and see that none are sent under ½ of a ton. The weight of the small stone is determined throughout the season by the *floatation marks* of each vessel; these marks are determined at the commencement of the season by weighing in a whole cargo of stone, and are permanently fixed with strips of copper at stem and stern; for each succeeding cargo the vessel is loaded exactly to the same line, and, of course, (due precautions being taken against fraud) carries the same quantity of stone. The large stone being all directly weighed, the quantity of each kind is thus known.

The captain of the vessel receives from the agent at the quarries an invoice of the *number and quantity* of stone taken on board; if the delivery at the breakwater correspond with this invoice, it is countersigned by an agent of the government there, and constitutes the voucher to the disbursing officer for the payment of the stone. If any stone should be lost overboard, or missing in any way, the certificate of delivery of the agent at the breakwater is the voucher, deducting for deficient stones the absolute weight if over two tons, and the maximum of two tons if a small stone.

The stone below low water is, as before mentioned, thrown there at once by the crews of the vessels, without any expense to the government. The stone for the top of the work is taken out of the vessels by cranes fixed permanently, and at considerable cost, at convenient distances along the work. It is transferred by these to a car that runs upon a spar railway, and is thus transported some distance each way from the crane; it is then thrown from the car, and is placed in its final position by hand.

The repeated handlings of the stone, by this method, before it reaches its final resting place, render it liable to objection on account of the great expense; it is hoped the next season to demonstrate the practicability of a more economical method, by the introduction of some portable machine, which, at the same time, will cause no greater delay to the vessels than at present experienced.

The force employed this season for superintendence, manœuvre of machines, and placing of stone, has not varied much from 110; at the quarries the number of agents averages 18.

The number of cranes in use was generally four.

Manner of laying the stone.—In the earlier stages of the work, the experiment was tried of using together large and small stone (from ten to one hundred pounds weight) in finishing a portion above low water. The advantage hoped to be gained was, that the small stone, by filling the crevices left between the large, should increase the stability of the mass. Experience has proved the hope fallacious; the small stone, instead of serving to oppose the motion of the large, seem to have acted as *rollers or fulcrums* to increase the power of the waves; for while the portion composed of large stone alone has remained com-

paratively stable, that in which the small stone has been used has required repacking every spring. In consequence, the use of stones less than two tons weight for the part of the work above low water has been latterly discontinued, and it has been thought best to throw these together, without taking any particular pains to pack them, as near the form of the profile as practicable, and leave to the waves the task of consolidating them.

Height to which it is proposed to carry the work.—The height above the lowest spring tides to which it was contemplated by the commissioners to raise the work was twelve feet. This determination was based upon the supposition of the highest spring tides being nine feet above low water, thus leaving a height of three feet above the highest high water known. There was a provisional recommendation, however, in their report: if the tides should be found afterwards to be higher than nine feet, to raise the top of the work proportionably.

In January, 1836, the tide observed at the work was nine and a half feet above low water. During the storm of December, 1833, the tide was higher than this—how much it is impossible to say, as the gale was not at its height until high water at night; but twelve hours after the violence of the gale had abated, the water was *entirely over the work*, so that it must have been at least ten and a half feet above low water.

In 1831 there was a tide one foot ten inches higher than that of December, 1833; this was ascertained from actual measurement by a gentleman who resides about six miles from the breakwater, on the coast, and who measured it *in his own house*. This is the highest tide of which any account has been received.

The work has nowhere been carried to the first proposed height of twelve feet, but for a distance of about seven hundred feet it has been apparently finished at the top, affording a comparatively smooth pavement at the height of ten feet; many of the stones of this pavement have been rooted up by the waves, and some of them transported a distance of twelve or fifteen feet; every spring requires the repacking of a considerable number of them. Many articles have also been washed from the top of the work and lost during gales; the shanty for the laborers was carried away in 1833, and in danger during the gale of October of this year. These facts seem to point out a necessity of raising the work *at once to its final height*. The high tide of 1831 being at least twelve feet above low water, it is now proposed to carry the work three feet above this, or fifteen feet above low water.

With the security of this height, there would seem to be no ground for apprehension as to the perfect stability of the work. The severe tests to which it has already been subjected in some of the most violent storms known on our coast go to show that the only danger to be apprehended is from the waves dashing *in bulk over the top of the work*. Though the masses that compose the top of the work are from 4,000 to 13,000 pounds in weight, yet, when completely immersed, they lose one-third of their weight, and being, as it were, isolated, they are carried, by the prodigious force of the waves, entirely across the work to the interior slope. But if the height of the stone above the water is sufficient to prevent this, the wave is broken upon the exterior slope, and its force expended in throwing the spray to a great height above, and completely over the work. A few stones are always moved upon the exterior slope with every gale, but this is only the effect of the waves consolidating the work. A register has been kept of the force of the wind for several years; it appears by this that the *greatest force*, till very lately, *was fourteen and a half pounds upon the square foot*, but on the 11th of October of this year it was eighteen pounds.

State of the harbor, &c.—There seems to exist no reasonable doubt that the advantages of a secure harbor upon the coast will be gained by the breakwater. A record has been kept of the *number of days' shelter* (not number of vessels) afforded by the work for the last three years, since September, 1833.

The following is an abstract of this record from September 1, 1833, to August 31, 1836:

Years.	Ships.	Brigs.	Schooners	Sloops.	Pilot boats.	Total.
1833.....	22	178	372	167	127	866
1834.....	49	314	667	303	406	1,739
1835.....	153	569	1,715	461	645	3,543
1836.....	265	651	1,869	471	486	3,742
Total.....	489	1,712	4,623	1,402	1,664	9,890

It shows at a glance how valuable has already been the shelter afforded to the commerce of the Delaware bay.

This shelter will be more considerable as the work progresses, but will still be insufficient without some change in the original project.

The eastern extremity of the ice-breaker bears at present northwest from the west end of the breakwater proper, at a distance of 400 yards; through this gap the waves, raised by the winds from the northwest to northeast, roll with great violence, and are found to produce serious inconvenience to the vessels that are even under the direct lee of the breakwater. Besides, when there are many vessels in the harbor, the length of the breakwater is not sufficient to protect them without crowding. As it is not advisable to lengthen the breakwater proper to the eastward, it seems absolutely necessary to interpose some obstacle to these waves; for this, two methods have been proposed: first, to unite the western end of the breakwater proper with the eastern end of the ice-breaker. The effect of this would be, undoubtedly, to shut in the harbor securely from all dangerous waves, and to render it sufficiently capacious; but a strong objection to the plan would be, that it would injure materially, if not completely destroy, the anchorage of the harbor.

A reference to the map will show that this plan would leave the harbor with two openings. One of 900 yards, communicating immediately with the ocean; the other of 2,000 yards, looking up the bay. The flood tides, entering by this passage of 900 yards, would not be nearly sufficient to fill the harbor, which would, of course, have to be supplied by the tide coming round the west end of the ice-breaker. These two tides meeting would form a slack water, and in all probability deposit the sediment with which the waters here are constantly filled over a large portion of the present harbor, and eventually shoal it too much for large vessels. It has been urged, however, that the ebb tide, by the velocity with which it would be drawn through the seaward passage, would create a current sufficient to carry off the deposits.

The ebb tide would enter the harbor at a passage of 2,000 yards, and leave it at a passage of 900 yards, and would, undoubtedly, at this passage, create a strong current; but the velocity of the current throughout the harbor, supposing all the water that enters to leave by the seaward passage, would be inversely proportional to its section; and as a portion of the momentum of the ebb tide is lost on entering by the resistance it meets, it follows that over a large portion of the harbor (and that the most important) the velocity would be even less than that of the common ebb tide. This idea of the force of the ebb tide being sufficient to remove the deposits of the flood seems to be sufficiently controverted by the formation of a shoal within and along the breakwater. The means depended upon for the removal of the deposit, in the event of joining the two works, are in operation in greater force now, but are, nevertheless, insufficient to remove the shoal.

The method proposed by Captain Delafield to cover the gap is, to prolong the ice-breaker, curving it in towards the breakwater. In order to obstruct the tide as little as possible, a buoy was floated from the western extremity of the ice-breaker till it bore northeast from the extremity of the breakwater. It is proposed to establish the extension of the ice-breaker upon the line passed over by this buoy, and which is of course the line of the current. It will leave a passage between itself and the breakwater of 280 yards, (see drawing No. 1,) measured across the tide. As this passage will be but little used by vessels entering the harbor, 280 yards is thought amply sufficient by shipmasters whom I have questioned, as well as by the superintendent of the work, who has had the advantage of observation for several years, and whose opinion can be relied upon. This prolongation will intercept all direct waves produced by winds from northwest to northeast, and produce a sufficient shelter for the shipping in the harbor.

The storm waves raised by more easterly winds will still roll into the gap and round the breakwater to the harbor, and incommode the shipping; but their force will be so much deadened it is not apprehended they can be destructive or injurious.

This plan, by covering the gap effectually, and preserving at the same time the current of ebb tide that is now drawn powerfully through it, will accomplish the object of shelter without increasing the area of slack water, and it is therefore strongly recommended.

The length of addition to the ice-breaker, as at present finished, will be 500 yards. To construct this it is proposed to take the stone originally intended for the 300 yards of the eastern end of the breakwater proper, (which it is not proposed to continue further eastward than at present,) thus requiring an increase over the original estimate for 200 yards in length.

200 yards, 134,853 tons, at \$2 13½.....	\$292,181 00
Contingencies, about 16½ per cent.....	48,603 00
Total cost.....	340,784 00

SHOALS, DEPOSITS, ETC.

The effect of the breakwater upon the bottom has been—1st. The removal of a shoal of 16 and 17 feet water to a depth of 21 and 22, thereby increasing the harbor of 18 feet water and over, between the east-northeast line from the extremity of the breakwater, and the north line from west end of the ice-breaker to an area of one-third of a square mile, and between north and south lines, at each extremity of the work, to an area of two-thirds of a square mile. 2d. The formation of a mud shoal outside the eastern end of the breakwater proper, which can in no event be injurious. 3d. The formation of a mud shoal outside the western end of the ice-breaker, which it is not at all probable will increase to obstruct the passage of vessels drawing less than 18 feet water, which vessels alone can now enter by this passage. 4th. A small deposit of hard bottom, about 800 feet west-southwest from the western end of the breakwater. This is supposed to have been produced by the storm waves rolling in through the gap. No danger is, however, to be apprehended from this, as the soundings of each succeeding year, since its discovery in 1834, show there has been no increase of the deposit; the soundings of this fall show a depth of one foot more than in 1834. 5th. The formation of a large mud shoal just within the breakwater proper, the highest part being opposite the west end. The existence of this shoal, when it was first discovered, excited some apprehension that the harbor might be materially injured if it increased; but a careful examination of the cause of its formation and its present form would seem to show that, beyond a certain line, there is no probability of this. The evident cause is the eddy of the flood tide around the pile. After the first third of the flood the tide runs with a considerable current down, along the inside of the work, while it is running up at a short distance from it; the meeting of these causes the deposit of the shoal, the exterior boundary of which agrees very nearly with the line of the eddy.

The drawing No. 1 was intended to show the progressive formation of the shoal; but, owing to the imperfect state of the record of observations in the office, it has been impossible to obtain the satisfactory result anticipated.

The figures in blue are the original soundings of 1828, by Lieutenant Sherburne. They refer to medium low water, and should be diminished about one foot in a comparison with the other soundings of the drawing, which are all referred to the lowest spring tide.

The lines and figures in orange show the few soundings made in 1833; those of 1832 were so similar it was not thought advisable to confuse the drawings with them.

The figures and lines in yellow are the soundings, and 18, 21, and 24 feet curves of the fall of 1834.

The shaded sienna line is the boundary of the mud bottom, as taken from the late Captain Lane's map without date, but made, it is believed, from observations taken in the fall of 1834 and spring of 1835. This is the only drawing showing the boundary of the mud bottom in the office.

The line in carmine, shaded, is the boundary of mud bottom as determined from soundings by Lieutenant Hetzel, taken this spring. As the nature of the bottom is not recorded upon all these soundings, the delineation of the form of the mud bottom cannot be perfectly accurate, but it is nevertheless sufficient to show that no great change can have taken place.

The soundings of this fall are in black, and show that the curves of 18, 21, and 24 feet, and the boundary of the mud bottom have moved eastwardly with the progress of the work. The least depth found upon the crest of the shoal is 14 feet, being 2 feet less than the least soundings of 1834, and 6 inches less than the least of last spring. Considering the discrepancies of the casts of different leadmen, throwing as they are obliged to do in uneven water, the difference of depth of the spring and autumn of this year

must be considered little or nothing. The difference between the present depth and that of 1834 is only 2 feet; showing that as the shoal rises it increases proportionally slower. The increase at the crest is greater than at any other part of the shoal. The whole deposit since 1828 has been at the crest from a depth of 25 feet to a depth of 14; making 11 feet in 8 years.

The southern boundary of the mud deposit seems to be well defined and limited by the course of the channel current of the flood from the eastern end of the pile, which it will probably never pass; and this fact would seem to show the imperative necessity of extending the work no further east. The shoal is bounded towards the west end by the current of ebb tide through the gap, and it is scarcely possible that it can extend any further in this direction. The delineation of the *boundary of the mud bottom*, from the last soundings, would show an apparent decrease of the deposit unless the soundings of different periods (designated by their colors) at the same place are particularly noted; these show that the water has been gradually shoaled; the *common bottom* (marked C upon the drawing) is composed of mud and sand; and according as one or the other predominates from local causes, the character of the bottom is determined, and the irregularity of the shape of the deposit accounted for. The edge of the mud deposit passes through the several depths of water from 29 feet to 21 feet. The dimensions are at present a length of about 2,000 feet and a width of from 700 to 1,100 feet.

The foregoing considerations seem to warrant the conclusion that this shoal can never materially injure the harbor, provided the breakwater proper be kept at its present length.

ICE-BREAKER.

The object of the establishment of the ice-breaker, so called, was to stop the ice in its passage down the bay and deflect it from the harbor. It has not been found to accomplish this object, but has served a most useful purpose in increasing the harbor and covering it from northern winds. Its original purpose must be accomplished by other means.

ICE PIERS.

The method of preventing, by a range of piers or other means, the ice from entering the harbor and carrying the vessels from their moorings, is a point of great delicacy, and it appears to me one of great difficulty of execution. It is certainly much easier to condemn a bad project than to propose a good one; but it is my sincere conviction, after giving the subject all the consideration due to its importance, that the proposed plan of an establishment of a range of piers 250 yards apart, at the distance of more than one mile from the ice-breaker itself, would totally fail of the object proposed. The ice does not come down in *hard* cakes and sweep vessels from their moorings by the momentum of a large extent of surface; in that case perhaps the range of piers above might answer the purpose by breaking it up into small pieces; but the ice is quite soft, and acts in parting the moorings of vessels in this way: a single cake of ice strikes and is retained; another very shortly strikes this, and is by the force of the tide *lifted upon it*, and of course nearly sinks the mass of the two; a third cake is raised upon this, and so on, till in some cases an absolute depth of 14 feet of ice has been measured. This mass, rising and falling with the swell and impelled by the current, becomes too powerful for the strength of the cables, and soon parts them. Now, it seems hardly probable that piers at a distance of from two to three miles, and allowing masses of ice to pass between them 250 yards across, can have much effect upon this action; besides, there being an interval of more than one mile left between the ice-breaker and the commencement of the piers, the tide might, and in my opinion would, bring into the harbor the largest masses.

If, in order to obviate these difficulties, the piers be brought further down, (say nearly or quite to the ice-breaker,) and the distance between them lessened, the question then arises, will not this great obstacle interfere too much with the tide, slacken the current, and shoal the harbor? I should certainly suppose so; it would certainly be a dangerous experiment.

Before attempting to answer the question whether there is any feasible plan of protecting the vessels from ice without endangering the harbor itself, I should wish the advantage of the personal observation of one winter—an immediate decision not being important.

I have had the honor already to transmit a statement showing the estimates, appropriations of the several years, and expenditures to the 30th of September, 1836, so far as the accounts are recorded in the books of the office. It is impossible to obtain all the expenditures of this year, as the officers of the quartermaster's department in charge of the work were ordered suddenly away, and have, as yet, had no time to settle their accounts. There was also a separate "Statement of funds expended to September 30, 1835, and since that date to September 30, 1836." From these it appears that the total quantity of stone paid for up to September 30, 1835, was 668,522 tons 12 cwt., which cost, (contingencies included—about 16½ per cent. on stone)..... \$1,435,539 27
Since deposited, 50,412 tons 5 cwt..... 124,850 00
To complete the work, with length of 1,700 yards and height (3 feet above highest tide) originally proposed, will require 450,014 tons..... 1,129,736 00
For addition of 200 yards to ice-breaker, 136,853 tons..... 340,784 00

Total stone, 1,305,802 tonsTotal cost..... 3,030,909 00

In making the estimate the price paid this year for stone was assumed as the basis, viz: \$2 60 per ton for stone over two tons in weight each piece, and \$1 90 per ton for the smaller—the proportion being one-third of small stone and two-thirds large. The contingencies were taken at the same percentage as for the expenditures prior to September 30, 1835.

An estimate of funds necessary for operations in 1837 was also sent. It was calculated for a period of five months, from the 15th of April to the 15th of September. Later operations are precarious, the weather being frequently (as in the present season) so severe as to impede them for weeks together.

The drawings have been delayed, waiting for the soundings of the fall; they will be forwarded in a few days.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRED. A. SMITH, *Second Lieutenant of Engineers.*

Captain R. DELAFIELD, *Corps of Engineers.*

To Brigadier General CHARLES GRATIOT, *commandant corps of engineers*, by Richard Delafield, captain of engineers.

H.

Report of the progress made in the improvement of the navigation of the Savannah river, from the city of Savannah to its mouth, to the year ending September 30, 1836, inclusive.

Fort Pulaski, October, 1836.

The year ending September 30, 1833, arrangements were made preparatory to a plan for the improvement of the river, as follows: An officer received his instructions from the undersigned to make an accurate survey and soundings of the river from above Hutchinson's island to Four Mile Point, and commenced his operations. The old dredge-boat sunk in the channel at Savannah was raised, the machinery torn out, and the hull removed; the dredge-boat at Nantucket, Massachusetts, dismantled, and the machinery removed to Savannah river, to be there used, if necessary, and the hull sold; and preparations were made for constructing a dredge, tow-boat, and mud flats.

The year ending September 30, 1834, the survey and soundings were completed, a plan for the improvement made and submitted, and the dredge-boat, tow-boat, and mud flats about three-fourths finished, and the machinery thereof in Baltimore subject to order.

The year ending September 30, 1835, the obstruction contemplated between Hutchinson's and Argyle islands was commenced, and much material collected for its prosecution, when it was ordered by the department to be suspended in consequence of the second article of the treaty of Beaufort, concluded in 1787 between the States of South Carolina and Georgia, which required this passage to be left open and unobstructed by the citizens of either State. Consultation was had with the United States district attorneys for these States relative to this treaty, and a consequent application recommended to be made to the governors of the respective States for authority to proceed in the prosecution of the obstruction. The dredge-boat, tow-boats, and mud flats were finished, but the operation of dredging was commenced late in the season, and the breaking of the shaft of the engine of the dredge, combined with general sickness and a difficulty in procuring competent engineers, prevented much progress in removing the sand and mud from the bottom of the channel. Two thousand eight hundred cubic yards of sand and mud were removed this year from the channel at the wrecks.

During the year ending September 30, 1836, application was made to the governors of the States of South Carolina and Georgia, respectively, (see copies Nos. 1 and 2, herewith appended,) for authority to proceed with the obstruction between Hutchinson's and Argyle islands, and resulted in a full grant of authority on the part of the State of Georgia, (see No. 3, herewith appended,) and a contingent grant on the part of the State of South Carolina, by the appointment of a commission to meet and confer with the undersigned, and to examine the site of the proposed obstruction, &c.; to report to the governor on the expediency of granting the authority required; and in case the commission should report that the said obstruction will work no injury to the citizens of the State, or materially affect the navigation of the Savannah back river, that the governor be authorized to grant the said authority under the great seal of the State, on the express condition that if, at any future period, the said obstruction should be found to fill up the channel of said back river so as seriously to injure the navigation, this authority is to be revoked and the obstruction removed.—(See No. 4, herewith appended.) Accordingly, a conference with the commissioners was invited by Judge Huger several times, and attended by the undersigned punctually; but it never happened that the third member was present, and at the last adjournment Judge Huger informed the undersigned that whenever the commission could all be assembled at a time he would advise him thereof. As much time has elapsed since the last adjournment of the commissioners, and as some opposition was made to the commission by citizens of South Carolina against the execution of the said obstruction, the undersigned cannot flatter himself with the prospect of authority to proceed with the said obstruction, under the existing law of the State of South Carolina, and leaves the future action on this subject to the department, without the hazard even of an opinion at present. It is proper to remark here that the plan herewith appended, (see F.) showing the degree of obstruction for which authority was asked of the respective States, was fixed upon under the conviction that such a degree of obstruction would have the desired effect, and that a greater degree would meet with a decided negative from the State of South Carolina.

The operation of dredging has been continued as long as practicable during this year, with occasional interruptions beyond the power of the undersigned to foresee and prevent. Four thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight cubic yards of mud and sand have been removed this year from the channel at the wrecks, resulting in an absolute increase in depth of the channel at that place of seven inches. On the 6th of December the dredge-boat was without both captain and engineer, which circumstance was taken advantage of to make some important additions, alterations, and improvements in the machinery, to adapt it better to the strong and cross-currents at the wrecks and the capacity of the individuals in charge and on board. On the 13th of February, by an order of Major General Scott to my assistant in Savannah, the steamer *Essayons* was ordered into Florida, and has not yet been returned, and the dredge-boat left without the means of towing the loaded flats to a place of deposit. The first consequence of the said order was the sinking in the channel, opposite Savannah, the flat on which the pile-driver was placed. This flat was raised by a company that desired the use of the pile-driver free of expense, and was sold, after the pile-driver was removed, for ten dollars. The second consequence was the necessity of employing the hands on board the dredge-boat at towing and warping the loaded and empty mud flats, which resulted in sickness and desertion of the slaves, and finally a cessation of operations. The 11th of May the main shaft through the uppermost drum of the inclined plane of the dredge-boat broke; but by activity and attention to orders by the manufacturers in Charleston, a new shaft was procured and put in complete by the 27th of the same month. The boat, however, has not been at work since, as the hands that did not desert were unable to work, and others could not be procured at any price. Arrangements have been made to procure hands by the 1st of November, when it is expected to resume operations.

Application was made on the 28th of July to the department to cause the steamer *Essayons* to be returned to the service of the river; but the efforts of the department, notwithstanding the abundance of time the quartermaster's department has had to furnish boats better suited to their object than the *Essayons*, have not been successful. Yet the department has authorized the purchase of a steamer to supply the place of the *Essayons*; which it is also expected will be inoperative, although an effort is now making to find a boat suited to the object.

For a view in some measure of the importance of this improvement to the country generally, see No. 6, hereunto appended.

The operations this year, as heretofore, have been conducted with a view to efficiency, system, and economy, as far as it was practicable for the undersigned to enforce it, and a proper record of all transactions kept in the office. On reference to the returns and statements, there will be found to have been appropriated prior to September 30, 1835..... \$75,043 06

In treasury undrawn September 30, 1835..... 29,643 06
In hands of agent September 30, 1835, a negative of..... 864 88

Available for the fourth quarter of 1835 and the year 1836..... 28,778 18
Expended during the year ending September 30, 1836..... 8,577 30

In treasury undrawn September 30, 1836..... 16,243 06
Deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States on account of this service in 1836..... 1,420 71

..... 17,663 77
In hands of agent September 30, 1836..... 3,301 58

Available for the fourth quarter of 1836..... 20,965 35

Thus showing an additional appropriation for the year 1837 necessary, inasmuch as the undrawn appropriation of the year 1835 will revert to the treasury in 1837. Accordingly, an estimate is hereunto appended, marked No. 5. An estimate to complete, under existing circumstances, appears impracticable to any degree of certainty.

It may be asked, as there has been a large balance of appropriations unexpended for the last two years, why some other plan has not been recommended, as a substitute, for the obstruction. In such a case, the reply is simply that none other than dredging can benefit the navigation, even temporarily.

Respectfully submitted.

JOS. K. F. MANSFIELD, *Lieutenant Corps of Engineers.*

General C. GRATIOT, *Chief Engineer.*

No. 1.

FORT PULASKI, near Savannah, Georgia, November 12, 1835.

SIR: As I have been required by the Engineer department at Washington to carry into effect the law of Congress making appropriation for the improvement of the Savannah river from the city of Savannah to its mouth, I consequently, by the advice of the War Department, have the honor to apply to you to obtain the consent of the State of Georgia, jointly with the State of South Carolina, with a view to enable me to carry into effect such a part of the plan for the improvement of the river as by the treaty of Beaufort, concluded between the States of South Carolina and Georgia in the year 1787, cannot be now executed, as will be seen by the second article of that treaty, and the interpretation of the same by the Executive of the United States.

The plan contemplates an obstruction to the passage of water between Hutchinson's island and Argyle island to the height of half-tide level, except a channel-way of three feet deep and one hundred feet broad at low water; thus leaving a channel-way of about nine feet deep at high water of neap tides, sufficient for any purpose that it might be required for at any future day.

With a view that there be no misunderstanding of what is required by legislative aid of the States of Georgia and South Carolina on this subject, a map of that part of the river, with a plan thereon showing the degree of the contemplated obstruction, is herewith transmitted.

I cannot, in duty, close this communication without expressing a hope that it will receive from you a favorable and early consideration.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOS. K. F. MANSFIELD, *Lieutenant of Corps of Engineers.*

HIS Excellency WM. SCHLEY, *Governor of the State of Georgia.*

No. 2.

FORT PULASKI, near Savannah, Georgia.

SIR: As I have been required at the Engineer department at Washington city to carry into effect the law of Congress making appropriation for the improvement of the Savannah river to its mouth, I consequently, by the advice of the War Department, have the honor to apply to you to obtain the consent of the State of South Carolina, jointly with the State of Georgia, with a view to enable me to execute such a part of the plan for the improvement of the river as by the treaty of Beaufort, concluded between the States of Georgia and South Carolina in the year 1787, cannot now be commenced, as will be seen by the second article of that treaty, and the interpretation of the same by the Executive of the United States.

The plan contemplates an obstruction to the passage of water between Hutchinson's island and Argyle island to the height of half-tide level, except a channel-way of three feet deep and one hundred feet broad at low water; thus leaving a channel-way of about nine feet deep at high water of neap tides, sufficient for any purpose it might be required for at any future day.

With a view that there be no misunderstanding of what is required by legislative aid of the States of South Carolina and Georgia on this subject, a map of that part of the river, with a plan thereon showing the degree of the contemplated obstruction, is herewith transmitted.

I cannot, in duty, close this communication without expressing a hope that it will receive from you a favorable and early consideration.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JOS. K. F. MANSFIELD, *Lieutenant of Corps of Engineers.*

His Excellency GEORGE McDUFFIE, *Governor of the State of South Carolina.*

No. 3.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *December 9, 1835.*

The committee on internal improvement, to whom was referred the governor's message in relation to the proposed improvement of the navigation of the Savannah river, by an obstruction to be placed between Hutchinson's and Argyle islands, respectfully report:

That they cannot perceive that the treaty of Beaufort, made in 1787, between the States of South Carolina and Georgia, can be an obstacle to the proposed improvement in the navigation of the Savannah river; that the second section of that treaty reserves to the citizens of each State only equal privileges and equal exemptions from tolls, hindrances, &c.; that it will be obvious, from reading that section, that it was intended to deny to the citizens of South Carolina the right to the use of the south channel of said river lying to the south of Hutchinson's island; and so long as the south channel was so denied to them the right to the use of the north channel (which branches from the south channel at the upper end of Hutchinson's island) was reserved to them; that after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States it was considered and understood that the citizens of Carolina were at liberty to use the south channel; and no objection being made, the north channel was seldom used by them; and more seldom still was the course laid down by that treaty for their use pursued. Upwards of twenty years since an attempt was made to stop this northern channel of the river at the identical spot proposed. No objection was made from any quarter; a line of palisades was driven; and had the work been successful, probably no objection would have been made. It was not so, however; and although the work thus done has caused such an accumulation of alluvial matter as nearly to prevent the use of this communication with the main river, it has not produced that effect upon the main channel which is promised from the proposed work. Your committee, from an examination of the chart of the river, are satisfied that the obstruction proposed will improve the navigation of the river, and will do no injury to individuals; and that, therefore, the State of Georgia should cheerfully yield her consent to it. Nor can they believe that the legislature of South Carolina will withhold her consent when it is considered that her citizens now enjoy the use of the south channel on precisely an equal footing with the citizens of Georgia; that this communication of the north branch with the main channel is now become useless to the citizens from the accumulation before mentioned; that the proposed obstruction will improve the main channel of the river; that the back river and this northern branch will still convey to the low or river lands in Carolina an ample supply of fresh water for irrigation; and therefore beg leave to offer the following resolutions:

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Georgia in general assembly met, That the assent of the State of Georgia to the proposed improvement to be made under any act of Congress in the navigation of Savannah river, by throwing or building an obstruction across the north channel of said river from any point on Hutchinson's island, is hereby freely and fully given and granted.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be authorized to correspond with the executive of South Carolina, and to obtain through him a like authority and assent from the legislature of South Carolina for a work which will be of important and equal benefit to the citizens of both States.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor communicate these resolutions to the United States engineer having charge of said work at Savannah, and also to the War Department.

Read and agreed to.

Attest:

JOSEPH DAY, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JOSEPH STURGES, *Clerk.*

IN SENATE, *December 22, 1835.*

Concurred in.

Attest:

ROBERT M. ECHOLS, *President of the Senate.*
ARTHUR A. MORGAN, *Secretary.*

Approved December 24, 1835.

WILLIAM SCHLEY, *Governor.*

No. 4.

IN THE SENATE, *December 16, 1835.*

The joint committee on federal relations, to whom was referred the message of the governor covering certain communications from Lieutenant J. K. F. Mansfield, an officer of the corps of engineers of the United States at Savannah, Georgia, asking from the State of South Carolina permission to make an obstruction across a branch of the Savannah river, with the view of deepening the main channel of that river, beg leave to report:

That they have carefully considered the subject, and, participating with the executive in the sincere desire to promote the commercial prosperity of a neighboring State, whenever this can be effected without injury to the citizens of our own, recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That D. E. Huger, Langdon Cheves, and Charles Parker, esqs., be, and are hereby, appointed commissioners on the part of the State of South Carolina to meet and confer with Lieutenant J. K. F. Mansfield, of the corps of engineers, and to examine the site of the obstructions proposed to be thrown

across the branch of the Savannah river, to extend from the point of Argyle island to the point of Hutchinson's island; and that said commissioners be requested to report to his excellency the governor of this State on the expediency of granting permission for constructing this obstruction; and, in case the said commissioners should report that the said obstruction will work no injury to the citizens of this State, or materially affect the navigation of the Savannah back river, that the governor be authorized to grant the permission requested, under the great seal of the State, on the express condition that if, at any future period, such obstruction should be found to fill up the channel of said back river so as seriously to injure its navigation, this permission is to be revoked, and the obstruction removed.

Be it further resolved, That the executive warrant for granting the above permission be recorded in the secretary of state's office before it is delivered to the said officer of the corps of engineers of the United States, at Savannah, Georgia.

I hereby certify the foregoing to be a correct copy of the report and resolutions agreed to by the senate on the 16th December, and concurred in by the house of representatives on the 17th December, 1835.

JACOB WARLEY, *Clerk of the Senate.*

No. 5.

Estimate of funds requisite to continue the operations of dredging for the improvement of the Savannah river during the year 1837.

2 captains to dredge and steamer, 365 days each.....	\$2, 160
2 engineers.....	1, 800
2 mates.....	960
16 hands.....	5, 760
2 cooks.....	720
600 cords wood.....	3, 600
Subsistence.....	2, 700
Repairs of machinery and unforeseen expenses.....	2, 300
Required by appropriation in 1837.....	<u>20, 000</u>

REMARK.—If the appropriation of 1835, of \$20, 000, be reappropriated in 1837, the above estimate will be uncalled for.

No. 6.

The population of Savannah may be stated at 11, 000. The exports for one year, from 1st October last, were:

235,315 bales Upland cotton, at prices from 16 to 19 cents.....	\$13, 000, 000
9,872 bales Sea Island cotton, at 30 to 40 cents.....	1, 000, 000
24,701 tierces rice, at \$16 to \$20.....	400, 000
Lumber.....	1, 112, 207
	<u>15, 512, 207</u>

Thus the exports of one year amount to about fifteen millions five hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of hides, tobacco, tallow, &c.

The imports for the same period, foreign and coastwise, are estimated to exceed twelve millions of dollars.

The amount of tonnage arrived and cleared is as follows:

On foreign vessels entered.....	29, 758 tons.
On foreign vessels cleared.....	68, 167 tons.
	<u>97, 925 tons.</u>
On coasting vessels enrolled and licensed.....	89, 128 tons.
On coasting vessels registered.....	45, 460 tons.
	<u>232, 513 tons.</u>

In the same period 538 vessels arrived as follows:

Ships.....	147
Barks.....	38
Brigs.....	184
Schooners.....	169
	<u>538</u>

The number of vessels owned in Savannah in whole or part—37 ships and brigs, besides smaller vessels.

Regular packets ply to all the principal ports in the United States. To New York there are three lines employing twenty vessels, many of them ships of the first class.

There are from twenty-five to thirty steamers, and upwards of sixty tow-boats, now employed on the river trading to Augusta, Charleston, Darien, St. Mary's, St. Augustine, and the St. John's river, Florida. Steam packets are preparing to ply between Savannah and Norfolk, Baltimore, New York, &c., &c.

It may safely be affirmed of the future business of Savannah that it will continue to increase annually in proportion as the population of the State becomes more dense, and the quantity of land under cultivation increases. The completion of the railroad, and the other improvements now in progress, will likewise certainly tend to the increase of business.

NOTE.—The above information has been furnished through the politeness of Colonel Williams, of Savannah.

I.

LOUISVILLE, *Kentucky*, November 21, 1836.

SIR: For my annual report of work done for the removal of the great raft in Red river during last year, I beg leave to refer the department to my letter dated July 6, 1836, in which I have given a full statement of the operations on that work during that period. I have, however, to inform the department that I have, on yesterday, despatched Captains Moorhead and Tyson with the steamboats *Souvenir* and *Java*, and about two hundred men, destined to the raft. With that force I contemplate finishing the removal of the raft this season, by the assistance of the new boat now building for preventing the new accumulation of obstruction in the great raft, so called. With the new boat I shall proceed to the raft so soon as it is possible to finish her, which I anticipate will be accomplished in all the month of December. I would here beg leave to urge the necessity of an appropriation to finish that important work at as early a day in the approaching session of Congress as it may be found practicable to pass such a bill.

By reference to my estimate for that object of this day's date, amounting to \$65,000, you will see very nearly what the expense of this year will be, and a less sum wholly insufficient.

The laborers now on their way to the raft are hired at \$25 per month. The wages of mechanics of every description are from \$10 to \$25 per month higher than in former years. Subsistence has advanced from last year from twenty to thirty per cent. I have used every means in my power to economize, and have my men at an average of \$10 per month below the usual wages in the merchant boats on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY M. SHREVE, *Superintendent, &c.*

Brigadier General CHARLES GRATIOT, *Chief Engineer, Washington.*

LOUISVILLE, *July 6, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform the department that my accounts for disbursements made for my last expedition to Red river, and for the removal of the great raft, have been settled and forwarded by this morning's mail. The amount expended during the last four quarters has been \$64,961 40. The whole amount expended under my superintendency for that object is \$157,338 62.

The first year (1833) seventy miles of the raft were broken up and taken out of the river. During the second year's operations, (1835,) that part of the river from which the raft was removed in 1833 was cleared of the green timber, and some remnants of the raft not thoroughly removed were taken out, and sixty miles of the raft removed.

This year twenty-one miles have been removed, leaving nine miles yet to be taken out, besides a canal which I contemplate cutting through a point of land one hundred and sixty yards, which will shorten the river seven miles, and facilitate the removal of the remainder of the raft. The last thirty miles of the raft that has been removed have required as much labor as the first one hundred and twenty miles. This great difference in labor has been occasioned by the increased quantity of timber, and its particular location.

The last thirty miles were in a part of the river from which a large portion of the water had been carried off by being forced out of the river above the head of the raft on its right bank, through a number of bayous that communicate with a chain of the lakes about thirty miles in length, lying between the river and the high land on its southwest side, distant from the river about four miles, and bounded by the high land to the southwest. The water flows through those lakes, and falls into the river through three bayous, about forty miles below the head of the raft, and one hundred and twenty miles above the original foot of the raft. Ten miles below the head of the raft there is also a large bayou running out of the river on its left bank, called the Willow Chute. Eleven miles lower down there is another extensive outlet on the same side, called Benevares bayou. Those two streams carried off all the water that flowed down through the upper end of the raft, and left the river a dead pond for nearly twenty miles, except in high water, when a portion of the water that flowed down through Caddo lake, on the right bank, flowed up the old bed of the river, and passed off through Benevares bayou and the Willow Chute, which fall into the Bodean and Bestinear lakes on the northeast side of the river. Those lakes empty their waters into the river through two channels below the original foot of the raft, called the Loggy bayou and Coshada Chutes. The Willow Chute and Benevares bayou have been filled with timber from the raft, and are partially stopped. The raft has been removed one mile above the Willow Chute. The remaining nine miles will probably not be so difficult to remove as the last thirty miles below have been; still it contains a larger quantity of timber in proportion to distance. But that timber is not so deeply imbedded in the mud and sand, nor is it so much overgrown by green timber as that which has been removed during the present year, a great portion of which had more the appearance of a forest than a river. The remainder of the raft will be removed with less labor, as it has the advantage of a greater portion of water flowing through it, and a less number of islands to be removed than has been taken out of the river below. Under these circumstances, the department may calculate with confidence that the whole raft will be removed by the month of April next, provided the appropriations estimated for are made at the present session of Congress, which I hope will be the case, as I am desirous of finishing the work at as early a day as it is possible to accomplish it. When the raft is all removed, the navigation will be good, and will

admit of steamboats of two hundred and fifty tons passing through that part of the river where it was located at least nine months in each year. There have been twenty-seven trips made this year, from January 1 to May 25, by steamboats, as high as Coates's Bluff, which is one hundred and fifteen miles above the original foot of the raft. The navigation from that bluff to the head of the raft will be better than it is below so soon as the remainder of the raft is removed. I am of the opinion, however, that, to make the improvement permanent, it will be necessary for the government to keep one boat at work for several years after the raft has been removed. The river has been contracted in its width at many points by the deposits occasioned by the location of the raft. Those alluvial bottoms are washing away by the action of the current on the banks, and will continue to deposit the timber that stands on them in the stream. Many logs that yet remain on the bottom of the river will be loosened by the same cause, and rise to the surface of the water. Those that have heavy roots will form snags, which, together with the trees that fall in from the alluvial bank, must be removed as they accumulate, otherwise the raft may reform and obstruct the navigation. That kind of obstruction will not accumulate longer than four or five years, after which time there can be no renewal of the raft; the river will have been opened to its original width, which will give it sufficient capacity to carry off all the timber that flows down during its annual freshets.

The removal of the raft will extend the steamboat navigation from its lower end to Fort Towson, a distance of 720 miles. That part of the river between the head of the raft and the mouth of the Kianichi river, 560 miles, may be much improved in its navigation by removing the snags from its bed, which can be done at a small expense by the boat that will be necessary to complete the improvement in the raft. I would therefore recommend that provision be made for that operation to be carried on at times when the boat alluded to can leave the raft with the least loss of time in her operations there, and when the water in the river is at the most favorable stage for the removal of the snags above.

To attempt an estimate of the amount of funds yet necessary to complete this improvement would be so much at random that I cannot venture an opinion on the subject. However, my present calculation is that \$45,000 will be sufficient to build a boat and finish the work. But so much depends on the price of labor and subsistence, which is advancing so fast that no calculation can be made to estimate, with any degree of correctness, what any work will cost that depends on those two items to so great an extent as does the work in question, I can make no calculation on obtaining labor to finish that work at a less rate than twenty-five dollars per month, nor have I any assurance that it can be had at that rate. The wages now paid on steamboats navigating the western rivers are much higher. In my report dated 1st July, 1835, I stated that there was no doubt that the whole work of removing the raft would be gone through during the course of the last winter and spring; but experience has shown a different result, which was owing, in part, to the remainder of the raft being much more difficult to remove than I had calculated, and from the great loss of time during this year from sickness among the laborers. By reference to the pay-rolls, it will be seen that 9,066 days' work is charged as lost time, amounting to a deduction in pay of \$7,347 15. The loss to the progress of the work was in a much greater proportion, as it required a deduction from the effective force to nurse and attend to the sick, besides the debility occasioned by the sickness that prevailed among a larger portion of the whole force employed during the year.

The location of the raft is very unfavorable, being in a climate that will not admit of men laboring in the summer and fall months, and where there is no labor to be procured. Consequently, all the force necessary to execute that work must be taken from the Ohio river. The nature of the work is in itself calculated to produce disease. The men are constantly exposed to the sun, and a large number of them must work in the water, surrounded by a dense mass of decaying timber, of which the raft is composed. Still, under all these disadvantages, I shall probably accomplish the removal of the remainder of the raft by April next, and at as small an expenditure as I can by any means effect the object.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY M. SHREVE, *Superintendent, &c.*

Brigadier General CHARLES GRATIOT, *Chief Engineer, Washington.*

K.

Annual report of work done for the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers during the year ending the 30th September, 1836.

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, September 30, 1836.

By reference to the monthly reports of the masters of the steam snag-boats Helepolis and Archimedes, on file at the Engineer department, it will be seen that 1,491 snags were removed from the bed of the Mississippi river, between the 1st October, 1835, and the 29th of February, 1836; and that 3,434 trees were felled from the caving-in banks of that river within the same time. Those boats were worked in the Arkansas river a portion of the time above stated. For a report of which see my report for the Arkansas river.

On the 1st of March the snag-boats were laid up at St. Louis, Missouri, for safe-keeping and repairs. Their engines, boilers, and hulls were extensively repaired by the 14th of August last, when they proceeded to work. It will be seen by reference to reports of their masters, on file at the Engineer department, that 546 snags were removed by them in August and September from the bed of the Ohio and Mississippi, below the mouth of the Ohio river, and 3,358 trees felled from the caving-in banks of the Mississippi river, (those boats were employed a portion of the months of August and September above the mouth of the Ohio river; see report for the Mississippi above the Ohio, and for the Missouri river;) making the whole number of snags removed from the Ohio and Mississippi, from the 1st of October, 1835, to the 30th of September, 1836, 2,037; and the number of trees felled from the banks of the Mississippi within the same time 6,792. About one-half of the number of snags removed were from the accumulation of the last year; the remainder were removed from parts of the river where it had changed its channel, and exposed snags that had been buried in sand banks for many years. The trees that have been felled were of those standing on the margin of the river, and where the banks are falling in, carrying the timber with them, and forming in such places dangerous obstructions; being more destructive to the flatboats than to steamboats, but liable to damage all kinds of craft that navigate the river.

To fell them before the banks cave in, the stumps, being nearly as heavy as the earth in which they grow, sink to the bottom, and lie so deep below the surface as to be out of the reach of boats navigating the river. The trunks and tops of the trees float off on the surface of the water, and never become dangerous to the navigation.

To fell the trees in this situation requires much less labor than to remove the snags that would be formed by their falling into the river with the roots attached to them.

From all the experience I have had in the improvement of the Mississippi, Arkansas, and Red rivers, where the alluvial banks are continually throwing their heavy forests into their channels, I am clearly of the opinion that felling the timber from the banks not only produces a very beneficial effect in the improvement of the navigation, but tends evidently to stay the progress of the caving of the banks.

I have urged the subject in all my reports on the improvement of the Mississippi river, and will again beg leave to recommend that provision be made to extend that portion of the work.

But little was done during October and November, 1835, in the improvement of the Ohio river, except to quarry rock and to prepare it for finishing the dam, formerly begun at Three Mile island.

The river was at too high a stage at that time to admit of placing the rock on the dam. The steamboats Java and Souvenir have been repaired since their return from the Red river raft, and commenced work in the Ohio river about the 10th of September instant, and have made some progress in raising the dam formerly built at the head of Cumberland island. The channel at that place is progressively improving, and I have no hesitation in stating that the improvement at that point will be eminently successful when the dam is raised three feet higher.

The foundation is now permanent, and will, in all probability, remain so, as the accumulation of gravel and sand above and below the rocks has risen to two-thirds of its height from the bottom of the river. The work at the Sister islands and Scuffletown bars has been successful to the full extent of my most sanguine calculations. At the Three Mile bar the work has not been completed, owing to the unusual high stage of water for the last two years during the summer months. The dams at French island are yet perfect, but require raising on the old foundation, particularly the lower wing; when that is done the channel at that place will be good and of sufficient depth.

The Ohio river has been navigated during the past summer and fall with but little interruption, partly owing to the improvement of the bars, but principally to the favorable stage of the water.

The Mississippi river, from the mouth of the Ohio to New Orleans, is now as safe to navigate as it can be made for many years. The accumulation of snags will continue in the same ratio, gradually decreasing as the banks of the river are cleared of its timber. To keep that navigation as safe as it now is will require the removal of the annual accumulation of snags from its bed, at an average expense of fifty thousand dollars a year.

There have been no losses of any importance occasioned by obstructions in the Mississippi river during the current year, notwithstanding the increase of commerce on it has been much greater than in any previous one. The number of boats now trading on that river being over four hundred, a large portion of those built within the last two years are of extended capacity to do business, by their great increased speed and improvement of construction.

I have no data by which I can give a correct estimate of the amount of tonnage, or value of the produce and merchandise transported up and down that river; I therefore omit any statement on that subject for the present.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY M. SHREVE, *Superintendent, &c.*

Brigadier General C. GRATIOT, *Chief Engineer, Washington.*

MEMPHIS, August 23, 1836.

Sir: Since the last report I had the honor to submit to the department, in July, 1835, relative to the operations progressing under the superintendence of Captain Shreve, for the improvement of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, I have twice visited and inspected his work on these rivers above this place. The snag-boats, which, at the time of my last reports, were undergoing repairs at St. Louis, commenced work on the 28th of August, 1835, and continued on the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers until the 1st of March, 1836. During this period they removed from the bed of the Mississippi 1,978 snags, and cut from the bank 3,535 trees; and during the same period 928 snags were removed from the bed of the Arkansas, and 1,481 trees felled from the banks; being 1,714 snags and 2,507 trees more than the preceding year.

My first inspection during the current year was in December. At that time the improvement effected by the labors of the snag-boats was abundantly manifested throughout the whole extent of the river visited. Very few snags were met with, and those such as had, by their remote position from the channel or their insignificance, escaped the attention of the boats. The river was at this period in good boating order: not so low as to exhibit those snags which are visible at extreme low water only, nor so high as to conceal more elevated ones, had there been such in the channel. The experience of each year strengthens the conviction that the navigation of the Mississippi may ultimately be made entirely safe and easy. I would cite its condition in December last in support of this opinion. At that time a boat under proper management incurred but little risk of injury from snags.

During the latter part of winter and the spring of the present year the Mississippi attained or nearly attained its extreme high-water mark, and remained high during a longer period than any year since 1828. The banks, therefore, became saturated and softened, so that, when the river began falling rapidly, having no longer the support of the water, they caved to an unusual extent—more than in any one season since 1828. Twice during the winter and spring the river rose and fell, and each time with the same effect upon the banks. These remarks apply generally to the river, but are more especially applicable to the right bank, between the head of Canadian Reach and the mouth of the Ohio, and thence to Cape Girardeau, and at intervals from thence to St. Louis. In addition to the snags thus formed, a considerable number are annually supplied to this section of the river from the Missouri, whence they are brought by the ice.

The policy of clearing the trees from the banks in such places as are likely shortly to cave in, which has been presented for the consideration of the department in a former report, and the necessity of adopting it ultimately, cannot more clearly be shown than by contrasting the condition of the river in

December, 1835, before the overflow, and in June, 1836, the time of my last inspection, after the overflow had subsided. In December, as already stated, the navigation was almost entirely free from snags and other obstructions; in June it exhibited a larger number of recently-formed snags near the shore than has been witnessed on any former inspection. Had the trees which formed these snags been cut, they would either have floated off harmlessly, or, what is equally probable, would ere this have been converted into wood for steamboat purposes. This, as shown in a former report, could have been effected at comparatively small expense. Their removal will give employment for the season to the snag-boats; and while these boats are so employed, and until the work of removal is entirely accomplished, the navigation will be attended with corresponding difficulty and hazard. The snag-boats, having undergone the necessary repairs, will proceed with their operations as early as the season will admit—probably by the first of September. One of these boats, I am informed by the superintendent, will not last more than the present season before a new hull will be necessary. Having examined this boat, I fully concur with him in this opinion. The machinery, with some repairs, will answer for the new boat.

Nothing was done on the Ohio river during the last season, except quarrying a few rocks for the dam at Three Mile island. In December, and in June following, I found the Ohio higher than was expected. I could not learn, therefore, of the effects or condition of the dams, as they were all covered by water.

At Cumberland island the river does not yet appear to have excavated for itself a continuous channel through the bar, which is cut and worn into detached lumps. Being of coarse gravel, its removal is necessarily slow. There can, however, be no reasonable doubt of ultimate success. The plan of operations for the present year will be communicated by the superintendent in his annual report. The continued rains have doubtless greatly retarded if not wholly interrupted his work on this river.

My duties on the Memphis and St. Francis road have so entirely engrossed my time that I have been able to visit neither Red river, Arkansas, nor the Mississippi below Memphis. It is my purpose to avail myself of that portion of the ensuing winter when the operations on the road will necessarily be limited to visit and inspect Captain Shreve's operations on those rivers.

The results produced on the Mississippi sufficiently vouch for the fidelity and energy with which the work has been prosecuted. These results are no less useful and important to the public than creditable to the superintendent.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. BOWMAN, *Lieutenant of Engineers.*

General CHARLES GRATIOT, *Chief Engineer.*

L.

MEMPHIS, July 1, 1836.

SIR: Since my report in August I have examined the work in progress for the improvement of the Cumberland river, under the superintendence of Captain McKnight.

From that time to the present the operations on this river have been principally confined to the dam at Line island, which has been raised and prolonged at the lower extremity. The wreck of the steamboat which here obstructed the channel has been entirely removed. There still remain many logs and stumps on the left bank of the river at this place that prevent boats from availing themselves of the best water, which is near the shore; these it is the design of the superintendent to remove. It is probable that the entire work at Line island will be completed by the 30th of September; when finished, the navigation will be permanently improved.

Above Line island no important changes were observable in the works previously constructed. The dam at Davis's ripple had sustained slight injury, some of the upper stones having been displaced, probably by drift during the winter or spring flood. The head of Harpeth island appears to be giving way. To protect this from the further encroachments of the river it will be necessary to prolong the upper dam until it unites with the island. Probably, from examination, it will be found expedient to continue this dam till it joins the lower one, which will give perfect security to the island. It is all important to arrest the action of the water upon Harpeth island, since the alluvion from it, spreading itself over the extensive shoal below, would greatly enhance the difficulties of navigating that part of the river.

The banks of the Cumberland have fallen in to a greater extent during the past season than in any former year.

That branch of the improvement which consists in the removal of logs, stumps, and projecting trees, and which was considered complete, will require the further attention of the superintendent.

Those works which have been named in former reports as forming part of the system proposed and adopted for the improvement of Cumberland river, and which have not yet been finished, will, in succession, be taken up and completed.

I have not been furnished by the superintendent with a project of his intended operations for the season. No deviation, however, is expected from that adopted last year, which was to finish as he ascended all dams and other improvements.

This work, during the past year, has been retarded by the difficulty of procuring hands and by sickness.

The present summer has been unfavorable from excessive rains, which have several times raised the river above the dams.

Efforts have not been wanting on the part of the superintendent to collect a sufficient force to carry on his work rapidly; such, however, is the scarcity of laborers, that, up to the time of my inspection, his efforts had, to a great degree, been unsuccessful. From his untiring zeal and perseverance the most satisfactory results may yet be confidently expected during the present summer and fall.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. BOWMAN, *Lieutenant of Engineers.*

General CHARLES GRATIOT, *Chief Engineer.*

M.

Annual report of work done for the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river above the mouth of the Ohio, and for the Missouri river, during the year ending the 30th of September, 1836.

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, September 30, 1836.

Agreeably to instructions from the department in August last, I proceeded to examine the Rock river and Des Moines rapids of the Mississippi river. By that examination I have come to the conclusion that a perfect channel can be opened through both of those chains of rocks. For a particular description of which, with the plan of operations, I beg leave to refer to my letter to the department dated the 16th of September last.

Since that date the water in that river has continually been at too high a stage to have effected anything towards opening a channel, if the necessary preparations had been made.

But if the stage of the water had been favorable nothing could have been done, as the season was so far advanced, when the appropriation was made for that object, that it was impracticable to build the necessary boats and prepare the machinery and tools required to carry on that work earlier than July next. The boats, machinery, &c., necessary for removing the obstructions at the rapids are now building, and will be ready for the commencement of the work in the ensuing summer.

The steam snag-boats *Helepolis* and *Archimedes*, as will be seen by reference to the monthly reports of the captains of those boats, on file at the department, removed from the bed of the Mississippi river, above the mouth of the Ohio river, during the months of August and September of this year, 189 snags, and felled from the islands and caving banks of the same river 3,730 trees.

The navigation of the Mississippi river, in that part where the snags have been removed, (say from the mouth of the Missouri to the mouth of the Ohio,) is now comparatively good, having but very few snags remaining in it; all of which, that are visible, will probably be removed during the month of October by the steamboat *Archimedes*, now operating in that part of the river.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY M. SHREVE, Superintendent, &c.

General C. GRATIOT, Chief Engineer.

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky, September 16, 1836.

Sir: In obedience to your order of the 27th July last, I proceeded to Rock river rapids, where I made such examinations as I deemed requisite to obtain a knowledge of what was necessary to be done to improve the steamboat navigation over them, and to make myself acquainted with the preparations required to execute the work. I have also extended my examination to the rapids of the Des Moines. To give my views more fully, I compared my examinations with Lieutenant N. B. Buford's map of surveys made in 1829. I accordingly furnish the department with copies from the outlines of his drawings, with my corrections of the location of the rocks and chains of rocks in each of those rapids.

In ascending the Rock river rapids from Fort Armstrong the first obstruction is found one mile up, consisting of a ledge of rocks stretching from the island to the west bank of the river, leaving a channel running through the ledge, as represented by the *red* line drawn on the map to mark the channel. Through that channel, which crosses the river nearly at right angles, there is a depth at low water of from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet, which would be a sufficient depth if it ran in a line with the shores of the river or the current; but by its running across the river, it is very difficult to work a boat through it, particularly when the boat is descending the river. To improve this channel, I would recommend that it be straightened by cutting off the points of the reef, as marked by the *black* lines drawn through them in the chart, which will make a channel 120 feet wide.

The second obstruction is at a small island near the head of the Rock island. At that place there is a flat reef, stretching from the island to the west shore; the deepest water is near the small island. To improve that point it will be necessary to excavate the reef a depth of about 30 inches, 200 yards by 120 feet wide, and to remove a number of large loose rocks found immediately above this chain.

The third obstruction is a ledge of rocks projecting from the east shore about two-thirds across towards the west shore, and a similar ledge running out from the west shore towards the east shore, terminating about 100 feet beyond the point of that running from the east shore, and about 100 feet above the latter, leaving a channel of sufficient depth between them; but, from the very short turn to be made by a boat in passing between them, it will be necessary to cut off the points of those ledges, in order to straighten the channel, which, with the removal of some loose rocks above those ledges, will be sufficient to make a safe channel at this point.

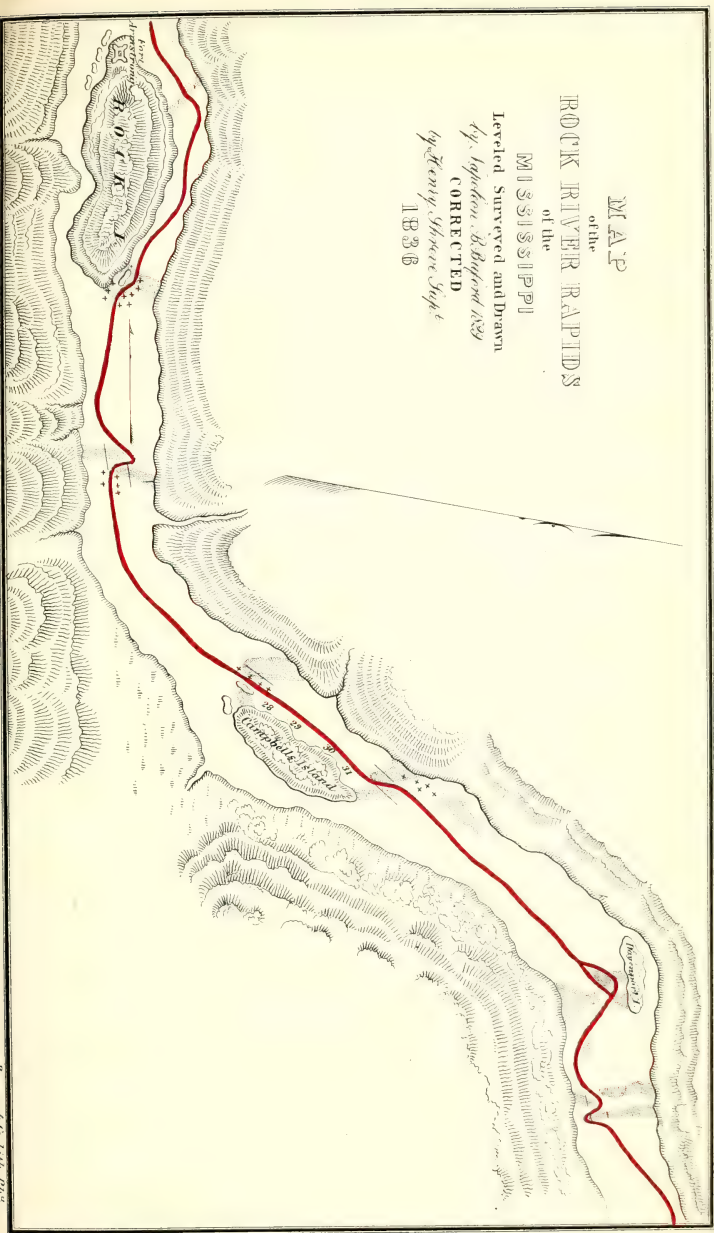
The fourth obstruction is at the foot of Campbell's island and near a small island, where there is a flat reef stretching across the river from the foot of Campbell's island to the west shore, intersecting the small island on each side. To improve this place, it will be requisite to excavate the rock from about 100 feet below the small island up to midway of the island, distant about 500 feet. The depth of excavation here will be 2 feet, and 120 feet in width. There are also some loose rocks to be removed at this point, which will complete the improvement there.

The fifth obstruction is at the head of Campbell's island, being a chain of rocks passing obliquely from the head of the island to the west banks. There is a channel at this place, crossing through the chain obliquely, of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet depth; but being difficult to make by a steamboat, it will be necessary to cut off the point of the reef, and deepen the channel 18 inches at this place.

The sixth obstruction, at Davenport's island, is a flat rock projecting out from the east shore towards the island, running over half the width of the river. There are also several reefs running out from the island, nearly intersecting the reef from the east shore, and a middle reef lying between them, which makes the navigation here extremely difficult and dangerous, as the channel is divided. To make a safe channel here, I would recommend to cut off the point of the reef which passes over from the east shore and straighten the channel, which, with the removal of the loose rock in that vicinity, will make a safe channel at that place.

MAP of the ROCK RIVER RAPIDS of the MISSISSIPPI

Levelled, Surveyed and Drawn
by *Isidorus B. Buford* 1839
CORRECTED
by *Henry Shreve* Sept.
1836



Map 107 - 104 17 - N^o 699 2

The seventh and upper chain, known by the name of the Sycamore chain, is formed by four distinct reefs, running out, first, from the west shore, within 100 feet of the east bank, immediately above which there is a reef running out from the east shore about 100 yards; a third reef, passing over from the west shore, terminating within 50 yards of the east shore, and 100 feet above the reef from the east shore below; there is also a fourth reef running from the east shore, which runs out from that shore about 150 yards, terminating above the third reef, leaving a serpentine channel winding around the points of those reefs, making it extremely difficult to navigate, and very dangerous to pass at a medium stage of the water. To improve this chain, it will be necessary to cut off the points of the four reefs, as shown by the black lines drawn across them on the chart. This being done, as also some masses of loose rock removed, that lie above those reefs and scattering along the channel at different points for about one mile above this chain, all the difficulty and dangers to the navigation on the Rock river rapids will be overcome when boats are navigated by experienced pilots. Buoys have been recommended by Lieutenant N. B. Buford; I do not, however, believe that buoys can be so put up or fastened as to withstand the pressure of the ice during the winter. I have made some experiments on the subject in the Ohio river, at the Grand chain, in the fall of 1830. When the rocks were removed from that place, buoys were placed in the river to mark the channel; they were fastened in the best possible manner with chains of sufficient length, made of iron $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch diameter, fastened into the solid rock bottom with an eye-bolt secured by a wedge at its lower end. Of six of those buoys not one stood the ice of the first winter, nor do I believe that it will be possible to secure them on the rapids of the Mississippi in such a manner as to be useful. It would be a better plan to establish pilots, authorized by law to be located at the rapids, with fixed salaries.

The Des Moines rapids can be so improved as not to require buoys or licensed pilots. The first obstruction at the foot of the Des Moines rapids is at the big rock described by Lieutenant N. B. Buford. I would recommend, in the strongest terms, that a channel be opened at these rapids, commencing near the shore on the west bank of the river, opposite the big rock, and running along the bank to Laflerty's, distant $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; thence in a straight line to the southeast point of the small island at the head of the rapids, passing below the point of that island to the west shore, which brings it clear of the shoals and above the rapids. By pursuing that plan, the navigator will have the shore for his guide, and cannot miss the channel at any stage of the water; consequently it will not be necessary to excavate a channel more than 90 feet wide, which width can be more easily navigated along the shore than a channel of 300 feet would be in the middle of the river, and following the meanders of the natural channel that now exists between the reefs.

I have examined the shore along the whole line, and, from the soundings, am of the opinion that less excavation will be required to make a channel along shore 5 feet deep by 90 feet wide than would be required to make a channel of equal depth 120 feet wide by following the track that is now navigated by steamboats.

Beginning at No. 1, as marked on the chart, crossing the first reef to No. 2, a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, will require an excavation of an average of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet; from No. 2 to No. 3, a distance of three miles, will require an average of 1 foot of excavation, and some loose rocks to be removed; from No. 3 to 4, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, the excavation required will be 3 feet; from No. 4 to 5, 1 mile, it will be necessary to excavate an average of 18 inches, and remove some loose rocks; from No. 5 to 6, a distance of $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, but little will be required to make the channel complete; from 6 to 7, a distance of 1 mile, will require an average excavation of 6 inches, and the removal of some loose rock; from 7 to 8, distant $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, will require an excavation of about two feet; from No. 8 to 9, a distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile, will require an excavation of about 18 inches. This course shortens the route $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, making the whole distance, following the shore from the foot of the lower chain to the head of the rapids, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The amount of labor necessary to improve the channel by following the shore will be less than that recommended by Lieutenant Buford's report. As the channel along shore need not be more than 90 feet wide, the labor can be executed much cheaper near shore than it can be done in the middle of the river. The laborers near shore will lose no time in going to and returning from their work; whereas those that would be employed in the middle of the stream must lose one hour at least every day, which will make 10 per cent. difference in the amount of labor.

Under all these circumstances, I would recommend that the improvement be made along shore. I would also beg leave respectfully to suggest to the department that the lower Des Moines rapids be improved first, for the following reasons: 1st. There is one and a half foot more water on the upper rapids than on the lower rapids. 2d. To improve the lower rapids, and extend the navigation 140 miles further up the river, will be a matter of great importance to all that extent of country on each side of the river for that distance, which is populating very rapidly. And as the Rock river rapids have 18 inches more water on them than the Des Moines rapids have, the improvement of the lower or Des Moines rapids will at once remove a large portion of the great difficulty, inconvenience, and expense occasioned by the obstructions in the rapids. For example, I passed down over the Rock river rapids, on board the steamboat Missouri, to Fulton, about the 24th ultimo, with a cargo of lead, and about 60 passengers. The boat arrived at the upper reef or Sycamore chain about sunset, and passed over the rapid with her freight and passengers all on board. She did not touch the rocks, notwithstanding it was dark before she had got half the distance over them. On arriving at the Des Moines rapids on the next day the freight was all taken out in lighters; the passengers also crossed over on the lighters, and the boat struck the rocks four different times. This evidence is conclusive, leaving no doubt on my mind that the lower rapids should be improved first. I have conversed with many persons well acquainted with the navigation of that river, who are all of the opinion that the Des Moines rapids should be first improved.

I have to inform the department that, from the late period of the year and the location of the rapids, nothing beneficial can be done this year. It will require two months at least to make preparations to be able to commence the work, which would bring the month of November. At that period the water will be so cold that it will be impracticable for men to work in it.

The preparations necessary will be a steamboat, which must be built, as no suitable boat can be bought; two machine boats similar to those used by me at the Grand chain on the Ohio river in 1830, to raise and remove the rocks; several scows to boat rocks, drills, crowbars, and tools sufficient to work two hundred men, with boats to transport and quarter them in. I have made arrangements for building the machine boats and steamboat. The engine that was formerly in the "Pearl" will (a part of it) answer to propel the proposed boat, which will cost \$6,500 to build the hull of the boat and repair and put up the old engine in her.

If this plan of preparations should be sanctioned by the department, you will please inform me of

the same as soon as practicable, so that all the necessary arrangements may be made for the same previous to my leaving this place for the Red river raft.

The work on the rapids cannot, under any circumstances, be commenced earlier than July next. Still, the boats should be built and every preparation made in time to be ready for the first low water.

To attempt to make an estimate for the completion of this improvement would be altogether at random, as so much depends on the stage of water, health of the men, and price of labor, that it is impracticable to form a correct opinion. But, as relates to its practicability, I have no hesitation in stating that it can be effected so as to remove all the difficulties that now exist, making the navigation as safe and easy over the rapids as it now is above and below them. As to its importance, that has been shown by the report of Lieutenant N. B. Buford.

However, the seven years that have elapsed since the date of that report have made a vast change in the navigation of the Mississippi above the Missouri river. At that period (1829) the steamboats had but commenced to navigate that part of the river. At intervals of three to four weeks a single boat was seen passing. Now, there is no point in the whole line of that river, when the water is sufficiently high, that a steamboat is not seen every day passing crowded with passengers and laden with all the varieties of merchandise that the wants of the country demand. The rapid sale of the public lands in that section is a sufficient testimony of the importance of the navigation of that noble river. My knowledge of the resources and wealth of that region is yet too limited for me to attempt to report on that subject, nor do I deem it necessary at this time to say more.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

HENRY M SHREVE, *Superintendent, &c.*

Brigadier General C. GRATIOT, *Chief Engineer, Washington.*

N.

MEMPHIS, *September 30, 1836.*

SIR: At the time of my last annual report the entire embankment of the Memphis and St. Francis road was under contract. There now remain in the hands of contractors but seven of the western miles. The causes which led to the abandonment of those contracts and the injurious effects upon the progress of the work have already been made the subject of a report to the department.

The contractors sustained heavy losses from unexpected difficulties in the construction of the embankment, to overcome which their resources and time were unsuccessfully expended. It was sufficiently evident that they could not accomplish their undertakings, and to coerce them to further efforts would have been to waste in a fruitless attempt the little that remained of the working season. Before quitting, an experiment was made by the contractors to substitute oxen and scrapers for barrows and shovels. By this change it was expected to avoid the most serious obstacles to the advancement of the work, viz: the want of hands and the liability to disease. The most favorable results were confidently expected; the experiment did not, however, succeed, and was finally abandoned.

The failure of the contractors to fulfil their engagements, their losses, and the difficulties which it was now discovered would present themselves in the construction of a road through this swamp, rendered it extremely improbable that a second attempt to execute the work by contract would eventuate more successfully than the first had done. This consideration, together with the unavoidable delay in again advertising the embankment for contract, and the inevitable dispersion of the laborers on the slightest suspension of the work, induced me to abandon the contract system, and to proceed at once to its execution by hired labor. The greater part of the working season was already consumed, leaving but little time for preparation. As soon as the contractors declared their inability to proceed further, the hands in their employment were taken into the service of the United States.

PLAN OF OPERATION.

The greatest physical obstacle in the construction of this work is the swampy nature of the soil, which renders it difficult to form the embankment, and increases the expense and labor of transporting provisions (all of which are drawn from the river) to an enormous expense. The plan which at once suggests itself to lessen the labor of transportation is to commence on the river, and finish the work as it advances into the swamp. This, however, is not practicable, nor would it be good policy. There is comparatively but a small portion of the road that can be worked upon in the winter. It is necessary, therefore, to select for summer operations such parts as would be impracticable in the rainy season, reserving the drier sections for the winter. A depot for provisions was established about the middle of the fifth mile, at the point where the road leaves the river. It was determined to penetrate the swamp, selecting, as the work advanced, only such miles as would be impracticable in winter, leaving the higher and drier ones to be completed as the companies returned after the commencement of the fall and winter rains. By this manner a good road was secured for the transportation of provisions, and such portions of the work as could be prosecuted during the winter reserved for that season. In pursuance of this plan, the companies continued to advance as long as it was practicable, when they were withdrawn and put upon the miles next the river, which are drier, sandy, better drained, and nearer the depot.

This disposition of the laborers continued until the latter part of winter, when arrangements were made for prosecuting the operations in the spring with an augmented force. The favorable prospects of the work were suddenly reversed by an overflow of the Mississippi, which covered all the miles nearest the river, and rendered a speedy retreat from that section necessary. A large portion of the laborers left, rather than proceed further into the swamp to those miles which were not overflowed and had been reserved for such an emergency. By this overflow the force was reduced to little more than one hundred. These were advanced to a ridge of land lying upon Grandee lake, where the work is light and dry. In June following more than half of this number, alarmed at the sickness of last year, left the country. From that time to the present the force has varied from fifty to one hundred and twenty-five hands. No exertions have been spared to attract men to the road. Agents have been sent to different parts of the country where hands have been represented as more abundant.

Having learned from undoubted authority that laborers were receiving higher wages on the Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Natchez, Bayou Sara, and New Orleans railroads than had been previously given here, on the 1st of July wages were advanced two dollars per month. This, together with the excellence of provisions and the certainty of prompt payment, it was hoped would draw to the work as many laborers as were wanted. These expectations, however, have been disappointed. Apprehension of disease, which the panic of last year has magnified beyond the reality, is doubtless the cause of this aversion to engage upon the road. The hands this summer have enjoyed an unusual degree of health, and it is hoped the unfavorable impressions of last year will be effaced. The number of hands is daily increasing, and several companies are shortly expected from the north.

CAUSES WHICH HAVE RETARDED THE WORK.

The failure of the contractors, and the causes which led to it, gave the first serious check to the progress of the embankment. The scarcity of laborers; the total absence in the country of every resource required in the execution of such a work, and the difficulty of creating them; sickness amongst the hands; excessive rains, added to the obstacles already enumerated, arising from the swampy nature of the country, are the prominent causes which have prevented the advancement of the work during the season. Every exertion has been made to overcome or remove such as were within the control of human means. That my unaided efforts have not been more successful is not a subject of surprise, when the nature of the undertaking is understood. Since the 1st of November, 1835, when the work was received from the hands of the contractors, the labor-rolls of the overseers exhibit fifty-nine working days wholly or in part lost by rain—more than one-fifth of the whole time. In no country could this excessive wet weather be more prejudicial to the construction of embankment than in this swamp, which, being perfectly level, and composed of a tenacious clay, retains the rain water until it is carried off by the slow process of evaporation.

There has been no period, during the last twelve months, when it would have been practicable to work on the road between the west end of the seventeenth mile and Blackfish lake, because of the standing water; for which reason, upon completing the seventeenth mile, it will probably be necessary to withdraw from the swamp, and that, too, at a period when, in ordinary seasons, the work on that section could be most profitably pursued.

The contractor has done but little on the west end since my last report, having encountered the same difficulties in collecting and retaining hands that have been experienced here. For this reason he has been suffered to retain the contract, not without a hope that his exertions to assemble a force would finally succeed. These expectations, to a certain extent, have been realized, and it now seems probable that he will finish during the present fall as far as the St. Francis river.

CHANGES IN THE ORIGINAL PLAN.

It will be recollected by the department that a change in the mode of construction on the first four miles was proposed and sanctioned by the honorable Secretary of War. The alteration consisted in the substitution of solid embankment for hollow bridges over several sloughs that cross the line of the road. The embankment of the fourth mile, including the principal of these sloughs, was completed early in the fall, that no advantage arising from its settling might be lost. Serious apprehensions were entertained by many persons that the embankment could not sustain itself against the thrust of sixteen feet of water which could press it when the Mississippi should attain its high-water mark. It is a source of gratification that all the expected advantages set forth in proposing the change have been fully realized. The lands lying on the south side of the road, which were formerly submerged during the annual inundation of the Mississippi several feet, were protected by the embankment so effectually that for many weeks after the waters had risen several feet on the north side of the road, the laborers on the south side continued their excavations for the finishing of the curve. The water ultimately flowed backwards upon this part of the country, having turned the lower extremity of the embankment; not, however, until the laborers had completed their work. Having adopted the plan of finishing such parts of the road as were commenced, (especially where it was liable to overflow from the river,) scarcely any of the embankment was washed away. The extremity, which it was my purpose to have secured with a timber frame when the river should overflow its banks, was unexpectedly caught, owing to the rapidity of the rise, without any defence against the action of the water. About one hundred and fifty feet of the road were carried away; this being of recent formation, washed readily. This was the only damage the embankment sustained from the overflow. It is estimated by the oldest inhabitants here that the Mississippi, during the spring inundation, attained its extreme height within six inches; and the indices drawn from marks on the trees serve to confirm this opinion. Assuming the high-water mark at six inches above this last overflow, the line established as the surface of the road (as it was designed to be eighteen inches above high water) having been, during that overflow, two feet above the surface, the water remaining against the embankment more than two months without percolating it, removes the only doubt I ever entertained of its stability and superiority over open bridge-work, which is perishable and expensive.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

From the history of the work during the past season, it will be gathered that three causes have principally retarded its progress: the failure of the contractors, wet weather, and the inadequacy of the force. When the laborers shall have completed the seventeenth mile, upon which they are now engaged, there will remain unfinished on the east end of the road 400 cubic yards on the sixth mile, 8,951 on the third, 34,731 on the second, and 7,500 on the first; making an aggregate of 51,582 cubic yards. When this shall be finished, the road will be done to the seventeenth mile, inclusive.

Since my last report bridges have been constructed over Brushy bayou. Beaver lake, the first bayou west of Sand slough, and the one over the third bayou, are nearly completed. As the embankment does not progress as rapidly as was anticipated, the commencement of the remaining bridges will be delayed until the embankment shall be so far advanced that they may be finished at the same time. The road has been somewhat injured by washing; this is chiefly confined to those places which have been subjected to the action of heavy rains while the embankment was fresh and unsettled.

To prevent further injury from this cause, grass seed of suitable quality has been procured and sown

upon the slopes. I have recently discovered that the Bermuda grass, so favorably known for its valuable qualities in protecting embankments from washing, is indigenous to this region. I shall cause the slopes to be covered with this grass, by which they will be effectually secured from washing in future.

The same policy that has been observed in the progress of the work since it fell into the hands of the United States will be pursued during the ensuing year. The embankment will continue to be pushed forward towards Blackfish, so long as the season will permit. With a view to remove, if possible, the standing water which covers the country generally from the seventeenth to the thirty-first mile of this road, a company of ditchers have been directed to advance into the swamp, and, beginning at a bayou on the twentieth mile, to open a ditch of suitable dimensions connecting with that on the seventeenth mile. As there is a fall of several feet in this distance, it is hoped that the ground through which it passes will be so drained as to render it practicable to work on it, even after the setting in of the winter rains. Should this fail in producing the desired effect, the forces will be employed during the rainy season upon such portions of the works as are, by their proximity to lakes and bayous, better drained.

The importance of completing this work as speedily as possible is sensibly felt, and commensurate exertions have been made for its accomplishment. It is plain, however, from the experience of the past season, that an adequate force to finish it in less than two years and a half cannot be assembled.

With these unimportant exceptions, a breach already named, the work is now completed to the seventeenth mile; the adjacent country, which is equal in fertility with any part of the Mississippi valley, is thus furnished with an easy communication to the river. The region through which the unfinished portion of the road passes is entirely destitute of resources, and is uninhabited except by three or four families. From the nature of its soil and from local situation but little of it can ever be inhabited. Both public and private lands situated on or near that part of the work which is completed have been much enhanced in value. This road, when finished, will be the principal channel through which the tide of emigration to the rich region of Arkansas will pour its thousands. The facilities which it will afford in developing the resources of the southern and western portions of this State are more important than its influence on the lands adjacent to it, which are comparatively of limited extent. It was believed at the time of the last annual report that the appropriation already made would be fully adequate to the completion of the road. Owing to the rise in the price of labor and provisions, it will be found insufficient. The estimate herewith submitted for the additional amount necessary to complete the work is predicated upon the advance in the prices of labor and provisions, to which it bears a direct ratio.

Before closing this report, I beg leave to submit to the consideration of the department some facts directly affecting the object proposed to be attained by the construction of the Memphis and St. Francis road. The appropriation of March 2, 1833, was made with the declared purpose of causing to be permanently constructed a road in the Territory of Arkansas, from a point opposite Memphis to the house of William Strong, on the St. Francis river, or towards such other point on the same as the engineer appointed to report thereupon may recommend, for the purpose of establishing a constant communication from the point above named towards Little Rock. Since the time of the first appropriation, the Mississippi, by one of those changes so frequent in its course, has receded from the eastern bank, leaving an extensive bar where the principal channel once ran, which, from its recent formation, is not sufficiently solid to admit travelling over it in its present condition; and being directly opposite the termination of the road, on the west bank of the river, occupies the point at which the ferry should terminate on this side. At high water, and at the medium stage of the Mississippi, the ferry-boats effect a landing by ascending Wolf river to the bluff. This is not practicable at extreme low water, when the current in that stream is too strong for ascending boats. At such periods it is necessary to effect a landing above or below the mouth of Wolf river. If above, a second ferryage is unavoidable before reaching the town; and if below, the distance across the Mississippi is necessarily increased to more than two miles. The inconvenience arising from either alternative can only be avoided by the continuation of the road from a point opposite its present termination to such a point in the town as the mayor and town council shall designate. This prolongation of the road appears clearly to come within the object contemplated by the law making the first appropriation; since without it a constant communication between this place and the St. Francis river cannot at all times be effected. The length of the proposed continuation is four hundred yards. An estimate of the cost will accompany this report. Should these views meet your approbation, it is hoped that an appropriation will be called for at the next session of Congress to carry them into execution.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. BOWMAN, *Lieutenant of Engineers.*

General CHARLES GRATIOT, *Chief Engineer.*

O.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, November 3, 1836.

SIR: The operations for continuing the construction of the Cumberland road, in Ohio, were resumed about the middle of the month of July last, after a partial suspension of the work during the preceding part of the year, arising from the want of an appropriation for its continuance; the advances made, on its own responsibility, by the Clinton Bank of Columbus, having prevented the operations from being entirely suspended. This institution having, in July last, declined further agency in relation to the disbursements on the Cumberland road, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburg was therefore selected for that purpose, and has, with the aid of the officers attached to the road, performed the duties of the agency in a very satisfactory manner.

Upon recommencing operations, after the passage of the act of 2d July last, appropriating \$200,000 for the continuation of this road, it was found that the general dispersion of the workmen and laborers, consequent upon the interruption above mentioned, and the great demand throughout the country for every species of labor, together with the high prices of produce, rendered an advance in the previous rates of labor of men, teams, mechanics, &c., indispensably necessary to enable the operations to be resumed, at that advanced state of the season, with the vigor necessary to compensate for the delay and injury arising from the suspension of the work.

The second section of the act of Congress of 2d July last, granting an appropriation of \$200,000 for continuing the Cumberland road in Ohio, required that the moneys appropriated by that act "be expended

in completing the greatest possible continuous portion of said road in the said States, so that such finished parts thereof may be surrendered to the States, respectively." After duly considering the limitations imposed by the act above referred to, it was found, after an attentive examination into the state of the road from Columbus to Springfield, that owing to the advanced state of the season the only continuous portion of road which could be completed and surrendered before its close was the first fourteen miles from Columbus, west, to the town of Jefferson. The necessary arrangements were therefore made for the completion of this section within as short a time as practicable, and the preparation of metal for the nine miles in continuation. The first eleven miles immediately east of Springfield had been graded and bridged, and there remained ten miles to grade on the division comprised between Columbus and that town, lying principally across the summit dividing the waters of the Scioto and Miami rivers. As the quarries, from whence the material for the masonry and cover of the road are chiefly drawn, lie at each extremity of this division, viz: on the Scioto and Mad rivers, it was decided to carry on, in addition, the operations of quarrying and hauling stone from Springfield, and preparing metal for the section of road already graded and adjoining that town on the east, with a view to the most advantageous application of the available funds. The operations, agreeably to the above plan, were, on the 15th September, so far changed as to concentrate them to the first twenty-eight miles west of Columbus, in conformity with the instructions of the department of the 5th September, requiring them to be confined to such a portion only as the amount appropriated would complete.

During the year terminating on the 30th September, 1836, the metallic covering of the division of road lying east of Columbus was completed, under the superintendence of Lieutenant Brewerton, and surrendered to the State of Ohio.

On the division of road comprised between Columbus and Springfield, 20,518.57 perches of metal, equal to 6,217 $\frac{3}{4}$ rods of single layer, have been prepared on the sides of the road, for the cover of the twenty-three miles west of Columbus, and of the eleven miles east of Springfield; the preparation of metal for the latter having been suspended on the 15th September.

The bridge across the Scioto river, at Columbus, has been completed, with the exception of setting the iron railing intended to surmount the terrace walls connected with the eastern abutment, which will be put up by the middle of November. In addition to the completion of this structure, 761 perches of masonry have been laid in culverts and stone bridges, between Columbus and Springfield, comprising all the masonry to be laid on this division, except 230 perches, which will be completed about the 8th November.

Ten miles of road have been graded between Columbus and Springfield, during the year ending 30th September, 1836, leaving, at that date, seven miles to be done to complete all the grading required on this division, except the smoothing and preparing of some portions already graded for the reception of the metallic cover.

Active operations are now in progress for the completion of the cover of the section of road from Columbus to Jefferson; nearly the whole of the metal required having been prepared, and a commencement made at putting on the third layer of three inches, with a proper allowance for wear; four miles being now finished, and the completion of the whole expected in time to be surrendered during the ensuing winter. This section of the road passes over swampy and unfavorable ground, and being much shaded by the dense growth along its border, has presented many obstacles to its rapid completion.

The bridge over Little Darby creek, on the fourteenth mile, is now undergoing a thorough repair, and preparations made for entirely reshingling and repainting the whole structure, to renew the defective timbers and supply additional bracing. The foundation of the eastern abutment, upon which the water of the stream was encroaching, has been secured by a deposit of brush and stone. Some slight additions to the framing of the bridge over Big Darby, on the thirteenth mile, will be made previous to the completion of this section.

For the nine miles in continuation, to one mile beyond the town of Lafayette, the preparation of metal is now in rapid progress, and it is expected the whole amount required for this section will be in readiness to lay upon the road at the commencement of favorable weather in the ensuing spring.

Material.—The stone for the metallic cover of the section of road adjoining Columbus on the west, as also for the masonry to the twenty-eighth mile, excepting the bridges across the Darbys, has been drawn from the quarries on the Scioto river, which afford a compact secondary limestone well adapted to building purposes, and forms also a good metal, although not equal in hardness to the darker species found near the Ohio river. In receding from the Scioto some beds of limestone are found on the Big and Little Darby creeks, which afford a sufficiently good metal, yet the supply obtained from the latter source is found inadequate and difficult to be obtained; and it is only in the valleys of the principal streams where a constant and unfailing supply may be depended upon. From Jefferson to Springfield, a distance of twenty-nine miles, the country is wholly without veins or quarries of stone. On this section a considerable quantity of very superior metal has been furnished by the stones taken from gravel-pits along the line of the road. These stones vary from one-half to one hundred pounds in the natural state, and are composed of hard compact limestone. The supplies from this source are, however, uncertain and precarious; and in general the whole section of country lying between the Scioto and Mad rivers fails in supplying the requisite quantity of stone at a convenient distance from the line of road. It is, therefore, necessary to depend mainly upon the quarries at each extremity of this division; the distance to which the material requires to be hauled for the purposes of the road rendering this indispensable part of the construction very expensive, which accounts for the magnitude of this item of expenditures and estimates.

The only lumber on this division available for building purposes is the oak, ash, and walnut; the first mentioned being considered unfit for the permanent structures of the road, unless selected with great care. It is to this source that may be traced the failure in the Little Darby bridge, constructed by contract, and of an inferior quality of oak timber.

The country to the west of Springfield is more favorable in respect to materials for construction than the district east of that place. Good stone for building and macadamizing is found on the Mad river, Miami, and Still Water rivers, and near the Indiana State line. The facilities also as regards lumber are decidedly superior in comparison with those on the east—ash and poplar being abundant and of suitable quality for constructions.

A careful estimate of the cost of completing the whole road to the Indiana State line has been made, and is herewith submitted, being condensed into a tabular form, marked C, and appended to this report. It will be perceived that the amount required by the above estimate is greater than that shown by former estimates in reference to the subject of completion, which may be accounted for by the increased rates of labor and other species of work at the present time. It is not expected either that these rates will be

diminished in succeeding years, owing to the great and increasing demand for labor, and the number and magnitude of the public works in progress in the western States.

After the road shall have been completed upon a permanent plan, the expense of keeping it in repair will arise almost wholly from the renewal of the metallic cover, which, from the extent of the transportation over it in heavy coaches and wagons, is subjected to great wear. The vast amount of travel and emigration which follows this national thoroughfare, and the annual increase thereof, is such as to defy any attempt at even a conjectural estimate of the amount which may be expected after the lapse of a few years, and the final completion of the road. The amount of tolls already collected, and their rapid increase, afford satisfactory evidence of their future competency, with proper care and management, to keep the road in good and sufficient repair.

With regard to the time in which the completion of this work may be expected, it is obvious that it will depend entirely upon the means which may be annually furnished for its continuance, and the stage of the season at which they may become available. Should, however, the whole amount annually required by the superintending engineer be furnished at an early day of each successive year, its final completion may be expected in three and a half years from the present date.

The estimate of funds required for the continuance of this road during the year 1837 is founded upon the following plan of operations:

1. To complete entirely the road from Columbus to Springfield.
2. To complete the clearing and grubbing to the State of Indiana.
3. To grade the road west from Springfield, 19 miles, to the Miami river.
4. To construct the masonry of bridges and culverts to the Miami river, including the quarrying of stone for the bridge across that stream.
5. To erect the wooden superstructures of the bridges across Mad river and Jackson and Donnefs creeks, west of Springfield.

It will be observed that the principal item of expense for the unfinished part of the road between Columbus and Springfield is for the metallic cover, which arises from the distance to which the material will require to be hauled, a due allowance having been made for the probable supply of stone which may be drawn from gravel-pits along the line of road.

The sum of \$293,300, as per accompanying estimate, is therefore required for the continuance of the Cumberland road in Ohio during the year 1837, which it is respectfully recommended may be furnished without any abatement of the amount stated.

Respectfully submitted.

G. DUTTON, *Lieutenant United States Engineers.*

Brigadier General C. GRATIOT, *Chief Engineer.*

A.

Summary statement of the funds available and expended during the year ending September 30, 1836.

On hand September 30, 1835, per report of Lieutenant Brewerton, of that date.....	\$34,920 98
Sales of public property	150 06
Appropriation for the year 1836.....	200,000 00
Amount available for the year ending September 30, 1836	235,071 04
Expenditures during the year ending September 30, 1836	129,882 45
Amount available September 30, 1836	105,188 59
Of the above amount of \$105,188 59, there was in the treasury September 30, 1836.....	90,262 78
In the Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank of Pittsburg.....	14,211 81
In the Clinton Bank of Columbus, Ohio.....	714 00
Total.....	105,188 59

Application of the sum of \$129,882 45, expended during the year ending September 30, 1836.

Division of road.	Grading.	Masonry.	Wooden super- structures of bridges.	Metallic cover- ing.	Tools and ma- chinery.	Contingent.	Aggregate.
East of Columbus completed, and surrendered to the State of Ohio				\$31,963 85			\$31,963 85
Between Columbus and the town of Springfield, 43 miles..	\$26,521 56	\$13,142 42	\$7,465 00	51,461 64	\$3,219 42	\$7,108 56	107,918 60
	26,521 56	13,142 42	7,465 00	73,425 49	3,219 42	7,108 56	129,882 45

B.

Estimate of funds required for continuing the construction of the Cumberland road, in Ohio, during the year 1837.

Division.	Clearing and grubbing.	Grading.	Masonry of bridges and culverts.	Wooden superstructures of bridges.	Metallic covering.	Quarrying and grading tools.	Contingencies.	Aggregate.
Between Columbus and Springfield, 43 miles		\$26,250 00	\$2,550 00	\$3,550 00	\$246,746 97	\$1,500 00	\$4,773 03	\$285,370 00
Between Springfield and the Indiana State line, 53.7 miles	\$18,480 00	50,500 00	28,318 00	11,500 00	.....	2,500 00	1,750 00	113,048 00
Total.	18,480 00	76,750 00	30,868 00	15,050 00	246,746 97	4,000 00	6,523 03	398,418 00
Deduct amount on hand September 30, 1836								105,188 59
Amount required for the year 1837								293,229 41

The above amount of \$293,300 (very nearly) will be required for the operations of 1837.

G. DUTTON, Lieutenant United States Engineers.

C.

Estimate of the amount of funds required to complete the Cumberland road, in Ohio, September 30, 1836.

Division.	Clearing and grubbing.	Grading.	Masonry of bridges and culverts.	Wooden superstructures of bridges.	Metallic covering.	Quarrying and grading tools.	Contingencies.	Aggregate.
From Columbus to Springfield, 43 miles		\$26,250 00	\$2,550 00	\$3,550 00	\$246,746 97	\$1,500 00	\$4,773 03	\$285,370 00
From Springfield to Indiana, 53.7 miles	\$18,480 00	142,280 00	106,467 35	47,500 00	288,725 00	9,500 00	19,657 65	632,610 00
Total.	18,480 00	168,530 00	109,017 35	51,050 00	535,471 97	11,000 00	24,430 68	917,980 00
Deduct amount on hand September 30, 1836								105,188 59
Amount required to be appropriated to complete the road, September 30, 1836								812,791 41

G. DUTTON, Lieutenant Corps of Engineers.

P.

Memoir on the progress made in the repair of the Cumberland road east of the Ohio, in the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, during the year ending September 30, 1836.

The operations of the past year have been confined to completing work in progress at the date of my last annual report.

The contracts made in August, 1835, for putting on the third and last stratum in the State of Pennsylvania, west of the Monongahela river, and the first fourteen miles west of Cumberland, in the State of Maryland, in rapid progress at the date of the last annual report, were completed principally by the close of the year. There were, however, several sections through the mountains, the time for completing which had been extended on account of the difficulty of procuring material, that have all been completed during the past summer.

The side roads throughout the State of Pennsylvania, and parts of them in Maryland, were formed, shaped, and put in order last fall, and the waterways throughout opened.

The masonry of bridges Nos. 2 and 3, over Braddock's run, was completed last month. The masonry of the large bridge over Will's creek is progressing well; the two arches have been closed, and centres struck, and the whole structure may be finished by the end of October. The six arches of these three bridges are ellipses, and the stones forming them are all of large masses, cut and prepared on all their surfaces to conform with the curves of the arch from intrados to extrados, and end to end of the arches. The execution and workmanship, as also the material of these bridges, are very excellent and calculated to last for ages. Of the design I must leave others to judge.

The southwestern abutment and wing, with guard-walls, of the Dunlap's creek bridge have been completed, and the northwestern abutment and wing-walls have been built ten feet high. At the date of my last report it was expected that this bridge would have been completed by this time; but the unprecedented wet weather, high water in the river, and great scarcity of mechanics have prevented it.

On account of the unfavorable state of the weather the contractors could not commence the masonry of this bridge in the spring until May 9; from which time to September 30 they have lost about two months, or forty-five working days, by wet weather and high water. Their loss of time, together with consequent derangement of the operations by high water, will prevent the bridge being finished this fall.

One hundred and forty tons of pig iron for the castings of the superstructure of the Dunlap's creek bridge were purchased last spring at Portsmouth, Ohio; half of which has been delivered at the foundry in Brownsville, near the site of the work. This metal is of the soft gray kind, and esteemed by judges as equal to any on the western waters for foundry purposes. The patterns for the castings of the bridge have all been made, and the castings are now being made very rapidly.

It is hoped to have this work finished for accommodating the travel in all the month of July of next year.

The quantity of work done during the year consists in preparing to four-ounce and spreading on the road 37,557 perches of macadamized metal; spreading on the road 40,076 other perches of prepared metal; putting in order and forming 30,819 running rods of side-roads; constructing 4,177 perches of masonry; cutting and setting 3,009 running feet of coping on the parapets of old and new bridges; taking up and relaying 830½ feet of old coping on the parapets of the old bridges; and removing 5,074 cubic yards of earth for embankment.

There remain to be executed at this date the contract for completing the bridge over Will's creek, the contract for building the masonry and making the castings for the Dunlap's creek bridge, and putting the castings in place.

The sum of \$7,183 63, or a fraction less than one per cent. over the original estimate for perfecting the repairs of this road and to be applied to the Dunlap's creek bridge, will be necessary. The withdrawal of every officer of the army and civil agent acting as assistant engineers to aid me in conducting the extended operations on this road has compelled me to seek for other assistants in the civil walks of life, the salaries for whom formed no part of the original estimate, and were not supposed to be necessary, as officers of the army, well qualified for the service, were detailed for these duties. The officers of the army associated with me in this duty were required with their companies, and the civil agent superintending the eastern end of the road was induced to leave by a very advantageous offer from the State of Illinois, with a salary very far above the sum I was authorized by the Secretary of War to pay him. The greatly increased prices of pig iron needed for the Dunlap's creek bridge, since making the original estimate, (then \$35 per ton and now \$55,) is another heavy item in this increased cost of the whole work. In addition to which, was the inability of the contractors for masonry of the Dunlap's creek bridge to comply this year with the terms of the contract made last year, owing to the immense increase in the price of laborers' and mechanics' wages, provisions, and every necessary of life. Their obligation was to have finished the work long ere this rise in the price of wages and provisions took place, and could in all probability have done so had the site of the bridge been definitively fixed to have enabled them to commence with their work early last season. A long and protracted correspondence grew out of the location of this bridge, by the refusal of the authorities of the town of Bridgeport to permit its being located on the site selected by the engineer as best suited for the public interest. The result was so much time lost that the contractors were thrown into this year with the bulk of their work to perform, and declined doing it under existing circumstances. This additional sum is now asked to finish the whole work caused as above stated.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

RICHARD DELAFIELD, *Captain of Engineers.*

Q.

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

Report of the board of visitors invited by the Secretary of War to attend the general examination of the cadets of the United States Military Academy.

Sir: The undersigned have, in compliance with your request, attended the annual examination of the cadets at this post, and herewith report the result of their investigation.

Having been instructed by their letter of appointment to "make a full and free investigation in regard to the course of instruction, both military and scientific, to the internal police, discipline, and fiscal concerns of the institution," the board of visitors entered upon and have conducted their examinations with the most rigid scrutiny. Every facility for this purpose was afforded by the officers of the institution.

In order most effectually to discharge their duty, the board committed the different branches of their investigation to committees of their members, whose separate duty it became to examine into—1st, the fiscal affairs; 2d, the internal police; 3d, the course of instruction; 4th, religious instruction; and 5th, the military education and discipline of the academy.

These several committees have submitted to the board the result of their respective investigations; and their reports, after having been sanctioned by the entire board, are herewith transmitted to the Secretary of War for his more particular information upon those several subjects.

1. *The fiscal affairs.*—The quartermaster's and paymaster's departments were carefully examined, and satisfactory evidence furnished that the sums appropriated had been properly disbursed with strict regard to the objects intended. The particular appropriations necessary for the year are set forth in the estimate marked No. 1, annexed to the report of the committee, and are recommended by this board.

The board believed it to be their duty to examine also into the fiscal affairs of the cadets, and they are happy to express their full approval of the discipline and regulations upon this subject. Each cadet receives in pay and rations \$28 per month, and no more. With this sum he is obliged to pay his board

and to provide all the furniture for his room—all his books, his clothing, and every necessary; the government providing nothing for him but instruction, arms, and a room to lodge in. By a very salutary regulation \$2 a month are reserved out of each cadet's pay until he leaves the institution. Thus if he is dismissed, he has the means of returning to his family; if he graduates, the means of providing himself a proper uniform. The wisdom of this provision is apparent from the fact (which this board has satisfactorily ascertained) that the greater part of the cadets are of indigent parentage.* To preserve an entire equality among them in this respect, the regulation which forbids "any cadet to apply for or receive money or any other supply from his parents, or from any person whomsoever, without permission from the Secretary of War," is strictly enforced. Rigid economy, therefore, is required from the cadets to enable them with their pay to meet the necessary demands upon their funds. They are obliged to keep accurate accounts of their expenditures, and if any of their pay remains unexpended for necessities, they are not permitted to receive it unless for very special purposes.

They are thus with great care taught lessons of order and economy, which become of the utmost value to them in after life, and which have already so distinguished the graduates of the academy that the experiment of making them the disbursing agents of the government on its public works has been eminently successful. And it is doubtless from this cause that they present the excellent example of having disbursed millions of the public funds without a dollar's defalcation.

This is considered by the board of visitors as the legitimate result of the course of education at the academy. And it must be apparent to every one that the strict morality, high sense of honor, and the lessons of order and economy which they are taught, render them invaluable agents of the government, and will compensate the nation for the very moderate expenditure which is incurred in their education.

2. *The internal police.*—This comprehended, among other things, an inquiry into the provisions for the comfort and the regulations for the conduct of the cadets while in barracks pursuing their studies.

This meets the entire approval of the board.

The fare of all the cadets is precisely alike. They eat at a common table. The furniture of their rooms and their conveniences are the same. In the barracks they sleep on the floor, and on the ground when in camp. They go through guard duty in succession; and, in fine, such are the regulations and discipline that the combination of military duties with their scientific studies is well calculated not only to make them industrious and laborious, but to inure them to the hardships of a soldier's life.

This branch of the inquiry involved an examination into the situation of the public buildings, and their fitness for the purposes intended. The accommodation for the cadets in respect to room is by no means adequate to their comfort. In rooms of about twelve feet square three and four and sometimes a greater number of cadets are compelled to reside. These rooms are badly constructed. In winter time some of them are very cold, not having sufficient protection from the wind, and in summer some are uncomfortably warm from an absence of ventilation. The buildings which the cadets occupy are, in fact, in no respect different from the ordinary barracks of the army, except that they are more uncomfortable and built of more substantial materials. The judicious expenditure of a small sum upon this subject would, in the opinion of the board, be very desirable.

The want of accommodations for the professors and their assistants is still more manifest. The crowded state of their laboratory and philosophical rooms adds much to the labor of the instructors, and consumes much of their time. Besides, this is the hazard to which much valuable property is necessarily exposed. The philosophical apparatus and the library, which are very valuable, are now in the same building with the chemical laboratory, and consequently very much exposed to danger from fires. Nothing but extraordinary care has preserved them until this time, and it certainly would not excite the wonder of the board if they should learn, at an early day, that they were all consumed. The expenditure of \$6,000 would, in the opinion of the board, erect a suitable fire-proof building, and thus guard against the unfortunate destruction of property which could not be replaced for less than \$100,000.

3. *The course of instruction.*—By the regulations of the War Department for the government of the academy two studies are enumerated (among those which are to be taught to the cadets) which are entirely omitted, viz: mineralogy and geology; although among the required and necessary studies no adequate provision has been made by law for the endowment of a professorship. All the power which the War Department has over the matter is to detail a lieutenant of the army for duty; but as this officer cannot receive any additional compensation for this duty, he has no inducement to qualify himself for teaching. This is the cause why that branch of education has been abandoned, and it cannot probably be resumed without a special provision by law. The importance of these studies, in a military point of view, is too evident to require from the board any other expression than that of their hope that a reform in this respect will be speedily accomplished.

This, however, is not the only provision which the board deem necessary in order to place the different branches of instruction on a proper footing. The very thorough course of instruction pursued at the academy necessarily requires a large number of instructors, seventeen of whom receive no other compensation for their services than the pay of a lieutenant in the line. That pay they would receive if with their regiments; and then they would not be subjected to the arduous task now imposed upon them. Consequently, a situation at this academy is rather avoided by the officers of the army than sought after, and, when once assumed, is abandoned as soon as circumstances will permit; and the board have ascertained that during the three years ending on the 1st instant twenty-six officers have abandoned their situations at the point, and that one professor and four assistants will leave before the end of the approaching vacation; making a change of thirty-one instructors in little more than three years. This constant change is a serious evil, and the interests of the institution certainly require a remedy.

It cannot excite the surprise of the department that, under existing circumstances, these changes should frequently occur. Whatever may have been the education of an officer, it is no slight task to qualify himself to instruct, and properly to instruct; and it cannot be expected that any one would voluntarily assume these extra labors when no compensation whatever is allowed for them.

Another difficulty is, that an officer, when he becomes duly qualified as an instructor, finds in civil life far greater inducements; and that class of individuals most useful to government from their scientific attainments have frequent offers of three or four times their present compensation to assume the duties of some civil station. Nothing but the strong sense of obligation to the nation for their education, which

* Thus in one class (the only one we inquired of, and that selected accidentally) we found that out of 48 cadets 26 were of parentage who were unable to give them a liberal education; and instances are within the knowledge of some of the members of this board where individuals from the humblest walks of life have attained the highest honors of the institution.

pervades the graduates of this institution, has prevented a more ready acceptance of these offers; and this board do not hesitate to declare their firm conviction that if government would allow to these individuals only one-half the remuneration which they can readily obtain in civil life for the same services, the sense of obligation to which we have alluded would retain them in the service of the nation.

The present situation of the professorship of chemistry is a fair illustration of the evils of the present system. This professorship is not endowed, and this study can be taught only by detailing an officer of the army for this purpose. The present teacher receives as his entire compensation \$767 per annum, not as much as he would receive if on staff duty at some other post; and although by long study and practice he may well qualify himself to teach, he is liable at any moment to be ordered to other posts; and although some of the assistant professors in other branches receive extra compensation, yet he is not allowed any, although at the head of a department, and performing duties as laborious and responsible as almost any other professor.

The board of visitors feel these evils so strongly that they beg leave to suggest a representation of them to Congress, in the confident belief that there will be no hesitation among the representatives of the nation in providing the necessary remedies.

Notwithstanding all these difficulties, the course of instruction is very perfect. The cadets are taught the *rationale* of their studies, to think for themselves, and to apply their scientific attainments to actual practice. The periodical examinations of the cadets not only test their proficiency in their studies, but guard against the bestowal of the care of government upon improper objects. Any one who is found unwilling or unable to undergo the hardships of his academic life, to submit to the rigid discipline of the institution, or to manifest a suitable proficiency in his studies, is dismissed. This sifting operation, if we may so call it, is productive of admirable results. Those only who are found worthy are permitted to enter the service of the nation. The unworthy are discharged.* The cadets are, in fact, part of our army. They enlist for five years, and like other branches of the service are promoted only when their conduct justifies it.

It became a question with this board whether this term of enlistment was long enough, and whether the privilege of resigning at the end of one year after the close of their education had not been so far abused as to deprive the government of such benefits from the services of the graduates as would afford a just compensation for their education.

But an examination produced this result: that of the total number, 841, who had graduated, only 65 had resigned at the end of their term of enlistment.†

4. *Religious instruction.*—In this branch the education is at present necessarily deficient. The same individual is now obliged to officiate as chaplain of the post and as instructor in rhetoric, moral philosophy, and political science. He has only one assistant, and it is physically impossible for those two individuals adequately to discharge all these duties; some of them must be, and necessarily are, neglected. The religious instruction of the cadets appears to the board to be a matter of too much importance to be neglected. The best remedy for this evil which suggests itself would be the separation of the duties of the chaplain and professor. Next to this would be the appointment of a clerical gentleman as an assistant in the duties both of chaplain and professor; and if neither of these is practicable, then, in the opinion of the board, an officer of the army ought to be detailed as second assistant to the professor. This improvement must commend itself to the favorable attention of the department by every consideration affecting the permanent welfare of the cadets.

5. *Military education and discipline.*—Upon this subject the board cannot do better than to refer to the full report made by the committee on that branch of our investigation, and to express their full concurrence in its views.

The board, however, feel themselves called upon to add their conviction of the importance of adhering strictly to the sound principles laid down by the President of the United States in his letter of the 8th of December, 1835, in relation to Cadet Hammond. The restoration of cadets to the academy after their dismissal for incompetency or misconduct is not only subversive of the necessary discipline of the post, but must result in the application of the bounty of the government to unworthy objects. This board believed it to be within the proper range of their inquiries to ascertain how far the regulations of and mode of education at West Point conformed to the objects for which the academy was instituted. They supposed the institution was "designed not only as a school in which the youth of the United States are to be instructed in the art of war, but they are, in all cases of exigence, to serve as an actual defence to the community." This object seems to be kept constantly in view.

The school is strictly military in its character, instructing the young men in the art of war and fitting them to defend our country.

It is believed to be true, as a general rule, that some previous education is necessary to qualify a man to exercise the art of war. (To this, as to every other general rule, there are doubtless brilliant exceptions.) If in those rude days when every battle was but a series of single combats, and when brute force and physical courage were the only qualifications of a soldier, long and arduous training was an indispensable prerequisite, how much more is it necessary now, when war has become a science, and when the mental more than the physical qualities of man determine the issue of the contest? When this science, unlike all others, shall change its nature, as to be inhibited by intuition, then, and not till then, can a country, extensive as ours is, and almost surrounded by savage and intractable enemies, and in its

* The board examined the effect of this practice upon four classes:

One of which, begun with 106 members, graduated	45
One of which, begun with 108 members, graduated	43
One of which, begun with 119 members, graduated	36
One of which, begun with 111 members, graduated	56

So that of..... 444 who entered, only.. 180

graduated, and the board are informed that 160 of that number are now in the service of the nation.

† This examination further showed that of 220 cadets who had, from the first organization of the academy till 1835, either resigned, declined a commission in the army, or been dropped, 20 left the army one year after their graduation, 45 the second year, 28 the third year, 28 the fourth year, 13 the fifth year, 11 the sixth year, 8 the seventh year, 13 the eighth year, 7 the ninth year, 9 the eleventh year, 4 the twelfth year, 8 the thirteenth year, 4 the fourteenth year, 6 the fifteenth year, 5 the sixteenth year, 5 the seventeenth year, 1 in the eighteenth year, 1 in the nineteenth year, 1 in the twentieth year, and 1 in the twenty-third year. And of the residue of the number of graduates 403 still remained in the service of the country, 15 had been killed in battle, and 106 had died in the service.

rapid prosperity coming in collision with the interests of powerful nations, dispense with at least such preparations for war as naturally will flow from the education of a portion of our youth for this special purpose.

This board are free to express their opinion that this academy is admirably calculated and conducted for the attainment of this end. All its studies and practices are essentially military, involving at once a knowledge of the science and an habitation to the hardships of war; so that, in case of actual conflict, we have the nucleus of an army and a satisfactory guarantee against the misfortunes which visited our arms at the commencement of the last war with Great Britain; and in peace we have a well-trained band of officers, devoted to the service of the country, capable of defending our frontiers and extending our fortifications; of carrying on our great system of internal improvement; of guarding us against the impositions of foreign empires; but, above all, of developing and calling into action the undiscovered resources of our new States.

These are advantages which we believe do necessarily flow from this institution. They can be attained only by arduous and indefatigable labor on the part of cadets and teachers. This labor cannot be produced without adequate inducements. To this end, government must provide for the education. Unless it does, the poorer classes will be deprived of the advantages of such instructions, and the richer will discover no motive for undergoing the hardships necessary to its attainment.

These advantages are happily combined in this institution, and, with the fostering care of the government, may easily be made to conduce to the permanent welfare of the whole nation.

In conclusion, the board of visitors earnestly recommend this institution to the care and attention of the government. Their examination affords them ample reason to know that the intention of the nation in regard to it is faithfully executed. "The instructors teach in defiance of obstacles," and the graduates, after a most searching and rigid scrutiny, have evinced a knowledge of their profession, which cannot but be valuable to the country whenever its exigencies shall call it into practice.

WEST POINT, June 18, 1836.

R. C. FOSTER, of Tennessee, *President*.
 LOUIS MARSHALL, Kentucky.
 NATHANIEL GREENE, Massachusetts.
 JOHN TRAVERS, New Jersey.
 ALLAN McDONALD, New York.
 JOHN McLEAN, New York.
 MORGAN L. SMITH, New York.
 JOHN MUSHAT, North Carolina.
 JAMES PEACOCK, Pennsylvania, *Secretary*.
 J. W. EDMONDS, New York.
 DAVID E. TWIGGS, United States Army.
 J. HENRY DURMONT, Rhode Island.
 GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS, Connecticut.
 JOHN HENDERSON, Pennsylvania.
 JAMES KINNEAR, Pennsylvania.
 ALFRED JOHNSON, jr., Maine.
 ALFRED IVERSON, Georgia.
 B. A. BIDLACK, Pennsylvania.
 EDWARD HERRICK, Pennsylvania.
 GEORGE M. KEIM, Pennsylvania.
 A. W. CHILDS, Massachusetts.
 DAVID J. BAKER, Illinois.
 JAMES RYAN, New York.

The undersigned most cordially concurs in the above report, only asking indulgence to express a doubt which he entertains respecting the right of the federal government to establish such an institution as the Military Academy at West Point.

JOHN D. PHELAN, *Alabama*.

HON. LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War*.

FISCAL AFFAIRS.

The committee appointed by the board of visitors to inquire into the fiscal concerns of the Military Academy report:

That they were referred to the quartermaster's department as the place where the superintendent transacted the moneyed affairs of the institution; that they there examined the books and accounts, exhibiting the appropriations made at different times, and the manner in which they had been disbursed; that they viewed the chapel and other works, not yet completed; the design, size, and arrangement were well adapted to the situation and objects intended.

Your committee also proceeded to the paymaster's department; they there discovered that moneys originating from the rents of lots, and from wood, hoop poles, &c., taken from the land connected with the establishment, making about \$700 for the year 1835, were carried to the post fund. The important branch of the paymaster's duties consists in his being treasurer for paying the cadets. Each cadet receives \$16, and rations worth \$12, making \$28 per month; and purchases at the store such articles as the superintendent thinks proper, and at prices fixed by a board of officers. The storekeeper is obliged to furnish each cadet with an account book, and enter in that book, at the time of delivering, the articles furnished; the cadet keeps this book, and settles with the treasurer. This regulation seems to be rigidly enforced. Whilst it protects the cadet from undue advantage, it teaches him system and attention to his own concerns.

There has been appropriated \$20,000 for the erection of a building for military exercises in winter. Of this sum a part remains unexpended; and the superintendent estimates that \$25,000 more will be

necessary for this object for the present year. It is evident that a building of this kind is very necessary for the comfort and health of the cadets, as they must at times neglect their necessary exercises, or take them exposed to the inclemencies of the seasons.

In addition to that, the superintendent has forwarded to the committee an estimate of funds required for the service of the United States Military Academy for the year 1836, (marked No. 1,) and herewith submitted, embracing many objects which are deemed by him and considered by us very important. We believe that a small institution like this is necessary in our extended and growing country. When the military system is generally neglected, (in cases of emergency and necessity, which we cannot expect, whatever we may desire to be always exempt from,) there may be those of our countrymen at hand, and settled through our population, able to impart the required instruction. We take pleasure in stating that our investigations have conducted us to the conclusion that those intrusted with the charge of the instruction here have been faithful and economical, and that nothing is wanted to make the Military Academy of great national advantage but a patronage, the cost of which would be small when compared with other matters, perhaps not more indispensable to the welfare and honor of the country.

E. HERRICK, *Chairman.*

No. 1.

General estimate of funds required for the service of the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, for the year 1836.

For travelling expenses and accommodation of the board of visitors.....	\$2,000 00
For general repairs, fuel, forage, stationery, printing, postage, transportation, and miscellaneous expenses.....	29,130 00
For the department of philosophy.....	6,300 00
For the department of engineering.....	500 00
For the department of mathematics.....	125 00
For the department of drawing.....	310 00
For the department of artillery.....	50 00
For the increase and expenses of the library.....	800 00
For the department of chemistry.....	800 00
For the construction of two small wooden buildings (filled in with brick) for quarters for assistant professors, with families.....	4,000 00
For the construction of a suitable yard and permanent shops for artificers, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, painters, &c., the whole to be substantially built of stone.....	10,000 00
For the erection of a building for military exercises in winter, in addition to amount already appropriated, as per plan already provided.....	25,000 00
For the purchase of horses for the school of cavalry and evolutions of light artillery.....	9,390 00
For completing the chapel.....	3,500 00
For a drawing room for the professor of drawing.....	800 00
For amount overrun in 1834 and 1835, by the board of visitors.....	382 48
	<hr/> *93,087 48 <hr/>

INTERNAL POLICE.

MR. PRESIDENT: The committee, to whom was referred the subject of police, in pursuance of the duty assigned them, have visited the hospital, barracks, and other buildings designed for the use and accommodation of the cadets at West Point, and beg leave to state the following facts: The hospital contains eight rooms for the accommodation of the sick, the whole of which, they are happy to state, have never been tenanted—a strong evidence of the healthy situation of the establishment, particularly when accompanied by the report of the surgeon, who states that his sick report does not exceed an average of five, and a majority of these ephemeral cases of slight headache, or something of that character. On the subject of the barracks, your committee would beg leave to state the following facts: The rooms of the south building are entirely too small, and the openings have been made without regard to the prevailing winds of winter; and hence the rooms are cold and comfortless during the inclement season. Your committee would also suggest the propriety of making the rooms spoken of single. The rooms in the north building are larger, and better adapted for the purpose for which they were designed. Your committee, however, disapprove of the course pursued in the practice of putting four and even five young gentlemen into one room—a practice at once unfavorable to morals and industry, and which nothing but necessity can excuse. The commons or boarding we found highly to be commended.

The room appropriated for the professor of natural philosophy we found wholly unfit for the purpose. This room is small, and unprovided with seats for the class, or any competent provision for securing the instruments, which are fine. Upon examining this room, our admiration of the extent and accuracy of knowledge exhibited by the class during examination was much heightened, together with astonishment at the patience and labor the professor must have displayed in communicating such varied knowledge, so confined in point of space as hardly to be able to use any of his instruments with facility.

The professor of chemistry labors under all the inconveniences above described, and nothing but a determination to instruct in defiance of obstacles could have enabled either of these gentlemen to have brought forward pupils so well prepared as the unanimous testimony of the board of visitors justifies your committee in reporting them to have been.

One fact your committee lament to have become acquainted with. The professor of chemistry, whose labors have been so profitable to his young pupils, has had no provision made for salary, and has done all his duties without compensation. This surely should not be. Your committee beg, in closing this report,

* This sum was reduced in the Engineer department to \$34,004 78, which amount has been asked to be appropriated this year by Congress.

to state that the rooms referred to are under one roof, as is also the library. Thus public property, to a very large amount, is in the most unsafe condition imaginable, exposed constantly to destruction by fire; and as the present building is unfit for the use to which it is appropriated, they beg leave to suggest the propriety of erecting a building fire-proof and more suitably arranged; the cost of such a building would not exceed six thousand dollars.

LEWIS MARSHALL, *Chairman.*

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

Although somewhat foreign to, and only indirectly connected with, the part assigned them, the committee on the course of instruction, from a sense of that duty which they owe to the cadets and professors, to themselves and to their country, feel bound to express, not only their satisfaction with the evidence which has in the course of the examination been afforded of the talents, the accuracy, and the progress of those examined, and of the ability and faithfulness of their instructors, but to add that their anticipations have been more than realized. They feel themselves justified in declaring it as their belief that the progress and accuracy of the cadets examined (numbers being equal) cannot be surpassed by the students of any of the literary institutions of our country. This declaration rests upon and proceeds from a knowledge of the subject-matter of the examination, as well as from a comparison of this with similar examinations to which, either for reasons resulting from the nature of their office or from other relations in society, they have been called to attend.

When this committee look into and examine the course of instruction originally designed to be pursued and perfected, they are forcibly struck with the wisdom displayed in the selection and arrangement of the studies therein embraced. Their adaptation, as far as they go, to the exigencies and situation of the government must be apparent to all who will take the time and subject themselves to the trouble of even a superficial examination. The importance and even the necessity of an institution to teach those branches of science immediately connected with the military defence of the country was perceived and acknowledged at an early period. To these other branches were added, and in a few years the course of instruction, to its present extent, was adopted. The committee regret that more liberal provisions had not been enacted by which the present plan could have been carried into full and successful operation; but this, like all other institutions the nature and effects of which can at first be but imperfectly understood, appears to have been placed in a condition to await the success of experiment. The situation of the financial concerns of the government at the time might, perhaps, serve, in some degree, as an apology for the contracted and uncertain provision made. Were, however, the studies originally selected and designed to be taught in this institution pursued and attended to, prudence might have forbidden the utterance of any complaint at this time; but inasmuch as some of the studies are entirely omitted, and inasmuch as those omitted are of vital importance in relation both to the literary character of the institution itself and to the beneficial influence anticipated from its establishment and operation, the committee must express their deep regret that such a state of things exists, and at the same time express a hope that it will be changed by the government making such appropriations as will warrant the employment of professors qualified to teach and instruct the members of the institution in the different branches of mineralogy and geology. These are the studies omitted, and, the committee are sorry to add, omitted for want of funds to support the necessary number of professors. Surely in these days, when improvements of almost every kind are so rapidly advancing onward to perfection, causing the desert to blossom as the rose and the wilderness to wave with the golden harvest, this committee need not consume their time in illustrating and proving the importance of these branches. Suffice it to say that the farmer, the mechanic, the professional man, yea, every department of society must feel and acknowledge their importance and utility; and while they are a national advantage they are also a nation's glory, the splendor of which can never shine with a lustre so pure or so extensive as in a government like ours. Were the committee further to indulge in argument to illustrate and prove their importance and utility, they would especially turn their attention to the vast regions of newly-acquired territory, and to those yet more extensive regions from which the savage must, before long, recede—the profitable exploration of which necessarily demands the aid of those sciences. Besides, it ought to be borne in mind that this institution was designed not merely to make soldiers for the defence of the country, but with this character to unite that of the scholar, the gentleman, and virtuous citizen; and where is the individual who will not acknowledge that while the present prescribed mode of instruction reflects the highest honor on the wisdom and patriotism of those who laid the plan, it has placed the country in an attitude, in relation to the condition of its armies, which commands not only the respect and approbation of our own citizens, but the admiration of other nations? The committee do not say too much when they assert that this institution has produced the most salutary effects upon the military department in point of intelligence, morality, gentlemanly and orderly conduct, as well as upon the skill and discipline connected with the art of war, which ought with all to be, and is with every patriot and lover of his country, a subject-matter of national pride, and a source of the purest gratification; for in this way it has been the lot of our government to prove to the world that it is practicable, with perfect safety to all our political institutions, to establish and carry into successful operation plans of education and improvement by which the physical and intellectual and moral strength of our government is at the same time increased. From these facts the committee, before they close, must express their regret at the apparent deficiency that exists in this institution on subjects properly included under the head of "rhetoric," which is professed to be taught. The committee refer to the subject of English grammar, and more especially accuracy in pronouncing and distinctness in enunciation. These defects pervade, in a greater or less degree, every class and every section of the different classes. Under the head of rhetoric, as given in detail by the professors, these distinct parts are specified; yet, when the committee examine the authors or text-books used for the purpose of teaching and explaining all the parts of what is generally known and included under the head of English grammar, they find that Dr. Blair's lectures stand alone, and alone are used as a text-book. The committee feel very confident that, from the mode of teaching rhetoric, as systematized by Dr. Blair and adopted by all who follow his footsteps, but little information can be given or received, without more than common labor, as to those subjects in relation to which they complain of apparent deficiency. In examining into the cause of this state of things the committee discovered that only a principal and one assistant, owing to the state of the funds, were employed in teaching rhetoric, moral philosophy, and political science,

while at the same time the duties of chaplain devolved upon and were discharged by the principal. This explains satisfactorily to the committee the existing cause of the deficiencies complained of, and entirely exempts the professors in this department from the charge of delinquency. These, however, are deficiencies which must be removed. Their existence, more than any others, must tend to affect the literary character of the institution as well as that of the cadet. The reason is obvious. The English language is, and probably will continue to be, the language employed in all the various spheres and departments of life, and, at the same time, the knowledge of its grammatical construction is more widely diffused; consequently, an error in giving to a syllable its proper accent, or to a vowel its proper sound, strikes the ear, awakens the attention, and even incurs the censure of the tyro himself, whose organs of senses as a guide generally supersede the reasoning faculty, but in these cases are a sure and safe criterion. The committee, therefore, recommend that a distinct professorship of elocution be added to the institution, and that, if practicable, this addition be made at an early period. Should the addition of such a professor be impracticable, the committee would suggest the propriety of separating the duties of chaplain from those of professor of moral philosophy, and that the time thereby acquired be employed in instructing the cadets on the subject of elocution, as handmaids and special helps to the progress and accuracy of the members of the institution in obtaining an understanding of their own language.

The committee would not only recommend but urge upon the professors the exercises of writing composition at least once in two weeks, and public speaking as often, leaving the delivery of the speeches, as to their publicity, to the discretion of the various instructors, whether they shall be before a whole class, or one section of said class, or before all the classes collected. This will be best and most profitably arranged by adopting the progress and perfection of the student as the guide. The committee have made these suggestions in relation to the English language in the mode set forth because they believe that the one or the other of these modes would, with greater facility than any other, be adopted, and more speedily carried into operation. The plan of a preparatory school has been suggested. Such an institution, the committee feel convinced, would aid much in removing existing difficulties, so far as the time and labor of instructors, consisting only of the present number, are objects of consideration, and, in point of economy itself, would ultimately best comport with the limited state of the funds set apart for the benefit of the institution. Besides, by this plan, one of the purposes, and by no means the least in importance, to wit: to bring to light, and into successful and useful exercise, the talents of young men, which otherwise poverty would conceal or obstruct, must be answered. And here the committee take the liberty and embrace the opportunity to denounce the popular prejudice that this institution is for the benefit of the rich, and in its operations confers its favors exclusively on this class. The philanthropy and patriotism and wisdom of the individuals who devised the plan of instruction, and have aided in raising the institution to its present state of perfection, and existing facts themselves, forbid, and with all intelligent and impartial men will effectually prevent, an opinion so inconsistent with the nature of our institutions from entering the mind. But to return to our subject: granting for a moment, what may be the case, that any or all of the plans suggested by the committee would necessarily increase the expenditures, and consequently require from the government larger appropriations; at no time will this objection be made by the man who understands the nature and properly appreciates the principles of his government; for he knows and believes that "intelligence is the life of civil liberty," and he, too, knows and believes that literature and the light of science are necessary to give a proper direction to the physical strength which a nation possesses, and is equally necessary and useful in appointing and fixing the bounds or limits within which the same strength ought to be restrained. More especially ought such an objection at this time, whether we consider the situation of many parts of our country or the state of the treasury, to have no weight; the truth is, that the objection is only used as a cloak for a principle, which, in its operation, must subvert that order and dissolve those relations in society which have long existed, and which although, in some instances, are the result of circumstances in which the individuals have had no agency, yet will generally be found, upon an accurate investigation, to be the result of individual merit and enterprise. In the days of Cromwell it was appropriately called the *levelling system*. In a government like ours the great object ought to be to increase its physical and intellectual strength, by the selection of objects whose talents, improved by education, will increase the physical strength of the nation, and shed more extensively the light of science, without regard to the condition of said objects, whether noble or ignoble, high or low, rich or poor. That such is the theory and practice of this institution, its present condition and the circumstances of its members most conclusively prove. If these things, then, be so, objections on the score of increased expenditures are not even the small dust of the balance. In conclusion, this committee do therefore not only recommend, but urge the importance and utility of placing the opportunities of literary attainments, and the salaries of the teachers and professors selected to assist and direct the youth to this object, upon an equal footing, as to the branches of education omitted and herein recommended, with the first literary institutions of our country. Independent of the consideration that such a plan might be expected to allay the opposition and diminish the ground occupied by the enemies of the institution, the committee verily believe that such a plan is the best calculated to promote the prosperity and advance the true interests of the country, while it will necessarily shed an additional lustre on our national character.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JUNE 17, 1836.

JOHN MUSHAT, *Chairman*.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

The committee appointed to inquire into the course of religious instruction at the United States Military Academy have attended to the duty assigned them, and ask leave to report:

That they are impressed with the paramount importance of morality and religion to the young men of this institution. They should go forth to the active duties to which their country may call them with minds not only stored with useful knowledge, but deeply imbued with Christian principles, to be their *shield* for the fiery darts of temptation, their friendly *aid* through all the warfare of life, and their final *passport* at the gates of heaven.

The utility of such instruction is recognized on the part of the government by the appointment of a chaplain—an appointment which the friends of these intelligent and interesting youth (now removed from the immediate beneficial influences of parental restraint and counsel, and from the Christian privileges of their childhood) must, with your committee, regard as a salutary and desirable provision.

It must, however, be apparent to every reflecting mind that the benevolent design of the government, and the wishes of the friends of the academy, cannot be fully realized without the frequent inculcation of divine truth.

But the committee find that there are no daily prayers at the academy, and that the whole course of religious instruction is confined to one service on the Sabbath. Besides the pulpit exercises, there are other duties which the chaplain might profitably perform, if time and his other duties would permit. But the chaplain is also professor of ethics, and in this department is required to teach English grammar, rhetoric, moral philosophy, and the elements of political science, including the law of nations and the constitutional law of the United States, and his time must necessarily be much engrossed with these various subjects; the committee would therefore unanimously recommend that a respectful suggestion be made to the Secretary of War to separate the chaplaincy from the professorship, or, if this cannot conveniently be done, to appoint an additional assistant in the department of ethics, under the general superintendence of the chaplain, that the time of the latter may not be occupied daily with the sections, but more exclusively devoted to the religious welfare of the cadets.

The committee would not omit, in conclusion, the fact that the conveniences of public worship are increased by the completion of a neat chapel, which has been opened during the session of the board of visitors.

Respectfully submitted.

G. F. DAVIS, *Chairman.*

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, June 14, 1836.

MILITARY EDUCATION AND DISCIPLINE.

The committee on military affairs, after giving the various subjects under consideration all the attention which the short time given them, arising from the new organization of the committee on the 15th, would permit, have deemed it their duty to confine themselves to the subjects most closely allied to the military departments in the academy, and have therefore selected from the various military branches which are or should be taught the following material on which to found their report, viz: civil and military engineering, cavalry, artillery, and infantry tactics; together with some suggestions as to improvements in the ordnance and fixtures. The vast importance of the first-named science, whether as applicable to the "art of war" for permanent defence on our extended frontier and seaboard, or in extending the incalculable benefits of civil engineering to every section of our infant and yet boundless country, renders this science, in the estimation of your committee, one of paramount consideration. It will add permanency and architectural beauty to our public works and buildings. It will facilitate the construction of railroads and canals, the formation and improvement of harbors and roadsteads, the removal of obstacles in our otherwise navigable rivers, and in every point in which those branches of science are here taught and disseminated through each State and to every section of our extended and rapidly-improving country *can be viewed*, must, in the opinion of your committee, satisfy even the most sceptical that the benefits of this institution in these points of view alone are *incalculably great*. Much credit is due to Professor Mahan for the standing those branches maintain, and for accomplishing so much with but *one* assistant professor and a great deficiency of models.

Your committee would strenuously recommend that a permanent additional professor be added to this department; and for the purpose of completing a set of models which are so indispensable in studying this science, (*as they speak direct to the eye*,) recommend the annual appropriation of five hundred dollars for five years.

One of the "three arms of service" your committee deeply regret to perceive is not taught in the academy. In any light in which this subject can be reflected, cavalry must be deemed of the highest importance. Our present Indian war tells this in language that cannot be misunderstood. Celerity of movement against such enemies on our almost boundless prairies is so obviously important that your committee cannot restrain an expression of astonishment that instruction in this important branch of the "art of war" should have been so long withheld from this institution. Can the graduate stand before the world and have the proud consciousness that he is, in fact, a "soldier," while he is a stranger to an important arm of the service to which he is attached, and which is an indispensable requisite to a staff or dragoon officer, to which place in the service he may be at any moment called? And should the introduction of cavalry tactics in this institution be the incipient step to an entire prececdence of the graduate over civilians (except in very extraordinary cases) for appointments in the new cavalry regiments, your committee will have accomplished an object which is founded in common justice to the "thorough-bred soldier," and which will immediately tend to render the service *more permanent and respectable*.

Your committee, therefore, strongly recommend that forty horses be purchased and kept at this post for practicing cavalry evolutions, as well as for manœuvring the field battery, which is now performed by the cadets, and which is an extremely arduous duty.

The department of artillery received from your committee the special consideration which its importance demands. The graduating class evinced great proficiency, not only in the examination hall, but also in the laboratory, as well as the manœuvres of the battery in the field, mortar practice, and target firing. Great credit is due to Lieutenant Anderson, the instructor in this department, for conducting the graduates so creditably through this complicated science, and in the absolute want of several fixtures essentially requisite to the successful prosecution of it. To put this department on a proper footing, your committee unite in recommending the appointment of a permanent assistant instructor. The aid now given Lieutenant Anderson is that of a temporary detail from the army. Such aid is deemed by your committee wholly inadequate in this important branch of instruction.

The following munitions and fixtures are deemed absolutely necessary in this department, and are strongly urged by your committee for immediate adoption, viz:

1. A light field battery of four or six pound brass guns and two howitzers.
2. A light battery of twelve-pound iron guns and a twenty-four-pound howitzer.
3. Four siege mortars mounted on iron beds.
4. One new eprouvette.
5. Two barbette twenty-four-pound guns.
6. A quantity of good projectiles, solid and hollow.
7. A ballistic pendulum.
8. Models of Congreve rockets, tools, &c.
9. The erection of a target at the foot of the "Crow's Nest," or elsewhere, for target firing.
10. A casemate defence.
11. Barbette and mortar batteries and platform.

The whole will cost an inconsiderable sum in comparison with the advantages to be derived. Your committee do not feel themselves competent to make a correct estimate of the cost, and leave with great confidence this matter in the hands of the superintendent.

In infantry tactics the most desirable result was developed both in the examination hall and in the field. Each cadet of the first class was thoroughly examined in evolutions of the line and battalion in the hall; and with a view to ascertain correctly whether a corresponding field practice had been given to the students, a battalion drill was ordered, the direction of which was promptly tendered to your committee, who proceeded to call from the lines, to take command of the battalion as instructors. A number of the cadet officers of various rank (without previous notice) received directions from your committee as to the evolutions to be performed. The result gave the most unqualified satisfaction. Your committee would here take occasion to recommend to the instructor of infantry tactics to throw each cadet of the first class occasionally in command, with a view to qualify him for that station which each graduate must assume on entering the army. This department is successfully conducted by Major Fowle, who requires an additional assistant instructor of tactics, for the following important reason: the necessary division of the battalion into four companies renders four instructors (one to each company) necessary. There being but three, your committee strongly recommend such an appointment with as little delay as possible, as his services will be immediately required, and are very important during the encampment.

In conclusion, your committee would do injustice to themselves, the superintendent, professors, and instructors generally, did they not express their unqualified satisfaction at the manner in which each department which came under their supervision is managed. From the superintendent down, all vie with each other to surmount obstacles, and to maintain that high standing for the institution which it truly merits. Some of the obstacles would be removed if the recommendations and improvements suggested by your committee be carried into effect; and in submitting this report, they are bound to say they have been cautious to recommend nothing not absolutely necessary to a perfectly successful prosecution of the various branches of science submitted to their consideration.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MORGAN L. SMITH, *Chairman.*

Letter of the President of the United States in relation to Cadet Hammond's restoration to the Military Academy.

WASHINGTON, December 8, 1835.

Cadet Hammond will be restored to the Military Academy after the 1st day of January next if he shall then be found competent to enter the class he left.

In directing this restoration, however, I am influenced more by a regard to the remission of punishments, which has recently taken place at the Military Academy, and which may have induced Cadet Hammond to think lightly of the offence he committed, than to any extenuating circumstances in his case. He has been guilty of a serious military offence. A proper subordination is essential in all the departments of the army. As it is the duty, so should it be the pride, of the young gentlemen at the Military Academy to obey the laws, regulations, and orders for the government of that institution.

The very improper proceedings which took place, and which led to the conviction of Cadet Hammond, are highly censurable. If the cadets experience injuries from any person at the Military Academy, whether in authority or not, the regulations point out the mode in which redress shall be obtained. This must be pursued, and it will always be found effectual. But if they undertake to decide in their own cases, and tumultuously to seek their own remedy, it is obvious that the discipline of the academy, and the institution itself, would be destroyed. This will never be suffered. In this case the proceedings were marked with another extraordinary feature. A claim seems to have been interposed, and, in fact, practically asserted, to carry from the commons certain victuals, which, if not consumed at the table, belonged to the contractor; and the resolutions passed in support of this claim appear to be as grave as if some unalienated principle of human nature were to be wrested from these young gentlemen. All this is in very bad taste, and, what is still worse, it is wrong in itself. I need not point out the error of the pretensions set up by these young gentlemen. I am sure they will perceive it at once in their moments of reflection.

I had hoped that a lenient system of administration would be found sufficient for the government of the Military Academy. But I have been disappointed, and it is now time to be more rigorous in enforcing its discipline. If the young gentlemen who are sent and educated there by their country will not demean themselves as they are required to do by the regulations, they must suffer the prescribed punishments. Hereafter, therefore, the sentences of courts-martial will, when legal and regular, be confirmed; and the punishment will be remitted only in cases recommended by them, or where the circumstances may appear so very favorable as to justify such a measure.

But the members of the institution must make no calculations on a favorable result. Let them look to their obligations, and fulfil them faithfully. Unless they do, they must expect to be visited by adequate punishments.

That these views may be known, the Secretary of War will communicate this order to the superintendent of the Military Academy, who will cause the same to be promulgated there.

ANDREW JACKSON.

No. 9.

REPORT FROM THE TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU.

TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU, *Washington, November 15, 1836.*

Sir: In obedience to your orders of the 9th of September last, I have the honor of submitting to you the following statements and report:

1. Statement A, exhibiting the amount required for the current expenses of the topographical engineer service for surveys for the year 1837.

This statement embraces estimates for two objects:

One for military surveys on the coast and frontier, \$15,000.

The other for surveys under the act passed April 30, 1824, \$30,000.

2. Statement B, exhibiting the amount required for the Topographical bureau for the same period.

This statement embraces the pay for clerks, the pay for a messenger, and the sum required for the contingent expenses of the office, amounting to \$4,335.

With this statement are two submitted items: one in reference to the compensation to be paid to the first clerk. At present this compensation is fixed at \$1,000; but it is entirely disproportioned to the intelligence required, the labor which has to be performed, or to the amount paid to other clerks similarly situated in other offices. From these considerations, an increase in his salary of \$400 per year is respectfully recommended.

The other is in reference to the messenger; his compensation at present is \$500 per year. The general compensation to messengers in the various offices is \$700. Now in this office there is but one messenger, who, in addition to his general out-door duties, has to attend to three rooms. Viewing his situation, then, in reference to his labors, the estimate of similar services in the public offices generally, and the great increase in the prices of all the necessaries of life, his present compensation is entirely inadequate; and it is respectfully recommended that the same should be raised to \$700.

3. Statement C is an exhibit of the amount transmitted to the disbursing officers of this bureau from the 1st day of October, 1835, to the 30th day of September, 1836, and of the amount for which accounts have been received for the same period.

4. Statement D* is an exhibit of the expenditure of the contingent fund.

5. I am also directed by your letter to exhibit statements of the manner in which the appropriations of the last session of Congress for objects under the direction of this bureau have been applied; the present condition of those objects; and, also, to exhibit a general view of the operations of the bureau since the last annual report.

6. That part of this direction which relates to the manner in which appropriations have been applied will be found exhibited in the statement C; and that which relates to the present condition of those objects, and to a general view of the operations of this bureau, will be found in the subsequent remarks.

7. The duties of the bureau consist in all surveys required to be made for the government, or by its orders, and also in the superintending of such constructions as the War Department shall assign to it.

8. Surveys. These have been somewhat limited during the last year in consequence of the want of an enlargement of the corps, the lateness of the period at which the appropriation bills were passed, and the great want of officers with the troops in the field on the frontiers. Early in the season the necessities of the army were such that it was found proper to withdraw from topographical duty the greater part of the officers of the army who were then assigned to that duty; and lately, from the same cause, all those who had been previously left have been withdrawn and ordered to join their respective companies.

In addition to this, eight of the officers of the corps of topographical engineers (the whole corps consist of but ten) have been ordered to join the troops on the south and northwestern frontier. From which it will be readily perceived that the means of this bureau for the execution of its duties have been greatly limited, and of consequence its operations.

9. These operations have been as follows:

10. A partial survey of a line for a railroad on the eastern shore of Maryland, on an application and at the expense of that State.

The officer in charge of this duty being ordered to the frontier, it is doubtful if he can be ready with his report, plan, and estimate before he will have to leave; every exertion will, however, be made to accomplish the work in time to prevent the disappointment which would otherwise result.

11. The survey, plan, and estimate of a route for a railroad from Belfast, in the State of Maine, to unite with a railroad from the Canada line to Quebec.

12. The survey of the Androscoggin river, from the falls at Brunswick to the Kennebec.

13. The survey of the ledge of rocks at Owl's Head harbor.

14. The survey of the passage into Cobscook bay. Nos. 11, 12, 13, and 14, are under the superintendence of the same officer. The first two are made on the application and at the expense of the authorities of the State of Maine; the last two in pursuance of laws of the last session of Congress. The whole are incomplete. The service required of the officer superintending these surveys, as well as of his assistants, with the troops on the frontier, rendered it necessary that they should be ordered there.

15. The survey of Crow shoal, Delaware bay, with a view to the construction of a breakwater and artificial harbor, in pursuance of a law of the last session of Congress. This survey is incomplete; the officer in charge of the same, with his assistants, being required with the troops on the frontier.

16. The survey, plans, and estimates, and the construction of various routes for railroads in the States of New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and North Carolina. These duties are on the application and at the expense of the authorities and parties interested, and are under the superintendence of one officer; but his services being required with the troops on the frontier, he has been ordered to join them.

17. The survey, plan, and estimate of a route for a railroad from Pensacola, Florida, to Columbus, Georgia, on the application and at the expense of the authorities of Florida and of parties interested.

18. The survey of the coast of the State of Mississippi, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate. These two surveys were under the same officer; but his services being required with the troops in the field in Florida, he has been ordered to join them.

19. The survey of the coast. The officer of the corps heretofore on that duty is still retained upon it.

* Statement D has been taken from this report to be transmitted to Congress by the Secretary of War during the first week of the session, as required by law.

20. The survey, plan, and estimate of the route for a railroad from Charleston, South Carolina, to Cincinnati, Ohio. This survey has been partially made, and is on the application and at the expense of the authorities and parties interested; but as the services of the officer superintending the same, and his military assistants, were required with the troops on the frontier, he and his assistants have been ordered to join them.

21. The survey of a part of Lake Champlain, with a view to its military defences, in consequence of a resolution of the Senate. This survey is partially made; but as the officer and his assistants were required with the troops on the frontier, they have been ordered to join them.

22. The survey of the mouth of the Mississippi, with a view to an improvement of the entrance of that river, by direction of a law of the last session of Congress. No order has yet been taken on this subject. As the season approached in which field operations in that quarter became practicable, the wants of the troops in the field left this bureau without an officer to assign to that duty.

By a reference to the reports on plans for improving the entrance of this river, it will be seen that it is a subject replete with difficulties, and which could be intrusted only to an experienced and highly-informed engineer.

23. The survey of the bar and harbor of Georgetown, South Carolina, by virtue of a law of the last session of Congress. No order has yet been taken on this survey; the reason, there is no officer whatever to assign to it. This, perhaps, may not be considered so much a matter of regret, as the amount appropriated for the survey is entirely inadequate to its execution, or even to a judicious commencement.

The amount appropriated in the law is one thousand dollars. This bureau is not aware by whom or on what authority the estimate for this amount was made; but being well satisfied of its inadequacy to the object contemplated, and with a view of determining this point, the question of an estimate was referred, in September last, to an officer of great experience in hydrographic surveys, as well as of the particular locality of this survey, having some years since been employed upon, and partially completed, a survey of Georgetown harbor.

His estimate for the survey of the bar, and for as much as is yet requisite to complete the survey of the harbor, amounts to the sum of \$4,384.

24. The survey of the mouth of the river Connecticut, with a view to its improvement.

The officer of this corps, who is on the survey of the coast, has also had this survey assigned to him; and the plan, report, and estimate are expected to be completed in time to be laid before Congress at an early period.

25. The survey, plan, estimate, and location of the route of a canal from Georgetown, D. C., to Annapolis, in Maryland, on the application and at the expense of the authorities of that State. This will be completed during the present season.

26. The survey of the headwaters of Chesapeake bay, directed by a law of the last session of Congress.

This survey will be completed in time to be laid before Congress at an early period during the ensuing session.

27. The survey, plan, and estimate of the route for a railroad in the State of Missouri, on the application and at the expense of the parties interested in the same. This survey will be completed this season.

28. The survey of the St. Francis, Black, and White rivers, in Missouri and Arkansas, by virtue of a law of the last session of Congress, and with a view to the removal of the rafts on said rivers. This duty is now in execution, but it is doubted if the appropriation will prove adequate to the survey of the three rivers.

29. The survey of the harbor of Richmond, Virginia, with a view to its improvement.

The plan, report, and estimate of this survey will be done in time to be laid before Congress at an early period.

30. The geological investigations authorized in the Territories, public lands, and in the Indian country, are being made with the vigor and intelligence which have always characterized the labors of Mr. Featherstonhaugh, and interesting reports are anticipated from him during the course of the ensuing winter in reference to the country now occupied by the Cherokees.

The report of the investigations of the past year has been received since the last annual report, and duly submitted to Congress. It has been printed by order of the Senate, and will show the advantages and extent of such examinations. Its value is much enhanced by interesting maps of a part of the country which had been hitherto but little explored.

31. Constructions. The various works of construction assigned to this bureau being placed, (with two exceptions,) in consequence of the want of officers, under civil agents, they will not on that account be exposed to the interruptions consequent upon the necessity of sending the officers to the troops in the field. These works are:

32. The opening of a road from the State line of Alabama, through Mariana, to Apalachicola. This road was authorized by a law of Congress of June 30, 1834; but as the survey and plan had first to be made and approved, some time had to be necessarily occupied in these preliminary operations. It is now, however, in a state of active progress. The officer in charge of this work has been lately ordered to join the troops in Florida; but as he will be at times in the vicinity of the work, he can still bestow his attention upon it. It will not, therefore, be suspended.

The amount required to complete this road is estimated at \$20,313.

33. All the constructions under this bureau, except No. 31, are the result of laws of the last session; but the lateness of the period when the appropriation bills were passed, and the time lost before civil agents having some knowledge of these matters could be obtained, have of necessity limited the operations to the mere beginning of the works and to the procuring of materials.

34. The building of a breakwater or pier at the harbor of Burlington, Vermont. Arrangements for the collecting of materials have been made, and it has been already ascertained that the increase in the prices of materials and labor, over those which were relied upon when the estimate was made upon which the appropriation was founded, will occasion a proportional and considerable increase in the cost of the work.

The original estimate was made upon the prices of 1833, and amounts to \$28,727.

The estimate of the present year has not yet been received from the agent; but, on consulting with the officer who had been placed in the position of inspector of the works on that lake, reasoning from analogy in reference to the increase in the prices of labor and materials, and from the necessity of making

a stronger work than appears to have been contemplated in the first instance, it is doubted if the improvement can be accomplished at a less cost than \$50,000. The amount appropriated was \$10,000, leaving yet to be provided the sum of \$40,000.

35. The deepening of the channel between the North and South Hero islands, Lake Champlain, State of Vermont.

Several large isolated rocks have been removed from this channel; but the general operations requiring the use of a dredging machine, of which there is none on the lake, it became necessary to have one constructed. It is now being made, and will be ready for use early the next spring.

The appropriation for this work was founded upon an estimate of prices collected in 1834. It is not improbable that it will also be affected by the late and general increase in the prices of labor and materials. The estimate was for \$25,669. The amount appropriated was \$15,000, leaving a balance required for the next season of \$10,669, which is probably as much as can be judiciously expended during the next season.

36. The building of a breakwater or pier at the harbor of Plattsburg, Lake Champlain, State of New York. Materials for this work are now being collected.

The estimate upon which the appropriation is founded was made in 1833, and amounted to \$24,003.

That upon present prices of labor and materials has not yet been received; but, from reasons similar to those stated in No. 34, it is doubted if the ultimate cost of the work for this harbor can be placed at a less sum than \$45,000. The appropriation was for \$10,000, leaving a deficiency to be provided amounting to \$35,000.

37. The improvement of the harbor of White Hall, Lake Champlain, State of New York.

There was no plan for this improvement, and no previous survey having been made, it was difficult to ascertain the precise object of the law. Eight thousand dollars were appropriated.

Having had a survey made, and it being ascertained that a dredging machine would be necessary, whatever plan for the improvement might ultimately be adopted, the construction of one has been directed, and will be ready for use by the spring. This machine will also be used at the channel between the two Heroes; that is, but one is to be constructed for both places.

Its operation at White Hall will be to deepen and widen the present channel of the harbor. But one of the greatest difficulties experienced at this harbor is a want of space. It is not sufficiently large for its commerce, and the improvement most desired is an enlargement of the present harbor. The best plan which has been presented for this object is to cut an additional passage through the flat lands, on the side opposite the present site of the town. Should this be adopted, it will require an additional appropriation of \$22,000.

38. The improvement of the harbor of Black river, Jefferson county, State of New York.

As there was neither regular survey of this harbor, nor plan for its improvement, the first action under the appropriation has been to have a survey made, and a plan and estimate for the improvement. But being without any officer for the duty, and it being very difficult to obtain a civil agent suitably qualified, it was not until the 8th day of September that orders for the duty could be given.

The survey has been made, and the estimate for the improvement amounts to	\$26,998 77
The appropriation was for.....	5,000 00

Leaving a deficiency to be supplied amounting to.....	21,998 77
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39. The improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Salmon river, Lake Ontario, State of New York. The operations for this work have as yet been limited to the collecting of materials, and to the constructing of the requisite machinery.

Five thousand dollars were appropriated for this improvement. I am not aware by whom the estimate was made, and, although the plan appears to have been obtained from the War Department, yet no survey, plan, estimate, or report was ever made under its direction. But being well satisfied that the appropriation was entirely inadequate to the object, and that the plan, which appears to have been under the consideration of the committee, was not the most judicious or the most economical, an officer of much intelligence, and of much experience in these kinds of improvements, was directed to repair to the locality, and, after a careful personal examination, to revise both the plan and estimate. His examination has resulted in a modification of the plan, and in an estimate amounting to \$12,081.

The improvement is highly important to the navigation of that lake.

40. The improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Cattaraugus creek, Lake Erie, State of New York. The work has been commenced, and materials for its continuation during the next season are being collected.

The amount estimated for the whole work is.....	\$102,000
The appropriation was for.....	15,000

Leaving a balance to be provided for of.....	87,000
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41. The improvement of the harbor of Portland, Lake Erie, State of New York.

The work has been commenced, and materials being collected for its continuation.

The estimate for completing this work amounts to.....	\$60,000
The appropriation was for.....	10,000

Leaving a balance to be provided of.....	50,000
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Should it be found necessary hereafter to add an eastern breakwater, for the more complete security of the harbor, it will require an additional appropriation of \$23,500.

42. The constructing of two piers, and the improving of the harbor of Vermillion, Huron county, Lake Erie, State of Ohio.

A suitable agent for this work could not be obtained before the 4th day of August. He was immediately ordered there, has commenced the work, and is collecting materials for its continuation.

The original estimate was made in 1832, and is affected by the late general increase in the prices of

materials and labor. The plan is also somewhat modified, the piers being made larger than at first contemplated; experience having proved that the smaller pier, being insufficient to withstand the shock from the surf of the lake, was soon destroyed.

The estimate for the work amounts to.....	\$61, 563
The appropriation was for.....	10, 000

Leaving a deficiency to be provided of.....	51, 563
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43. The constructing of a pier or breakwater at the mouth of the St. Joseph's, Michigan.

Later surveys, and a more elaborate investigation have occasioned a modification in the plan at first proposed, but not involving any increase of cost.

The estimate made upon prices of September 1836 amounts to	\$67, 559
The appropriation was for.....	20, 000

Leaving a deficiency to be provided of.....	47, 559
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44. The constructing of a breakwater and harbor at Michigan City, State of Illinois.

In this, as well as No. 42, the requisite machinery is being made, and arrangements have been entered into for the delivery of materials, preparatory to the active operation anticipated for the next season.

The original estimate for this work has likewise felt the effect of the increased value of materials and labor. It was made in February, 1835, and amounted to \$84,240.

The revised estimate upon prices of September, 1836, amounts to \$95,609.

The appropriation for the last year was for \$20,000.

And the least amount which will be required for the next year is estimated at \$58,217.

Statement E is a connected exhibit of the estimates for the various harbor improvements, under the direction of this bureau, and herein referred to.

In conclusion, allow me again to call your attention to the organization and increase of the corps of topographical engineers.

The subject has been so frequently brought to the notice of the department and of Congress, and explanations of its advantage and necessity are stated in so much detail in communications from this bureau, as well as in a report from the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, that they leave nothing further to be said, or only, in addition, to refer to the facts detailed in this report, which prove the utter inability of the bureau to execute the duties assigned to it under the various laws of Congress without further aid.

It may also be well to add that the aid heretofore received from the army is now no longer to be obtained.

The extreme inconvenience to which the army has been exposed, from the system of military details for duties out of the line, not only during the Indian disturbances on our frontier, but for years before—a system, the parent of extravagance, confusion and discontent, and which even in its partial action has (as events have proved) to be abandoned on every slight emergency—has induced the President to check it by a positive limitation of the number which can in any event be detailed for detached duty.

Under the foregoing circumstances it will be seen that there is no remedy but in a better organization of the corps.

In relation to that organization, I will merely submit a copy of the bill, which met with the approbation of Congress in its last session, having passed the Senate twice, and having been three times reported to the House, and passed through a second reading there—once as a bill from its own Military Committee, and twice in bills from the Senate.

Respectfully submitted.

J. J. ABERT, *Lieutenant Colonel Topographical Engineers.*

Hon. B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War.*

A BILL for the better organization of the corps of topographical engineers,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the corps of topographical engineers shall be organized and increased by regular promotions in the same, so that the said corps shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, four majors, ten captains, ten first lieutenants, and ten second lieutenants.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That vacancies created by said organization, over and above those which can be filled by the present corps, shall be taken from the army, and from such as it may be deemed advisable of the civil engineers employed under the act of the 30th April, 1824, and that the pay and emoluments to the officers of said corps shall be the same as are allowed to officers of similar rank in the cavalry of the United States.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the authority to employ civil engineers in the act of the 30th April, 1824, and the authority by law for the employment of the present corps of topographical engineers be, and the same are hereby, repealed, after the passage of this act; and that all letters and packages on public business, to and from the chief of the corps now authorized, be free from postage.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the officers of said corps shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and to such regulations in relation to their duties as the President may think proper to adopt

A.

Estimate of funds that will be required by the Topographical bureau for the prosecution of surveys for the year 1837.

Designation of appropriation.	Amount.
For defraying the expenses incidental to making examinations and surveys under the act of April 30, 1824, of which sum five thousand dollars shall be appropriated and applied to geological and mineralogical surveys and examinations in the Indian country, on the public lands, and in the Territories of the United States.....	\$30, 000
For surveys of a military character and for the defences of the Atlantic and western frontier.....	15, 000
Total.....	45, 000

J. J. ABERT, *Lieutenant Colonel of Topographical Engineers.*

TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU, November 10, 1836.

B.

Estimate of funds that will be required for the year 1837 for clerks and messenger and for the contingent expenses of the Topographical bureau.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.
For compensation of first clerk in the Topographical bureau.....	\$1, 000
Submitted increase.....	400
	\$1, 400
For compensation of second clerk	1, 000
For compensation of messenger.....	500
Submitted increase.....	200
	700
CONTINGENCIES.	
For stationery and office furniture.....	250
One hundred sheets of tracing paper.....	60
Fifty sheets antiquarian paper	75
Binding original maps.....	50
Repairing of instruments returned by the several surveying parties.....	500
Purchase of books and maps	200
Fuel for three rooms.....	100
	1, 235
Total.....	4, 335

J. J. ABERT, *Lieutenant Colonel of Topographical Engineers.*

TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU, November 10, 1836.

NOTE.—The authority for the clerks is in two acts of the 9th of May last. The authority for the messenger, in the gross appropriation for messengers for the War Department.

C.

Statement showing the amount of funds remitted to the officers and agents disbursing under the Topographical bureau, from the 1st day of October, 1835, to the 30th day of September, 1836, inclusive, and the amount of accounts rendered for settlement by each within the same period.

To whom remitted.	On what account.	Amount re- mitted.	Am't of ac- counts ren- dered.
G. W. Feather-tonhaugh, geologist	Surveys under the act of April 30, 1834	\$1,900 00	\$2,367 39
Lieutenant Colonel J. Kearney	do do do do	1,100 00	1,253 74
Major J. D. Graham	do do do do	1,000 00	1,543 05
Captain A. Canfield	do do do do	200 00	47 75
Captain W. G. Williams	do do do do	500 00	.....
Captain W. H. Swift	do do do do	1,000 00	.....
Lieutenant T. B. Linnard	do do do do	200 00	24 75
J. P. Bailey, esq.	do do do do	1,100 00	1,115 36
W. B. Guion, esq.	do do do do	3,407 11	2,934 84
G. W. Hughes, esq.	do do do do	3,500 00	3,514 89
H. Stansbury, esq.	do do do do	1,916 60	1,689 02
Major J. D. Graham	Road to be cut out from the northern boundary of the Territory of Florida, by Marianna, to the town of Apalachicola, within the said Territory, under the act of June 30, 1834	9,000 00	* 53 00
Lieutenant Colonel S. H. Long	Survey of a ledge near Owl's Head harbor, under the act of July 4, 1836	400 00	215 78
Lieutenant Colonel S. H. Long	Survey of the passage into Cohoes bay	300 00	232 12
Lieutenant T. B. W. Stockton	The construction of a harbor at Michigan City	3,562 00	.....
Lieutenant T. B. W. Stockton	The construction of a breakwater at the river St. Joseph's	6,062 00	.....
Lieutenant J. M. Berrien	Survey of the mouth of Milwaukee river	400 00	.....
Major H. Bache	Survey of Crow shoal, in Delaware bay	1,000 00	.....
George W. Hughes, esq.	Survey of the headwaters of Chesapeake bay	500 00	.....
R. T. P. Allen, esq.	Improvement of the harbor of Portland, on Lake Erie	3,918 54	3,236 69
R. T. P. Allen, esq.	Improvement of the harbor at Cattaraugus creek	5,490 82	4,500 11
Ezra Smith, esq.	Improving the entrance of White Hall harbor on Lake Champlain, in the State of N. w York, under the act of July 4, 1836	3,500 00	550 62
J. R. Bowes, esq.	Improving the navigation at the mouth of Vermillion river, under the act of July 4, 1836	1,900 00	1,465 05
N. B. Haswell, esq.	Deepening the channel between the islands of North and South Hero, under the act of July 4, 1836	1,500 00	630 38
Thomas Shankland, esq.	Improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Salmon river, under the act of July 4, 1836	1,000 00	275 50
W. T. Stockton, esq.	Improvement of the harbor at the mouth of Black river, under the act of July 4, 1836	500 00	.....
H. Stansbury, esq.	Survey of James river, State of Virginia, under the act of July 4, 1836	500 00	.....
		55,457 27	25,540 04

TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU, November 10, 1836.

J. J. ABERT, Lieutenant Colonel Topographical Engineers.

E.

Statement showing the amounts which will be required upon the works named.

Road from the Alabama line, through Marianna to Apalachicola	\$20,313 00
Breakwater at the harbor of Burlington, Vermont	40,000 00
Deepening the channel between the North and South Hero islands, Lake Champlain, Vermont	10,669 00
Breakwater at Plattsburg, on Lake Champlain, New York	35,000 00
Improvement of the harbor of White Hall, New York	22,000 00
Improvement of the harbor of Black river, New York	22,000 00
Improvement of the harbor at Salmon river, Lake Ontario, New York	72,081 00
Improvement of the harbor of Cattaraugus creek, Lake Erie, New York	87,000 00
Improvement of the harbor of Portland, Lake Erie, New York	50,000 00
Improvement of the harbor of Vermillion river, Lake Erie, Ohio	51,563 00
Constructing a pier or breakwater at the mouth of the St. Joseph's, Lake Michigan, for the year 1837	44,617 00
Constructing a breakwater and pier, Michigan City, for the year 1837	58,217 00
	513,460 00

J. J. ABERT, Lieutenant Colonel Topographical Engineers.

TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU, November 10, 1836.

Recapitulation of estimates.

Object.	Amount.
For clerks	\$2,400 00
For messenger	700 00
For contingencies	1,235 00
For surveys under the act of April 30, 1824	30,000 00
For surveys for military purposes	15,000 00
For various roads and harbor improvements authorized by existing laws	513,460 00
	<hr/> 562,795 00

J. J. ABERT, *Lieutenant Colonel Topographical Engineers.*

TOPOGRAPHICAL BUREAU, November 10, 1836.

No. 10.

REPORT FROM THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, November 12, 1836.

Sir: In obedience to your order of the 9th of September last, I have the honor to transmit a report of the general result of the proceedings and operations of this department between the 1st of October, 1835, and the 30th of September, 1836.

The papers marked A and B present a general view of these concerns during the last-mentioned period, as well in regard to the amounts of expenditures under the several heads of appropriations as in reference to their objects, and to the various ordnance stations where they have been made.

The first of these (A) shows the whole amount of funds remitted from the treasury to disbursing officers and contractors in this department, during the year 1835, to have been	\$934,588 73
That the portion of that sum which was expended and accounted for, during the same period, amounted to	840,550 69

And that, at the close of the year, there remained unexpended and in the hands of disbursing officers the sum of	94,038 04
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Statement B exhibits the total amount of funds remaining in the hands of disbursing officers at the close of the year 1835, and which have been remitted to them and its contractors during the first, second, and third quarters of the year 1836. This amount will be seen to have been	1,053,324 67
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And the portion of this sum expended, and for which accounts have been rendered during the same period, will be seen in the same statement to have amounted to	857,570 45
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The unexpended balance exhibited in the same statement as being in the hands of the disbursing officers at the close of the third quarter of 1836 having been	195,754 22
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Statement C presents a view of the general result of the operations at the several arsenals and armories of the United States in the manufacture, repair, and purchase of the principal articles of ordnance, ordnance stores, and building materials. It exhibits the result of these operations to the extent to which they have been completed during the year between the 1st of October, 1835, and the 30th of September, 1836, indicating, among other articles of ordnance and ordnance stores which have been fabricated or procured, the following, viz: Of artillery—33 42-pounder, 57 32-pounder, 50 24-pounder, and 77 6-pounder iron cannon; 110 32-pounder casemate carriages; 86 32-pounder casemate chassés; 21 24-pounder casemate carriages; 55 24-pounder casemate chassés; 37 32-pounder barbette carriages; 153 24-pounder barbette carriages; 92 field carriages; 68 caissons, and 3 travelling forges.

Of small arms manufactured and procured, viz: 22,650 muskets, complete; 3,034 (Hall's) rifles, made at the national armories; and at the private factories, 8,600 muskets, complete; 701 (Hall's) rifles; 301 carbines; 801 artillery swords, and 3,260 cavalry sabres.

Of accoutrements for small arms: 20,168 sets for infantry; 7,100 sets of rifle accoutrements; 1,607 sets for cavalry, and 2,699 sabre belts.

Statement D shows the extent of the operations during the year between the 1st of October, 1835, and the 30th of September, 1836, which have occurred in procuring ordnance and ordnance stores, under the act of 1808 for arming and equipping the militia of the States and Territories. This statement presents also a view of the expenditures under the act, which have resulted during the same period in procuring the stores, amounting for all objects to \$221,813 38. It exhibits, among other articles of ordnance stores procured, 2 12-pounder brass howitzers, with their carriages and equipments complete; 77 6-pounder iron cannon; 51 6-pounder field, and 31 24-pounder howitzer carriages and equipments, complete; 67 caissons; 8,300 muskets; 701 (Hall's) rifles; 301 carbines; 801 artillery swords; 3,260 cavalry sabres, and 4,250 sets of infantry, rifle, and cavalry accoutrements.

Statement E exhibits the amount of ordnance and ordnance stores which have been apportioned, for the year 1835, to the several States and Territories, under the act of 1808 for arming and equipping the

militia; this apportionment being founded on the recent returns of the strength of the militia, as made by the adjutant generals of the militia of the several States to the adjutant general of the army.

Statement F shows the several articles of ordnance and ordnance stores which have been distributed to the militia of the States and Territories during the year between the 1st of October, 1835, and the 30th of September, 1836.

Statement G presents a view of the munitions of war issued by this department during the year, between the 1st of October, 1835, and the 30th of September, 1836, to the army. In this it will appear that 158 32-pounder, 153 24-pounder, and 35 6-pounder iron cannon; 2 4-pounder brass cannon; 2 24-pounder brass howitzers; 86 32-pounder and 10 24-pounder casemate carriages; 26 32-pounder, 102 24-pounder barbette carriages; 1 12-pounder and 35 6-pounder carriages; 10 24-pounder howitzer carriages; 8 caissons; 21,279 muskets; 3,281 rifles; 380 pistols; 303 cavalry sabres; 19,908 sets infantry, and 1,303 sets of rifle accoutrements, are among the principal articles issued.

Statement H exhibits the amount of lead made at the United States lead mines from the year 1821, when their superintendence was transferred from the Treasury to the War Department, to September 30, 1835, and the amount accruing to the United States for rents for that period, viz:

Total amount of lead made from 1821 to September 30, 1835.....	75, 571, 609 lbs.
Total amount of rent lead accruing for the above period.....	5, 909, 216 "
Amount of rent lead due the United States and yet to be collected, as far as returns have been made to the superintendent.....	493, 313 "

No returns of lead have been made to the superintendent during the year ending September 30, 1836.

In the annual communication from this to the War Department, dated November 20, 1835, the difficulty which existed respecting the collection of rents was particularly stated. A considerable number of the persons engaged in smelting, under licenses obtained for that purpose from the government, had refused to make returns of the lead made by them, or to pay their stipulated rents. The delinquency has since become general. The smelters contend that the act of March 3, 1807, "contains no authority for collecting rent lead under a license for *smelting* lead ore; and that any law authorizing the leasing of public lands within the limits of a State is unconstitutional."

Suits have been ordered against several of the delinquents to test the validity of the foregoing objections; the result of which is not yet known at this department.

The licenses for smelting will all shortly expire, and no more will be issued unless the most confident assurance be given that no further objections will be made to a compliance with the conditions of the license bonds.

From the great extent of the mineral lands, and the conflicting interests which have arisen between the purchasers and occupants, as well as the probability that the United States may derive no benefit for a long time by a continuance of the present system, the expediency of selling the mineral lands in that region is forcibly presented. Such a measure has been repeatedly urged by this department, and is again recommended, as the most effectual mode of reconciling all difficulties and securing the interest of the United States in that quarter.

Diligent and strenuous efforts have been made to accomplish the various objects set forth in the laws of appropriation, passed during the last session of Congress, for the service of this department; but, for the want of officers to aid in conducting its operations, the works at Liberty, Missouri; Memphis, Tenn.; Little Rock, Arkansas; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Fayetteville, North Carolina; Charleston, South Carolina; the magazine at the arsenal in Washington city; and the erection of the shot furnaces along the sea-coast, have been all unavoidably delayed and some of them suspended.

A like inconvenience has been felt at the principal arsenals of Watervliet, Pittsburg, Washington city, and Watertown, where extensive operations are progressing and unavoidably impeded by the want of the necessary and usual assistance of officers. The departments for the inspection of cannon and small arms and accoutrements are subject to the same inconvenience; the former being entirely suspended, and the latter progressing with difficulty for the want of additional force.

There is another and very serious inconvenience which extends to every post of the department when there is but one officer, and more especially to those commanded by the chiefs of inspections. These officers, with other commanders of posts who are unaided by assistant officers, are frequently and unavoidably absent on business connected with the posts or the inspection of cannon or small arms, and during these absences are obliged to leave their post sometimes for many days without an officer, and in charge of irresponsible persons wholly unacquainted with the various points (many of them matters of military science) connected with the business of the posts, and which require daily and hourly decision. Such inexperienced persons, from want of the proper authority under the laws and regulations, are in many cases wholly incapable of acting; and where their delegated authority from the officer is sufficient, they must either decide as the cases arise, and most probably erroneously, or postpone action to the arrival of an officer; and in this manner the public business is either encumbered with inconvenient and expensive delays, or perhaps with the still greater expense of a wrong decision, which cannot be remedied.

It cannot be disguised that, unless the service of this department be relieved by the proper authority from these disadvantages, its immense *materiel* of war, and extensive buildings and machinery in all parts of the country, are liable to sustain the most serious losses from fire, defective preservation, and other causes, while its system of service may be deranged by irregularity in the current business at the arsenals, and by complexity and confusion in its business transactions with the chief of the department.

I had the honor to submit for your decision, on the 28th ultimo, a communication from the lieutenant colonel of ordnance, inspector of armories and arsenals, urging the difficulty of his proceeding with the inspections in his department, with the present inadequate allowance of transportation, and requesting to be relieved from the more distant inspections, in consequence of the heavy expenses in which they involve him.

It is proper here to remark that the same complaints have been repeatedly made by the other officers employed in the inspections of this department.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. BOMFORD, *Colonel of Ordnance.*

Hon. B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*

A.—Statement of the money expended through the Ordnance department in the year 1835.

AMOUNT OF SUMS REMITTED, INCLUDING THE BALANCES IN THE HANDS OF AGENTS ON JANUARY 1, 1835.														
Officers' names and stations.		Appropriations.												
		National armories.	Current expenses of the ordnance service.	Arsenals.	Armament of fortifications.	Arming and equipping the militia.	For additional machinery.	For building pay office.	For the new arsenal.	Slating roof and rebuilding water-wheel.	Erecting forging shop.	Slating roofs of workshops.	Repairing walls of work-shops.	Construction of new water-wheel.
Charles Howard, armory, Springfield, Massachusetts	\$167,632 35					\$5,615	\$14,831 73	\$482 53	\$10,840 78	\$811 95	\$9,954 60	\$186 54	\$650 05	\$317 73
Daniel Badger, armory, Harper's Ferry, Virginia	169,350 04													
Captain J. W. Ripley and Lieut. R. Anderson, arsenal, Augusta, Maine			\$579 59	\$5,647 35										
Major H. K. Craig, arsenal, Watertown, Massachusetts			2,950 75	1,333 09	\$3,333 75	95,543 51								
Captain E. Huger, arsenal, Fort Monroe, Virginia			2,801 85	3,118 13	24,678 53									
Captain Charles Ward, arsenal, Vergennes, Vermont			300 38											
Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Worth and Sanders Lansing, Jr., arsenal, Watervliet, New York			17,489 04	1,120 00	33,208 78	6,540 00								
Captain H. S. Mallory, arsenal, Rome, New York			1,664 48											
Captain J. R. Butler, arsenal, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania			7,325 97	6,811 87	5,292 00	3,112 19								
Captain A. Monroee, arsenal, Frankford, Pennsylvania			30,614 30	6,665 00	200 00	116 33								
Lieutenant W. Maynadier, arsenal, Pikesville, Maryland			2,038 60											
Marcus C. Buck, arsenal, Washington, District of Columbia			9,521 41	2,900 00	4,318 38	9,447 24								
M. McArthur, arsenal, Bellona, Virginia			148 62											
Colonel W. Lindsay, arsenal, Augusta, Georgia			1,928 17											
Captain E. Harding, arsenal, Mount Vernon, Alabama			2,785 00	10,435 09	4,330 00									
Captain J. Hills, Lieut. C. Pettigrew, and Lieut. J. Williamson, arsenal, Apalachicola, Florida				93,153 37										
Captain W. S. Newton, arsenal, Baton Rouge, Louisiana			2,886 55	4,606 64	4,310 00	30 50								
Captain J. Huntington, arsenal, St. Louis, Missouri			8,787 87	15,434 05										
Captain J. Howard and Captain J. H. Webb, arsenal, Detroit, Michigan			778 59	37,487 36		13 70								
Captain S. Perkins, Captain J. A. J. Bradford, and Captain J. H. Webb, depot, New York, N. Y.			1,293 47	7,511 97										
W. L. Poole, depot, Charleston, South Carolina			635 63											
Major T. C. Legate, lead mines, Galena, Illinois			5,450 17											
Sundry persons, for cannon, gun carriages, and small arms					33,740 79	117,235 25								
Settlements on audited accounts	197 42		9,973 44	1,290 22	197 42	197 43								
Total	337,109 81	92,402 28		118,669 14	123,290 65	163,639 97	14,831 73	482 53	10,840 78	811 95	9,954 60	186 54	650 05	317 73

A.—Statement of the money expended through the Ordnance department in the year 1835—Continued.

AMOUNT OF SUMS REMITTED, INCLUDING THE BALANCES IN THE HANDS OF AGENTS ON JANUARY 1, 1835.													
Officers' names and stations.	Appropriations.										Total amount.	Amount expended and accounted for.	Balances remaining unexpended in the hands of disbursing officers, Dec. 31, 1835.
	Repair and extension of the public dam.	Erecting storehouses.	Completion of machinery.	Erecting dwelling-houses.	Purchase of arms for mounted rangers.	Purchase of arms for South Carolina.	More perfect defence of the frontier.	Land on the Alabama river.	Arsenal at St. Louis.	Purchase of cannon.			
Charles Howard, armory, Springfield, Massachusetts											\$300,334 77	\$105,856 65	\$24,378 12
Daniel Bodenger, armory, Harper's Ferry, Virginia	\$1,136 41	\$6,173 77	\$21,709 81	\$982 59							210,121 57	182,820 55	27,191 02
Captain J. W. Ripley and Lieut. R. Anderson, arsenal, Augusta, Maine											6,328 94	6,328 94	
Major H. K. Craig, arsenal, Watertown, Massachusetts											37,354 84	55,074 79	2,339 05
Captain B. Huger, arsenal, Fort Monroe, Virginia					\$2,598 00	\$2,141 30	\$7,374 25				26,598 51	25,477 65	5,220 86
Captain Charles Ward, arsenal, Vergennes, Vermont											200 98	298 91	12 27
Lieutenant Colonel W. J. Worth and Sanders Lansing, Jr., arsenal, Watervliet, New York											37,666 82	56,036 31	1,068 51
Captain H. S. Mallory, arsenal, Rome, New York											1,664 58	1,664 58	
Captain J. R. Butler, arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania						1,102 58					31,075 61	32,489 69	1,385 92
Captain A. Modene, arsenal, Frankford, Pennsylvania											37,596 63	37,147 10	449 53
Lieutenant W. Maynadier, arsenal, Pikesville, Maryland											2,038 00	9,038 60	
Marcus C. Buck, arsenal, Washington, District of Columbia											35,297 63	32,721 94	2,565 09
M. McArthur, arsenal, Bellona, Virginia											148 62	147 89	73
Colonel W. Lindsey, arsenal, Augusta, Georgia											1,288 17	1,139 76	88 41
Captain E. Harding, arsenal, Mount Vernon, Alabama											18,961 59	16,779 31	2,182 28
Capt. J. Hills, Lieut. C. Pettigrew, and Lieut. J. Williamson, arsenal, Apalachicola, Florida							\$1,800 50				35,133 37	33,371 91	1,761 46
Captain W. S. Newton, arsenal, Baton Rouge, Louisiana											11,664 03	9,968 59	1,895 50
Captain J. Symington, arsenal, St. Louis, Missouri											22,721 62	26,314 24	6,592 68
Captain J. Howard and Captain J. H. Webb, arsenal, Detroit, Michigan									\$8,500 00		28,379 55	28,379 55	
Captain S. Perkins, Captain J. A. J. Bradford, and Captain J. H. Webb, depot, New York, N. Y.											8,805 44	3,029 28	5,773 16
W. L. Poole, depot, Charleston, South Carolina											655 43	467 00	228 63
Major T. C. Legate, lead mines, Galena, Illinois											5,450 17	4,759 35	690 82
Sundry persons, for cannon, gun-carriages, and small arms											131,464 04	131,464 04	
Settlements on audited accounts											\$1,601 33	6,550 16	
Total	1,136 41	6,173 77	21,709 81	982 59	2,598 00	3,314 08	7,374 25	1,800 50	8,500 00	1,601 33	934,588 73	810,550 69	91,038 04

B.

Statement of the money expended through the Ordnance department during the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of the year 1836.

Stations.	Amounts transmitted in the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters 1836, and the balances remaining in officers' hands at the close of the year 1835.	Amount of accounts rendered in the 1st, 2d, and 3d quarters of 1836.	Balances remaining in officers' hands, October 1, 1836.
Armory, Springfield, Massachusetts	\$137,631 97	\$132,271 68	\$11,360 09
Armory, Harper's Ferry, Virginia.....	159,514 20	136,417 28	23,096 92
Arsenal, Augusta, Maine.....	21,306 00	9,495 47	11,809 53
Arsenal, Watertown, Massachusetts.....	53,354 05	41,753 68	11,600 37
Arsenal, Fort Monroe, Virginia.....	37,503 86	27,166 70	10,337 16
Arsenal, Vergennes, Vermont	128 52	98 16	30 36
Arsenal, Watervliet, New York.....	111,657 23	103,039 67	8,017 56
Arsenal, Rome, New York.....	2,090 41	2,055 11	35 30
Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania	91,321 57	69,181 43	22,150 14
Arsenal, Frankford, Pennsylvania.....	35,949 53	23,194 20	12,755 33
Arsenal, Pikesville, Maryland.....	2,368 77	1,691 13	677 64
Arsenal, Washington, District of Columbia	30,697 09	26,645 91	13,051 18
Arsenal, near Richmond, Virginia.....	122 73	121 46	87
Arsenal, Fayetteville, North Carolina.....	2,590 00	.....	2,590 00
Arsenal, Augusta, Georgia.....	4,146 58	1,998 67	2,147 71
Arsenal, Mount Vernon, Alabama.....	54,113 50	24,976 49	29,137 01
Arsenal, Apalachicola, Florida.....	35,568 36	32,554 32	3,014 04
Arsenal, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.....	6,636 46	836 51	5,809 95
Arsenal, St. Louis, Missouri.....	25,877 68	21,916 25	3,961 43
Arsenal, Detroit, Michigan	16,400 00	15,602 80	1,397 20
Depot, New York, New York.....	55,486 07	36,814 34	18,671 73
Depot, Charleston, South Carolina.....	774 59	774 59	.....
United States lead mines, Galena, Illinois	1,701 82	1,599 19	102 70
Sundry persons, for cannon, gun-carriages, and small arms.....	153,657 96	153,657 96	.....
Settlements on audited accounts.....	3,715 72	3,715 72	.....
Total.....	1,053,324 67	857,570 45	195,754 22

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, November 22, 1836.

GEO. BOMFORD, Colonel of Ordnance.

C.

Statement of work done and articles fabricated, procured, and repaired at the national and private armories, and ordnance stations, from October 1, 1835, to September 30, 1836, inclusive.

MADE AND PROCURED.

Class No. 1.		FIELD CARRIAGES.	
42-pounder iron cannon.....	33	12-pounder, blocktrail.....	4
32-pounder iron cannon.....	57	9-pounder, blocktrail.....	2
24-pounder iron cannon.....	50	6-pounder, blocktrail.....	26
6-pounder iron cannon	77	24-pounder, howitzer blocktrail.....	31
		12-pounder, mountain blocktrail.....	2
		6-pounder, gribeauval.....	27
Class No. 2.			
CASEMATE CARRIAGES.		6-pounder caissons	68
		Elevating machines.....	66
32-pounder, complete, wood.....	9	Castings for elevating machines, complete sets	23
32-pounder, upper carriages, iron, with chassis apparatus, complete.....	33	Traverse boards.....	12
32-pounder, upper carriages, iron, without chassis apparatus.....	68	Travelling forges.....	3
24-pounder, upper carriages, iron, with chassis apparatus, complete.....	21		
32-pounder, casemate chassis.....	53	Class No. 3	
24-pounder, casemate chassis.....	22	Sponges and rammers, assorted	155
		Sponges and staves, assorted	295
		Rammers and staves, assorted.....	167
		Ladles and staves, assorted.....	161
		Worms and staves, assorted.....	147
		Ladles and worms, assorted.....	19
		Lead aprons, assorted.....	202
		Tarpaulins, assorted.....	43
		Tompions and collars, assorted.....	404
BARBETTE CARRIAGES.			
32-pounder, complete.....	37		
24-pounder, complete.....	144		
24-pounder, upper carriages.....	9		
24-pounder, chassis.....	12		

C.—Statement of work done at the national and private armories—Continued.

Priming horns.....	488
Priming wires.....	1, 681
Sponges.....	1, 144
Sponge covers.....	441
Sponge buckets.....	471
Tar buckets.....	113
Water buckets.....	48
Linstocks.....	450
Portfire stocks.....	202
Portfire cases.....	409
Portfire clippers.....	261
Prolonges.....	83
Tube pouches.....	90
Tube boxes.....	55
Gunners' gimlets.....	227
Gunners' haversacks.....	61
Artillery harness, sets for four horses.....	90
Wagon harness, sets complete.....	2
Cart harness, sets complete.....	2
Artillery saddles.....	6
Traversing handspikes.....	468
Truck handspikes.....	335
Trail handspikes.....	89
Bridge barrels.....	956
Chocks.....	148
Quoins.....	68
Cannon spikes.....	19
Implement straps.....	143
Thumbstalls.....	1, 610
Spirit levels.....	2
Verifying instruments, sets.....	9
Tongs for hot shot, pairs.....	6
Graduated scales.....	1
Fusée augers.....	3
Fusée saws.....	3
Fusée setters.....	4
Fusée mallets.....	4
Fusée rasps.....	2

Class No. 4.

42-pounder shot.....	33
12-pounder shot.....	24
6-pounder shot.....	1, 871
12-pounder strapped shot.....	92
6-pounder strapped shot.....	126
6-pounder grape shot, stands.....	4
24-pounder canister shot, stands.....	500
12-pounder canister shot, stands.....	9, 761
6-pounder canister shot, stands.....	10, 202
24-pounder howitzer shot, stands.....	500
Loose canister shot, pounds.....	13, 202

Class No. 5.

12-pounder strapped shot, fixed.....	164
6-pounder strapped shot, fixed.....	1, 983
12-pounder canister shot, fixed.....	414
6-pounder canister shot, fixed.....	3, 445
4-pounder canister shot, fixed.....	60
24-pounder howitzer shot, fixed.....	348
6-pounder grape shot, fixed.....	20
24-pounder shells, strapped and filled.....	100

Class No. 6.

Muskets, national armory, complete.....	22, 650
Muskets, contract, complete.....	8, 600
Rifles, Hall's, complete.....	3, 735
Carbines, Hall's, complete.....	301
Sabres.....	3, 260
Swords, artillery.....	801
Screw-drivers.....	13, 449
Wipers.....	18, 047
Ball screws.....	701
Spring vices.....	1, 260
Bullet moulds.....	311

Class No. 7.

Accoutrements, infantry, sets, complete.....	9, 200
Accoutrements, rifle, sets, complete.....	1, 500
Accoutrements, rifle, Hall's, sets, complete.....	2, 100
Accoutrements, dragoon, sets, complete.....	1, 607
Cartridge-boxes, infantry.....	11, 909
Cartridge-boxes, dragoon.....	3, 035
Cartridge-box belts, buff.....	4, 930
Cartridge-box belts, black.....	6, 038
Bayonet scabbards.....	17, 691
Bayonet belts, buff.....	6, 733
Bayonet belts, black.....	7, 601
Sabre belts, buff.....	2, 508
Sabre belts, black.....	41
Sabre belts, webbing.....	150
Flasks and belts, rifle.....	3, 504
Pouches and belts, rifle.....	3, 478
Waist belts.....	2, 400
Holsters, pairs.....	3, 100
Housings, number.....	1, 986
Brushes and picks.....	17, 600
Gun slings.....	16, 956
Buckets and straps, carbine.....	2
Belt plates.....	1, 500
Flint caps.....	34, 747
Flints, assorted.....	10, 200

Class 8.

Powder, cannon, pounds.....	66, 700
Powder, rifle.....	40, 225
42-pounder flannel cartridges.....	10
32-pounder flannel cartridges.....	82
24-pounder flannel cartridges.....	144
12-pounder flannel cartridges.....	352
6-pounder flannel cartridges.....	2, 956
24-pounder howitzer flannel cartridges.....	1, 753
Cartridge bags, assorted.....	34, 769
Musket-ball cartridges assorted.....	493, 820
Musket-ball and buckshot cartridges.....	1, 073, 638
Pistol-ball cartridges.....	52, 650
Carbine-ball cartridges.....	93, 800
Rifle-ball cartridges.....	171, 750
Musket blank cartridges.....	38, 900
Pistol blank cartridges.....	10, 000
Musket bullets, pounds.....	50, 602
Pistol bullets, pounds.....	7, 622
Rifle and carbine bullets, pounds.....	13, 601
Buckshot bullets, pounds.....	14, 364
Rifle bullets, patched, number.....	5, 859
Rockets, number.....	704
Rocket-sticks.....	100
Percussion caps.....	11, 650
Portfires.....	1, 090
Priming tubes, filled.....	7, 340
Fusées, filled.....	266
Fusées, empty.....	134
Quickmatch, pounds.....	13
Slowmatch, pounds.....	688
Sulphur, pounds.....	110
Nitre, pounds.....	20
Cannon wads, number.....	2, 233
Cartridge paper, cannon, pounds.....	1, 891
Cartridge paper, musket, pounds.....	1, 934
Wrapping paper, pounds.....	9, 892
Kit, pounds.....	6

Class 9.

Axle-trees, assorted.....	170
Barbette pintle-crosses.....	85
Sockets, handspike.....	31
Tongue braces.....	29
Handspikes, assorted.....	242
Ladles without staves.....	46
Worms without staves.....	47

C.—Statement of work done at the national and private armories—Continued

Canisters, assorted.....	6, 112
Shot blocks.....	8, 060
Cartridge-box blocks.....	15, 417
Bridles.....	7
Saddles.....	22
Collars.....	91
Belt plates.....	19, 894

Class 10.—Miscellaneous.

Gins.....	8
Gin handspikes.....	20
Gin blocks.....	8
Gin falls.....	4
Sheaves for gin blocks.....	20
Wagons, common.....	4
Wagons, truck.....	2
Carts, common.....	3
Cart, hand.....	1
Carts, sling.....	4
Chain for ditto.....	1
Wheelbarrows.....	9
Beams, scales and weights, sets.....	2
Beams, small.....	2
Patent balances.....	6
Steam-engine.....	1
Arm-chests.....	225
Ammunition chests.....	601
Horses.....	6
Mules.....	4
Pile-driver.....	1
Boat.....	1
Penthouses.....	8

PART 2.—CLOTHS, THREAD, ETC.

Flannel, yards.....	2, 751
Serge, yards.....	50
Duck, linen, yards.....	788
Duck, cotton, yards.....	86
Brown Holland, yards.....	1, 377
Coarse cotton, yards.....	764
Ticking, yards.....	286
Junk, pounds.....	7, 373
Oakum, pounds.....	14
Tow, pounds.....	25
Rope, white, pounds.....	5, 426
Rope, tarred, pounds.....	116
Thread, pounds.....	870
Twine, pounds.....	425
Fringe, sponge, pounds.....	155
Yarn, woollen, pounds.....	90
Sash cord, pieces.....	126
Candlewick, pounds.....	20

FORAGE.

Bran, bushels.....	30
Corn, bushels.....	2, 777
Meal, bushels.....	210
Meal, rye, bushels.....	96
Oats, bushels.....	3, 581
Oats in the straw, pounds.....	1, 347
Hay and fodder, pounds.....	290, 732
Straw, pounds.....	23, 350

IRONMONGERY.

Iron, bar, pounds.....	1, 492, 884
Iron, assorted, pounds.....	55, 758
Iron, cast, pounds.....	287, 561
Iron, scrap, pounds.....	26, 546
Steel, pounds.....	106, 294
Steel, scrap, pounds.....	102
Buckles, number.....	67, 322
Tin, block, pounds.....	3, 273
Tin, plate, sheets of.....	45, 640

Lead, pounds.....	11, 779
Wire, brass, pounds.....	2, 143
Wire, iron, pounds.....	1, 234
Nails, wrought, pounds.....	1, 231
Nails, cut, pounds.....	22, 878
Brads, pounds.....	2, 777
Spikes, pounds.....	476
Sprigs, pounds.....	36, 600
Tacks, iron, number.....	274, 575
Tacks, copper, number.....	20, 400
Nails, copper, pounds.....	676
Screws, assorted, gross.....	731
Springs, window, number.....	138
Brass cocks, number.....	11
Copper, pig, pounds.....	2, 919
Copper, sheet, pounds.....	10, 704
Copper, scrap, pounds.....	1, 381
Brass, pounds.....	2, 583
Brass and copper castings, pounds.....	5, 730
Copper spouting, feet.....	475
Copper spouting, pounds.....	534
Gun metal, pounds.....	3, 633
Hinges, assorted, pairs.....	692
Shutter bolts, number.....	76
Knobs, number.....	48
Jack chains, number.....	36
Latches, number.....	83
Locks, door, number.....	267
Locks, pad, number.....	46
Stoves and pipes, number.....	22
Grates, number.....	40
Kettles, number.....	4
Pots, number.....	5
Nave boxes, brass, number.....	70
Nave boxes, iron, number.....	609
Chalk, pounds.....	268
Emery, pounds.....	3, 640
Glue, pounds.....	119
Bristles, pounds.....	433
Sandpaper, quires.....	733
Ox horns, number.....	50

LABORATORY STORES.

Acid, nitric, pounds.....	176
Acid, sulphuric, pounds.....	421
Alcohol, gallons.....	69
Alum, pounds.....	7
Antimony, pounds.....	2
Beeswax, pounds.....	63
Borax, pounds.....	491
Candles, pounds.....	759
Copperas, pounds.....	55
Flour, pounds.....	256
Gum arabic, pounds.....	8
Gum camphor, pounds.....	4
Gum copal, pounds.....	10
Gum shellac, pounds.....	12
Gum sanderae, pounds.....	1
Pearlash, pounds.....	2
Tincture of steel, pounds.....	2
Rosin, pounds.....	480
Sal-ammoniac, pounds.....	16
Soap, pounds.....	325
Spelter, pounds.....	1, 026
Tallow, pounds.....	418
Vitriol, oil of, pounds.....	545
Vitriol, blue, pounds.....	15
Woollen rags, pounds.....	2, 250
Ziuc, pounds.....	93, 264

LUMBER, CARRIAGE TIMBER, BUILDING MATERIALS, ETC.

Carriage timber, casemate, cubic feet.....	9, 359
Carriage timber for barbette, sets, complete.....	50
Cypress timber, feet.....	45, 550
Timber, assorted, feet.....	175, 863

Ladles, casting, number.....	14	Coal, pit, bushels.....	28, 472
Ladles, kit, number.....	4	Charcoal, bushels.....	69, 899
Lanterns, number.....	31	Wood, cords.....	1, 549
Mallets, number.....	54	Packing boxes, number.....	1, 785
Mandrills, number.....	298	Tierces and casks, empty, number.....	1, 066
Fire tools, sets.....	8	Oil cans, number.....	41
Copper drivers, number.....	15	Jugs, number.....	15
Nippers, pairs.....	18	Water-wheels, number.....	5
Oilstones, number.....	47	Flaxseed, bushels.....	1
Pincers, pairs.....	9	Salt, bushels.....	1
Pliers, pairs.....	52	Models for cannon, number.....	1
Pokers, number.....	6	Models for carriages, number.....	1
Picks, number.....	33	Models for chassés, number.....	1
Powder measures, number.....	42	Models for castings for various purposes, number.....	21
Polishing wheels, number.....	24	Kegs, empty, number.....	46
Planes, assorted, number.....	125	Gluc pots, number.....	13
Plane irons, number.....	165	Demi-johns, number.....	10
Punches, number.....	284	Moulds, assorted, number.....	7
Rasps, number.....	15	Copper browning vats, number.....	2
Reamers, number.....	67	Sleighs, number.....	8
Rules, carpenters', number.....	37	Window blinds, pairs.....	60
Saws, assorted, number.....	126	Tool chests, number.....	57
Shears and scissors, pairs.....	83		
Scoops, number.....	12		
Scythes and sneads, number.....	7	REPAIRED.	
Screw-drivers, number.....	62	Gun-carriages, siege, number.....	9
Screw-cutting machines, number.....	4	Howitz carriage, number.....	1
Shot gauges, number.....	3	Caissons, number.....	12
Shovels, number.....	173	Stands for grape shot, number.....	143
Sieves, number.....	6	Carcasses, number.....	50
Slab and muller, number.....	1	Cannon balls cleaned and lacquered, num- ber.....	3, 745
Sledges, number.....	37	Spherical caseshot cleaned and lacquered, number.....	208
Spades, number.....	16	Sponges and rammers, number.....	48
Spokeshaves, number.....	18	Cartridge bags, number.....	3, 615
Squares, number.....	42	Artillery harness, sets.....	14
Stamps, number.....	221	Artillery saddles, number.....	3
Swedges, number.....	77	Muskets, number.....	1, 853
Tongs, assorted, pairs.....	169	Muskets rebrowned, number.....	2, 485
		Muskets cleaned and oiled, number.....	2, 160
MISCELLANEOUS.		Musket bullets recast, pounds.....	194
Vices, bench, number.....	33	Rifles, number.....	276
Vices, hand, number.....	23	Rifle flasks, number.....	34
Wrenches, number.....	38	Rifle flasks, Hall's, number.....	156
Flasks, founders', pairs.....	6	Powder horns, number.....	40
Fullers, number.....	7	Pistols, number.....	672
Bells, number.....	1	Sabres, number.....	250
Desks, number.....	2	Cartridge-boxes, number.....	211
Tables, number.....	34	Cartridge-box belts, number.....	379
Sabots, number.....	1, 258	Bayonet belts, number.....	433
Ammunition kegs, number.....	910	Sabre belts, number.....	196
Ammunition sacks, number.....	714	Files recut, number.....	94
Barrels, empty, number.....	20		
Brooms, number.....	706		

Statement of the arms, accoutrements, &c., procured, and of the expenditures made under the act for arming and equipping the militia, from the 1st of October, 1835, to the 30th of September, 1836.

12-pounder brass howitzers.....	2	Muskets	8, 300
6-pounder iron cannon	77	Rifles, Hall's	701
24-pounder howitzer carriages, with im- plements, &c., complete.....	31	Carbines	301
12-pounder howitzer carriages, with im- plements, &c., complete.....	2	Artillery swords.....	801
6-pounder field carriages, with implements, &c., complete	51	Cavalry sabres	3, 260
Caissons	67	Sets infantry accoutrements.....	1, 402
		Sets rifle accoutrements.....	1, 343
		Sets cavalry accoutrements.....	1, 505

Amount paid for arms, &c.....	\$213, 709 13
Amount paid for inspection, packing boxes, storage, and distribution to the States and Territories.....	8, 104 25
	<hr/> 221, 813 38

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, November 22, 1836.*

E.

Apportionment of arms to the militia for the year 1835, under the act of 1808 for arming and equipping the whole body of militia.

States and Territories.	Date of return.	Number of militia.	No. of arms apportioned in muskets.
Maine	1835	40, 827	461
New Hampshire.....		28, 777	326
Massachusetts.....		44, 933	508
Vermont	1824	25, 581	289
Rhode Island	1832	1, 377	15
Connecticut	1835	19, 315	219
New York.....	1836	184, 601	2, 087
New Jersey.....	1829	39, 171	443
Pennsylvania.....	1834	202, 281	2, 287
Delaware.....	1827	9, 229	104
Maryland	1835	46, 891	530
Virginia.....		101, 644	1, 149
North Carolina.....		64, 415	728
South Carolina.....	1833	51, 112	580
Georgia.....	1834	48, 461	548
Alabama	1829	14, 892	168
Louisiana.....	1830	14, 808	167
Mississippi		13, 724	155
Tennessee.....		60, 982	689
Kentucky	1835	70, 323	796
Ohio.....	1836	146, 428	1, 655
Indiana.....	1833	53, 913	609
Illinois.....	1831	27, 386	310
Missouri.....	1835	6, 170	70
Michigan Territory.....	1831	5, 476	61
Arkansas Territory.....	1825	2, 028	23
Florida Territory.....	1831	827	9
District of Columbia	1832	1, 249	14
Total		1, 326, 821	15, 000

GEORGE BOMFORD, *Colonel of Ordnance.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, November 22, 1836.*

F.

Statement of the ordnance and ordnance stores distributed to the militia under the act of April, 1808, from the 1st October, 1835, to the 30th September, 1836.

- 2 twelve-pounder brass howitzers and carriages, with implements, &c., complete.
- 25 six-pounder iron cannon.
- 28 twenty-four-pounder iron howitzers.
- 29 six-pounder field carriages, with implements, &c., complete.
- 28 twenty-four pounder howitzer carriages, with implements, &c., complete.
- 66 six-pounder caissons, complete.
- 1 twelve-pounder caisson, complete.
- 10, 588 muskets and appendages.
- 1, 475 rifles (Hall's) and appendages.
- 1, 044 rifles (common) and appendages.
- 2, 714 pistols, complete.
- 4, 719 cavalry sabres.
- 2, 250 artillery swords.
- 4, 371 sets of infantry accoutrements.
- 1, 205 sets of rifle accoutrements.
- 2, 424 cavalry cartridge-boxes.
- 2, 384 holsters, (pairs.)
- 2, 924 sabre belts.
- 1, 750 sword belts.
- 100 lances.

The whole being equal in value to 25,641 muskets.

GEORGE BOMFORD, *Colonel of Ordnance.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, November 22, 1836.*

G

Statement of the artillery, small arms, accoutrements, and other ordnance stores issued to the troops and the engineer department, from October 1, 1835, to September 30, 1836.

CLASS 1.			
32-pounder iron guns.....	158	Rifles.....	3, 281
24-pounder iron guns.....	153	Carbine.....	1
6-pounder iron guns.....	35	Pistols.....	380
24-pounder howitzers.....	8	Artillery swords.....	10
Cohorn mortars.....	2	Cavalry sabres.....	303
4-pounder brass guns.....	2		
5½-inch brass howitzers.....	2		
CLASS 2.		CLASS 7.	
32-pounder casemate chassés.....	86	Infantry accoutrements, sets.....	19, 908
24-pounder casemate chassés.....	10	Rifle accoutrements, sets.....	1, 303
24-pounder upper iron carriages.....	10	Musket cartridge-boxes.....	266
32-pounder barbette carriages.....	26	Cartridge-box belts.....	34
24-pounder barbette carriages.....	102	Bayonet scabbards.....	750
12-pounder field carriage.....	1	Bayonet belts.....	67
6-pounder field carriages.....	35	Gunslings.....	48
24-pounder howitzer carriages.....	10	Brushes and picks.....	449
24-pounder howitzer caissons.....	4	Musket screw-drivers.....	2, 287
6-pounder caissons.....	4	Musket wipers.....	912
CLASS 3.		Musket ball-screws.....	335
Sponges and rammers.....	88	Musket spring vices.....	189
Ladles and worms.....	1	Rifle bullet moulds.....	55
Sponges.....	4	Carbine cartridge-boxes.....	543
Tompions and collars.....	4	Cavalry cartridge-boxes.....	356
Lead aprons for field guns.....	3	Sabre belts.....	642
Sponge buckets.....	13	Holsters.....	150
Tarpaulings.....	6	Flints.....	269, 107
Budge barrels.....	4	Cannon wads.....	3, 971
Linstocks.....	2		
Portfire stocks.....	12	CLASS 8.	
Portfire cases.....	4	Cannon powder, pounds.....	45, 840
Portfire clippers.....	9	Musket powder, pounds.....	4, 600
Tube pouches.....	5	Rifle powder, pounds.....	6, 648
Priming horns.....	124	Mealed powder, pounds.....	205
Priming wires.....	19	Refined nitre, pounds.....	150
Thumbstalls.....	23	Crude sulphur, pounds.....	390
Prolonges.....	6	Rolled sulphur, pounds.....	50
Bricoles.....	34	Refined sulphur, pounds.....	150
Sponge covers.....	22	Cartridges.....	800
Lanterns.....	22	Cartridge bags.....	11, 574
Gunnors' calipers.....	1	Musket bullets, pounds.....	648
Gunnors' quadrants.....	3	Cartridge paper, pounds.....	320
Spirit level.....	1	Priming tubes, filled.....	18, 250
Plummet.....	1	Fusees, filled.....	341
Fusce saws.....	5	Percussion primers.....	10, 000
Fusce auger.....	1	Portfires.....	3, 242
Fusce mallet.....	1	Slowmatch, pounds.....	850
Fusce implements, set.....	1	Rockets.....	150
Kit ladles.....	4	Musket-ball cartridges.....	353, 025
Artillery harness, sets.....	39	Musket-ball and buckshot cartridges.....	1, 967, 350
CLASS 4.		Musket blank cartridges.....	56, 100
32-pounder cannon balls.....	2, 658	Carbine-ball cartridges.....	35, 000
24-pounder cannon balls.....	1, 535	Rifle-ball cartridges.....	70, 000
12-pounder cannon balls.....	200	Pistol-ball cartridges.....	10, 000
24-pounder shells.....	333		
CLASS 5.		MISCELLANEOUS.	
6-pounder strapped shot, fixed.....	1, 988	Holster covers.....	179
12-pounder canister shot, fixed.....	354	Swivels for carbine slings.....	710
6-pounder canister shot, fixed.....	3, 835	Belt plates.....	58
24-pounder howitzer canister shot, fixed.....	624	Swingtrees for field guns.....	6
6-pounder grape shot, fixed.....	820	Elevating handspikes.....	80
CLASS 6.		Gins and falls.....	2
Muskets, complete.....	21, 279	Truck wagon.....	1
		Skidding, pieces.....	140
		Shell-scraper.....	1
		Arm-chests.....	16
		Woollen yarn, pounds.....	10
		Flannel, yards.....	48
		Cambric, yards.....	36
		Twine, pounds.....	13
		Rope, pounds.....	256
		Cartridge thread, pounds.....	29
		Iron, pounds.....	100

G.—Statement of the artillery, small arms, accoutrements, and other ordnance stores—Continued.

Steel, pounds.	50	White lead, ground in oil, pounds.....	110
Lead, pounds.....	29, 086	Black lead, pounds.....	40
Copper tacks.....	2, 000	White lead, pounds.....	550
Refined whiskey, gallons.....	10	Putty, pounds.....	10
Rosin, pounds.....	3	Brushes.....	19
Tallow, pounds.....	3	Sash tool.....	1
Tar, gallons.....	6	Earthen pans.....	10
Beeswax, pounds.....	3	Dredging box.....	1
Lacquer, gallons.....	72	Copper funnels.....	3
Nutsfoot oil, gallons.....	4	Copper adzes.....	2
Linseed oil, gallons.....	46	Powder measures.....	3
Spirits turpentine, gallons.....	9	Scales and weights.....	2
Fish oil, gallons.....	2	Felling axes.....	145
Lampblack, pounds.....	35		

GEO. BOMFORD, Colonel of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, November 22, 1836.

H.

Statement of the lead made annually at the United States lead mines, from the year 1821, when their superintendence was transferred from the Treasury to the War Department, to September 30, 1835.

Periods.	Fever river.	Missouri.	Total.
	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>	<i>Pounds.</i>
Lead made from the year 1821 to September 30, 1823.....	335, 130	.....	335, 130
Lead made in the year ending September 30, 1824.....	175, 220	.....	175, 220
Lead made in the year ending September 30, 1825.....	664, 530	386, 590	1, 051, 120
Lead made in the year ending September 30, 1826.....	958, 842	1, 374, 962	2, 333, 804
Lead made in the year ending September 30, 1827.....	5, 182, 180	910, 380	6, 092, 560
Lead made in the year ending September 30, 1828.....	11, 105, 810	1, 205, 920	12, 311, 730
Lead made in the year ending September 30, 1829.....	13, 343, 150	1, 198, 160	14, 541, 310
Lead made in the year ending September 30, 1830.....	8, 323, 998	8, 060	8, 332, 058
Lead made in the year ending September 30, 1831.....	6, 381, 900	67, 180	6, 449, 080
Lead made in the year ending September 30, 1832.....	4, 281, 876	.....	4, 281, 876
Lead made in the year ending September 30, 1833.....	7, 941, 792	.....	7, 941, 792
Lead made in the year ending September 30, 1834.....	7, 971, 579	.....	7, 971, 579
Lead made in the year ending September 30, 1835.....	3, 754, 290	.....	3, 754, 290
Total.....	70, 420, 357	5, 151, 252	75, 571, 609

No returns of lead have been made to the superintendent for the year ending September 30, 1836.

NOTE.—The amount of rent lead accruing for the above period is \$5,909,216 pounds.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, November 22, 1836.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 700.

[2D SESSION.]

STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE ORGANIZED MILITIA AND VOLUNTEERS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES, THEIR ENTRY AND CONTINUANCE IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES DURING THE WAR OF 1812-15, AND WHEN THEY WERE REGULARLY DISCHARGED, ETC.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 13, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *December 12, 1836.*

SIR: In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 29th of April last, I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the Third Auditor, containing the information called for by that resolution relative to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the militia, rangers, and volunteers, "who entered the service of the United States under the several acts of Congress providing for the defence of the country during the late war with Great Britain, and were regularly discharged."

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*HON. JAMES K. POLK, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, December 12, 1836.*

SIR: Pursuant to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States, passed on the 29th of April last, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement of the number of commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the organized militia-men, mounted militia-men, volunteers, and rangers, "who entered the service of the United States during the late war with Great Britain, and were regularly discharged, distinguishing the different description of corps, time when they respectively entered the service, and term of continuance therein."

Immediately after receiving the resolution, with the instructions of the late Secretary of War to furnish the information required, as many of the clerks as could consistently be spared from other indispensable duties of the office were employed on this subject. The documents necessary to be referred to being exceedingly voluminous required great care in their examination, and involved much labor in ascertaining each grade and number of officers and militia-men, the periods of service of the different corps and detachments, and reducing the whole number and periods of service into the condensed form exhibited by the statement, which will account for its not having been furnished at an earlier period.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant,

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*Hon. B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*

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Statement of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, of the organized militia-men, mounted militia-men, volunteers, and rangers, who entered the service of the United States during the late war with Great Britain, and were regularly discharged; distinguishing the different description of corps, time when they respectively entered the service, and term of continuance therein; prepared in pursuance of the resolution of the House of Representatives of April 29, 1836.

Description of corps.	Period of service.		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Term of continuance in service.		Remarks.
	Beginning—	Ending—				Months.	Days.	
MILITIA OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.								
Artillery.....	June 29, 1812.....	Nov. 30, 1812.....	2	8	44	5	2	
Do.....	August 15, 1812.....	.....do.....	3	8	47	3	15	
Do.....	September 10, 1814.....	Sept. 30, 1814.....	19	49	147	.....	21	
Do.....	.....do.....	Nov. 20, 1814.....	11	23	160	2	11	
Do.....	October 10, 1814.....	.....do.....	7	8	106	1	11	
			42	96	504			
Sea fencibles.....	May 27, 1813.....	Nov. 27, 1813.....	2	2	30	6	.....
Infantry.....								
Do.....	June 30, 1812.....	Nov. 30, 1812.....	3	9	31	5	.....
Do.....	July 27, 1812.....	Jan. 27, 1813.....	3	8	42	6	.....
Do.....	August 3, 1812.....	Nov. 30, 1812.....	2	7	29	3	27	
Do.....	April 1, 1813.....	Oct. 6, 1813.....	3	4	39	6	5	
Do.....	April 15, 1814.....	July 24, 1814.....	4	13	86	3	9	
Do.....	May 24, 1814.....	July 26, 1814.....	31	66	413	2	3	
Do.....	September 9, 1814.....	Sept. 29, 1814.....	65	147	1,016	.....	21	
Do.....	September 7, 1814.....	Nov. 22, 1814.....	132	222	2,006	2	22	
Do.....	October 7, 1814.....	.....do.....	20	36	359	1	22	
			263	512	4,021			
VOLUNTEERS OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.								
Infantry.....	January 1, 1813.....	Feb. 28, 1813.....	4	8	52	2	.....
Do.....	January 25, 1813.....	May 31, 1813.....	3	9	51	4	7	
Do.....	February 1, 1813.....	.....do.....	6	12	81	4	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	Dec. 31, 1813.....	5	16	116	11	.....
Do.....	February 28, 1813.....	Feb. 28, 1814.....	4	11	45	12	.....
Do.....	March 26, 1813.....	May 31, 1813.....	4	8	28	2	6	
Do.....	September 1, 1813.....	Feb. 28, 1814.....	2	2	16	6	.....
			28	66	289			
MILITIA OF MASSACHUSETTS.								
Cavalry.....	In June, September, and.....	October, 1814.....	4	4	23	.....	24	Different tours.
Do.....	September 4, 1814.....	Sept. 9, 1814.....	3	5	17	.....	6	
Do.....	Between the 5th and.....	Sept. 24, 1814.....	4	4	35	.....	17	
Do.....	September 6, 1814.....	Sept. 30, 1814.....	4	4	29	.....	25	
Do.....	Between Sept. 11, 1814, and.....	Oct. 6, 1814.....	4	7	85	.....	20 to 57	Different tours.
Do.....	September 12, 1814.....	Sept. 26, 1814.....	2	4	18	.....	15	
Do.....	September 13, 1814.....	Sept. 22, 1814.....	4	8	23	.....	10	
Do.....	September 14, 1814.....	Sept. 16, 1814.....	11	13	54	.....	3	
Do.....	Between Sept. 19, 1814, and.....	Oct. 7, 1814.....	4	4	25	.....	6	
Do.....	September 25, 1814.....	Oct. 5, 1814.....	.....	3	22	.....	11	
Do.....	Between Sept. 26, 1814, and.....	Oct. 29, 1814.....	2	4	14	.....	11 to 34	Different tours.
Do.....	October 3, 1814.....	Oct. 25, 1814.....	.....	1	18	.....	23	
Do.....	October 5, 1814.....	Oct. 21, 1814.....	.....	2	22	.....	17	
Do.....	October 6, 1814.....	Oct. 10, 1814.....	.....	1	4	.....	5	
			42	64	340			
Artillery.....	Between May 22 and.....	Oct. 13, 1813.....	.....	63	242	.....	7	Each; a weekly guard of three non-commissioned officers and 12 soldiers.
Do.....	Between June 11 and.....	July 7, 1814.....	4	6	31	.....	10	
Do.....	June 16, 1814.....	June 20, 1814.....	3	3	20	.....	5	
Do.....	June 20, 1814.....	June 22, 1814.....	7	13	83	.....	3	
Do.....	June 29, 1814.....	July 4, 1814.....	.....	1	14	.....	6	
Do.....	.....do.....	July 9, 1814.....	2	8	39	.....	13	
Do.....	In June, 1814, and.....	July, 1814.....	3	8	25	.....	10	Different tours.
Do.....	In June, 1814, and.....	October, 1814.....	3	4	24	12	
Do.....	In June, August, Sept., and.....	Nov., 1814.....	2	8	43	15	Do.
Do.....	In June and.....	Sept., 1814.....	3	7	31	.....	22	Do.
Do.....	July 1, 1814.....	Sept. 6, 1814.....	1	2	8	2	6	

Statement of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, &c.—Continued.

Description of corps.	Period of service.		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Term of continuance in service.		Remarks.
	Beginning—	Ending—				Months.	Days.	
MILITIA OF MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.								
Artillery	July 21, 1814.....	Sept. 1, 1814.....	3	6	19	1	12	
Do	August 4, 1814.....	Nov. 5, 1814.....	8	20	188	3	2	
Do	September 9, 1814.....	Sept. 17, 1814.....	7	17	40		9	
Do	September 10, 1814.....	Sept. 29, 1814.....	16	20	86		20	
Do	September 11, 1814.....	Oct. 30, 1814.....	33	67	295	1	20	
Do	September 12, 1814.....	Sept. 28, 1814.....	7	20	105		17	
Do	September 13, 1814.....	Sept. 24, 1814.....	10	25	94		12	
Do	September 14, 1814.....	Sept. 15, 1814.....	6	3	18		2	
Do	September 18, 1814.....	Nov. 30, 1814.....	16	37	248	2	13	
Do	September 19, 1814.....	Oct. 19, 1814.....	3	8	35	1		
Do	September 22, 1814.....	Oct. 31, 1814.....	3	8	35	1	10	
Do	September 25, 1814.....	Nov. 4, 1814.....	6	16	98	1	10	
Do	Between Sept. 7, 1814, and	Nov. 27, 1814.....	5	20	25	1		Different tours.
Do	Between Sept. 19, 1814, and	Oct. 19, 1814.....	1	7	37		8	Do.
Do	October 8, 1814.....	Nov. 11, 1814.....	4	14	69	1	4	
Do	October 10, 1814.....	Oct. 30, 1814.....	13	36	123		21	
Do	October 20, 1814.....	Nov. 7, 1814.....		1	19		19	
			169	448	2,097			
Riflemen	September 6, 1814.....	Sept. 21, 1814.....	3	8	54		16	
Do	September 12, 1814.....	Oct. 29, 1814.....	14	32	79	1	18	
			17	40	133			
Sea fencibles	September 30, 1814.....	Oct. 12, 1814.....	3	8	67		13	
Do	October 7, 1814.....	Oct. 11, 1814.....	4	8	48		5	
			7	16	115			
Infantry	September 1, 1812.....	Jan. 8, 1813.....	14	25	169	4	8	
Do	In March, 1813.....	March, 1813.....	5	8	112		8	
Do	April 3, 1813.....	April 5, 1813.....	6	13	106		3	
Do	January 28, 1814.....	Jan. 31, 1814.....	5	6	189		4	
Do	In January, June, and	Oct., 1814.....	16	15	360		14	Different tours.
Do	February 2, 1814.....	Feb. 10, 1814.....	3	4	66		9	
Do	June 11, 1814.....	June 14, 1814.....	14	35	241		4	
Do	do	June 17, 1814.....	19	22	132		7	
Do	June 12, 1814.....	June 13, 1814.....	27	48	393		2	
Do	Between June 12, 1814, and	June 23, 1814.....	16	45	295		1	Nightly guard; each on duty one night.
Do	June 13, 1814.....	June 16, 1814.....	2	5	47		4	
Do	do	June 22, 1814.....	6	6	176		10	
Do	June 14, 1814.....	July 2, 1814.....	9	24	169		19	
Do	Between June 14, 1814, and	Oct. 7, 1814.....	3	14	336		1 to 18	
Do	June 15, 1814.....	Aug. 16, 1814.....	3	8	62	2		
Do	Between June 18, 1814, and	Nov. 10, 1814.....	3			3	16	Different tours.
Do	June 20, 1814.....	June 22, 1814.....	79	109	1,052		3	
Do	Between June 20, 1814, and	Oct. 30, 1814.....	13	6	174	1	10	Different tours.
Do	June 21, 1814.....	June 22, 1814.....	35	45	585		2	
Do	do	June 24, 1814.....	21	29	312		4	
Do	do	July 5, 1814.....	10	30	207		15	
Do	Between June 21, 1814, and	Aug. 22, 1814.....	1	8	92		1 to 5	
Do	do	Oct. 8, 1814.....		30	238		7	
Do	June 22, 1814.....	June 26, 1814.....	11	16	155		5	
Do	Between June 22, 1814, and	Aug. 24, 1814.....	2	5	102		3 to 50	
Do	do	Nov. 19, 1814.....	15	30	217	1	10	Different tours.
Do	Between June 24, 1814, and	Aug. 14, 1814.....	3	7	94		1 to 5	
Do	June 27, 1814.....	July 2, 1814.....	6	11	115		6	
Do	June 28, 1814.....	July 28, 1814.....	3	8	62	1		
Do	do	Sept. 6, 1814.....		4	21	2	9	
Do	June 29, 1814.....	July 9, 1814.....	2	4	16		11	
Do	Between June 29, 1814, and	Aug. 16, 1814.....	14	95	471		1 to 3	
Do	In June, 1814.....	In June, 1814.....	2	3	82		9	
Do	do	In July, 1814.....	21	25	247		7	
Do	do	do	3	4	91		10	
Do	do	do	9	24	293	1		
Do	do	In Aug., 1814.....	9	14	205		4	Different tours.
Do	In June, July, 1814, and	do	1	1	69		5	Do.
Do	do	In Sept., 1814.....	16	38	260		28	Do.
Do	In June, September, 1814, and	In Oct., 1814.....	6	3	28		13	Do.

Statement of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, &c.—Continued.

Description of corps.	Period of service.		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Term of continuance in service.		Remarks.
	Beginning—	Ending—				Months.	Days.	
MILITIA OF MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.								
Infantry	In June, 1814, and.....	In Oct., 1814	11	14	50	1	17	Different tours.
Do	In June, September, 1814, and	In Nov., 1814	3	5	42	1	3	Do.
Do	July 1, 1814.....	July 30, 1814	36	74	574		30	
Do	July 4, 1814.....	Sept. 3, 1814	3	8	61	2		
Do	July 5, 1814.....	July 21, 1814	4	14	88		17	
Do	July 8, 1814.....	July 25, 1814	6	18	135		18	
Do	July 9 and 10, 1814, and.....	Sept. 15, 1814	2	3	107		3	
Do	July 9, 1814.....	Aug. 8, 1814	3	6	34	1		
Do	July 16, 1814.....	July 23, 1814	24	32	359		8	
Do	Between July 17, 1814, and	Aug. 5, 1814	11	41	228		7	
Do	July 18, 1814.....	Aug. 3, 1814	2	7	46		17	
Do	Between July 20, 1814, and	Aug. 5, 1814	6	11	137		2 to 4	
Do	do.....	Nov. 22, 1814	11	28	154	1		Different tours.
Do	July 22, 1814.....	Aug. 12, 1814	6	18	163		22	
Do	July 23, 1814.....	Oct. 28, 1814		2	15	3	4	
Do	In July, 1814, and.....	In July, 1814	13	28	311		3	
Do	In July, 1814.....	do.....	3	10	74		13	
Do	do.....	In Sept., 1814	1	6	31		5	Different tours.
Do	In July, September, 1814.....	Oct., Dec., '14	3	7	67		9	Do.
Do	July 30, 1814.....	Nov. 6, 1814	9	50	172	3	7	
Do	August 1, 1814.....	Aug. 8, 1814		1	6		8	
Do	do.....	Dec. 3, 1814	40	75	602	4	3	
Do	Between August 8, 1814, and	Nov. 7, 1814	2	4	12		19	Different tours.
Do	August 10, 1814.....	Sept. 8, 1814	4	12	63		29	
Do	August 17, 1814.....	Aug. 18, 1814	2	6	63		2	
Do	August 18, 1814.....	Sept. 26, 1814	1	4	21	1	9	
Do	September 1, 1814.....	Dec. 1, 1814		1	12	3		
Do	September 2, 1814.....	Sept. 4, 1814	37	56	521		3	
Do	September 3, 1814.....	Sept. 20, 1814	28	45	333		18	
Do	do.....	Oct. 11, 1814	3	8	58	1	9	
Do	September 4, 1814.....	Sept. 10, 1814	15	19	150		7	
Do	September 5, 1814.....	Nov. 5, 1814		2	12	2		
Do	September 6, 1814.....	Sept. 21, 1814	31	48	232		16	
Do	do.....	Sept. 28, 1814	7	18	133		23	
Do	do.....	Oct. 6, 1814	2	8	46	1		
Do	September 7, 1814.....	Sept. 13, 1814	22	38	261		7	
Do	do.....	Sept. 20, 1814	74	159	996		14	
Do	September 8, 1814.....	Oct. 3, 1814	5	15	65		25	
Do	September 10, 1814.....	Sept. 21, 1814	31	64	517		15	
Do	do.....	Sept. 29, 1814	90	164	1,020		20	
Do	September 11, 1814.....	Sept. 14, 1814	25	56	412		4	
Do	Between Sept. 11, 1814, and	Sept. 23, 1814		19	52		1 to 2	
Do	do.....	Oct. 16, 1814	10	63	476		7	Different tours. Composed chiefly of guards stationed at Charlestown arsenal.
Do	September 12, 1814.....	Sept. 24, 1814	34	68	291		13	
Do	Between Sept. 12, 1814, and	Oct. 10, 1814	69	138	1,141		2 to 10	
Do	September 13, 1814.....	Sept. 24, 1814	14	320	1,990		12	
Do	do.....	Sept. 28, 1814	132	271	1,645		16	
Do	do.....	Oct. 1, 1814	37	84	395		19	
Do	do.....	Nov. 1, 1814	81	178	1,075	1	20	
Do	do.....	Nov. 7, 1814	68	134	819	1	26	
Do	September 14, 1814.....	Sept. 18, 1814	27	65	319		5	
Do	do.....	Sept. 24, 1814	42	79	491		11	
Do	September 15, 1814.....	Sept. 16, 1814	15	28	435		2	
Do	Between Sept. 16, 1814, and	Oct. 12, 1814	46	75	661		9	Different tours.
Do	Between Sept. 18, 1814, and	Oct. 15, 1814	8	11	238		8	Do.
Do	September 18, 1814.....	Dec. 1, 1814	52	84	702	2	13	
Do	Between Sept. 19, 1814, and	Oct. 10, 1814	28	27	319		1 to 7	
Do	do.....	Oct. 12, 1814	73	65	702		4	
Do	September 20, 1814.....	Oct. 12, 1814	37	70	535		24	
Do	do.....	Nov. 2, 1814	51	118	1,080	1	14	
Do	September 21, 1814.....	Sept. 28, 1814	8	16	111		8	
Do	do.....	Oct. 12, 1814	17	43	275		22	
Do	Between Sept. 21, 1814, and	Oct. 7, 1814	3	8	60		1 to 6	
Do	September 21, 1814.....	Oct. 21, 1814	1	4	26	1		
Do	Between Sept. 21, 1814, and	Nov. 7, 1814	6	15	138		7	Different tours.
Do	September 23, 1814.....	Oct. 25, 1814		1	3	1	3	
Do	September 24, 1814.....	Nov. 4, 1814	24	65	470	1	12	
Do	September 25, 1814.....	Oct. 20, 1814	10	28	210		26	
Do	do.....	Nov. 6, 1814	2	5	36	1	13	
Do	September 26, 1814.....	Nov. 10, 1814	108	178	1,144	1	16	

Statement of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, &c.—Continued.

Description of corps.	Period of service		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Term of continuance in service.		Remarks.	
	Beginning—	Ending—				Months.	Days.		
MILITIA OF MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.									
Infantry	September 28, 1814	Oct. 7, 1814	3	8	54		19	Different tours.	
Do	do	Oct. 14, 1814	13	13	193		17		
Do	September 30, 1814	Oct. 4, 1814	57	58	460		5		
Do	In September, 1814, and	In Nov., 1814	22	29	266		11		
Do	October 1, 1814	Oct. 15, 1814	3	4	65		15		
Do	October 2, 1814	Oct. 5, 1814	16	29	313		4		
Do	October 3, 1814	Nov. 3, 1814	6	11	129	1			
Do	October 4, 1814	Oct. 20, 1814	3	7	78		17		
Do	October 5, 1814	Nov. 14, 1814	1	4	39	1	10		
Do	October 5, 1814	Oct. 7, 1814	27	25	216		2		
Do	October 6, 1814, and	Oct. 12, 1814	2	4	61		7		
Do	October 8, 1814	Nov. 7, 1814	1	3	27	1			
Do	do	Nov. 15, 1814	13	24	213	1	8		
Do	In October, 1814, and	In Dec., 1814	3	4	36			Different tours.	
Do	November 2, 1814	Nov. 9, 1814	1	4	91		8		
Do	November 3, 1814	Nov. 7, 1814	7	9	36		5		
Do	November 5, 1814	Nov. 25, 1814	2	5	53		5 to 21		
Do	November 7, 1814	Dec. 7, 1814	1	3	27	1		Different tours.	
Do	Between Nov. 26, 1814, and	Jan. 21, 1815		2	13		24		
Do	November 28, 1814	Feb. 28, 1815	1		73	3			
Do	Between Nov. 30, 1814, and	do		9	26		30		
Do	December 7, 1814	Dec. 13, 1814	1	3	23		7	Each; being a guard of three non-commissioned officers and 12 soldiers.	
Do	do	Mar. 6, 1815	1			3			
Do	December 13, 1814	Feb. 11, 1815		2	12	2			
Do	In 1814 and	In 1814			94		12		
Do	January 25, 1815	Feb. 24, 1815		2	13	1		Each; different tours, and in squads.	
Do	February 11, 1815	Mar. 10, 1815		2	12	1			
			2,176	4,529	34,584				
VOLUNTEERS OF MASSACHUSETTS.									
Infantry	August 11, 1812	May 7, 1813	2	2	35	8	26		
Do	September 12, 1812	May 16, 1813	4	8	78	8	4		
Do	October 1, 1812	Sept. 30, 1813	1	2	18	12			
Do	October 21, 1812	June 30, 1813	4	8	47	8	10		
Do	November 2, 1812	April 30, 1813	4	8	46	6			
Do	November 4, 1812	Nov. 4, 1813	4	10	53	12			
Do	do	Dec. 5, 1813	4	8	46	13			
Do	November 11, 1812	Nov. 12, 1813	13	33	219				
Do	November 14, 1812	Aug. 31, 1813	11	10	53	9	17		
Do	November 26, 1812	June 30, 1813	4	8	52	7	4		
Do	December 3, 1812	Dec. 3, 1813	12	27	225	12			
Do	December 14, 1812	June 30, 1813	4	8	79	6	16		
Do	December 22, 1812	Dec. 7, 1813	4	10	62	11	15		
Do	December 26, 1812	Nov. 26, 1813	5	10	50				
Do	January 1, 1813	June 30, 1813	3	8	49	6			
Do	do	Nov. 30, 1813	4	11	103	11			
Do	do	Dec. 31, 1813	4	11	120	12			
Do	January 12, 1813	June 30, 1813	4	8	46	5	19		
Do	February 23, 1813	Nov. 30, 1813	4	11	73	9	7		
Do	February 28, 1813	Feb. 28, 1814	4	8	50	12			
			99	209	1,534				
MILITIA OF RHODE ISLAND.									
Artillery	July 19, 1814	Feb. 23, 1815	1	6	36	7	5		
Do	July 30, 1814	do	6	14	101	6	24		
			7	20	137				
Infantry	July 6, 1814	Aug. 1, 1814	7	15	103		26		
Do	July 22, 1814	Feb. 23, 1815	5	6	65	7			
Do	August 1, 1814	Aug. 27, 1814	6	16	117		27		
Do	do	Feb. 23, 1815	5	9	84	6	23		
Do	August 27, 1814	do	25	28	177	5	27		
Do	October 11, 1814	Dec. 18, 1814	4	8	34	2	8		
			52	82	574				

Statement of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, &c.—Continued.

Description of corps.	Period of service.		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Term of continuance in service.		Remarks.
	Beginning—	Ending—				Months.	Days.	
VOLUNTEERS OF RHODE ISLAND.								
Infantry	September 1, 1812.....	Dec. 12, 1812.....	4	8	26	3	12	
MILITIA OF CONNECTICUT.								
Cavalry	June 9, 1813	July 15, 1813	1	4	21	1	7	
Do.	July 16, 1813	Sept. 2, 1813	1	3	24	1	18	
Do.	September 1, 1813	Oct. 31, 1813	1	4	20	2		
Do.	April 18, 1814	May 6, 1814	4	6	25		19	
Do.	August 16, 1814	Aug. 27, 1814	1	2	17		12	
			8	19	110			
Artillery	June 1, 1813	July 15, 1813	12	38	176	1	15	
Do.	July 18, 1813	Sept. 16, 1813	6	15	65	1	28	
Do.	August 3, 1813	do.	6	13	69	1	14	
Do.	September 9, 1813	Nov. 1, 1813	9	20	69	1	23	
Do.	May 24, 1814	July 19, 1814	6	19	94	1	26	
Do.	August 9, 1814	Oct. 31, 1814	14	31	207	2	22	
Do.	September 8, 1814	Oct. 3, 1814	3	7	35		26	
			56	134	715			
Infantry	June 1, 1813.	June 16, 1813	73	136	491		16	
Do.	June 8, 1813	June 17, 1813	31	55	257		10	
Do.	June 7, 1813	July 14, 1813	21	48	283	1	8	
Do.	June 9, 1813	July 12, 1813	8	14	112	1	4	
Do.	June 13, 1813	July 16, 1813	1	3	19	1	4	
Do.	June 20, 1813	June 28, 1813	54	108	478		9	
Do.	do.	July 15, 1813	13	38	181		27	
Do.	June 21, 1813	June 25, 1813	40	69	287		5	
Do.	June 27, 1813	July 13, 1813	11	16	127		18	
Do.	July 15, 1813	July 23, 1813	71	116	399		14	
Do.	July 16, 1813	Nov. 1, 1813	12	16	117	3	16	
Do.	August 2, 1813	Sept 19, 1813	55	99	658	1	18	
Do.	September 8, 1813	Sept. 14, 1813	27	66	298		7	
Do.	September 13, 1813	Nov. 1, 1813	43	71	495	1	20	
Do.	November 2, 1813	Dec. 1, 1813	2	7	45	1		
Do.	April 15, 1814	April 17, 1814	35	63	280		3	
Do.	April 28, 1814	May 31, 1814	3	7	65	1	4	
Do.	May 28, 1814	July 19, 1814	2	8	59	1	23	
Do.	June 13, 1814	Oct. 12, 1814	3	8	91	4		
Do.	July 12, 1814	Sept. 16, 1814	5	14	110	2	5	
Do.	August 9, 1814	Aug. 27, 1814	122	232	946		19	
Do.	August 12, 1814	Oct. 12, 1814	62	112	923	2		
Do.	August 15, 1814	Aug. 23, 1814	27	46	196		11	
Do.	September 6, 1814	Sept. 15, 1814	6	15	93		10	
			727	1,357	6,931			
VOLUNTEERS OF CONNECTICUT.								
Infantry	September 17, 1812	April 30, 1813	4	8	46	7	13	
Do.	November 24, 1812	Mar. 9, 1813	4	8	52	3	14	
Do.	May 1, 1813	Sept. 25, 1813	1	6	17	4	25	
			9	22	115			
MILITIA OF VERMONT.								
Cavalry	July 10, 1812	Dec. 8, 1812	3	8	45	5		
Do.	September 17, 1812	do.	5	6	43	2	23	
Do.	October 1, 1812	Dec. 1, 1812	3	8	43	2		
Do.	September 25, 1813	Nov. 18, 1813	3	5	19	1	25	
Do.	October 11, 1813	Nov. 17, 1813	4	8	40	1	7	
			18	35	190			
Artillery	July 15, 1812	Dec. 8, 1812	4	7	38	4	24	
Do.	September 17, 1812	do.	3	7	25	2	22	
Do.	September 25, 1813	Nov. 18, 1813	4	10	42	1	25	
			11	24	105			

Statement of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, &c.—Continued.

Description of corps.	Period of service.		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Term of continuance in service.			Remarks.
	Beginning—	Ending—			Soldiers.	Months.	Days.	
MILITIA OF VERMONT—Continued.								
Riflemen	September 7, 1813	Nov. 17, 1813	11	18	113	2	11	
Do.	September 29, 1813.	Nov. 18, 1813	7	18	80	1	29	
			18	36	193			
Infantry	July 4, 1812	Dec. 8, 1812	33	68	407	5	5	
Do.	September 17, 1812	Dec. 13, 1812	80	157	933	2	27	
Do.	do.	Mar. 18, 1813	25	49	427	6		
Do.	June 11, 1813	June 14, 1813	29	58	396		4	
Do.	September 21, 1813	Oct. 10, 1813	36	2			17	Supernumeraries.
Do.	September 25, 1813.	Nov. 18, 1813	41	85	414	1	25	
Do.	October 4, 1813	Oct. 17, 1813	60	82	447		14	
Do.	April 12, 1814.	April 25, 1814	49	95	633		14	
			353	596	3,657			
MILITIA OF NEW YORK.								
Cavalry	June 29, 1812.	July 10, 1812	3	8	25		12	
Do.	July 21, 1812.	Sept. 6, 1812	2	9	32	1	17	
Do.	August 21, 1812.	Dec. 11, 1812	4	8	54	3	21	
Do.	September 11, 1812.	Dec. 20, 1812	19	37	157	3	10	
Do.	September 15, 1812.	Nov. 14, 1812	8	7	26	2		
Do.	September 26, 1812.	Oct. 31, 1812	2	9	34	1	6	
Do.	October 31, 1812.	Nov. 21, 1812	3	2	16	1		
Do.	December 21, 1812.	Mar. 16, 1813	4	8	55	2	24	
Do.	March 4, 1813	Mar. 20, 1813	6	9	32		17	
Do.	July 30, 1813.	Aug. 4, 1813	4	5	8		6	
Do.	September 10, 1813.	Oct. 27, 1813	9	12	50	1	18	
Do.	October 22, 1813.	Nov. 5, 1813	4	9	22		8	
Do.	November 5, 1813.	Dec. 18, 1813	22	32	162	1	14	
Do.	December 19, 1813.	Mar. 23, 1814	27	49	227	3	5	
Do.	February 16, 1814	April 11, 1814	9	16	99	1	27	
Do.	April 6, 1814.	June 30, 1814	6	17	133	2	25	
Do.	June 4, 1814.	June 14, 1814	2	2	9		11	
Do.	July 1, 1814	Nov. 8, 1814	6	20	121	4	8	
Do.	September 1, 1814	Sept. 15, 1814	12	24	70		15	
Do.	September 2, 1814.	Dec. 5, 1814	35	53	320	3	3	
Do.	October 9, 1814	Nov. 11, 1814	27	43	170	1	3	
			214	379	1,822			
Artillery	June 22, 1812	Sept. 22, 1812	23	57	316	3		
Do.	July 13, 1812.	Aug. 14, 1812	3	8	32	1	2	
Do.	July 15, 1812.	Nov. 30, 1812	16	56	144	4	15	
Do.	July 28, 1812.	Feb. 19, 1813	2	8	72	6	23	
Do.	August 24, 1812.	Mar. 5, 1813	3	8	30	6	13	
Do.	September 15, 1812.	Dec. 15, 1812	136	277	1,140	3		
Do.	September 19, 1812.	Nov. 20, 1812	6	16	50	2	2	
Do.	October 1, 1812	Jan. 12, 1813	5	12	57	3	12	
Do.	November 4, 1812	Feb. 18, 1813	1	3	19	3	15	
Do.	June 15, 1813	Sept. 18, 1813	3	8	19	3	4	
Do.	September 10, 1813.	Nov. 14, 1813	31	63	372	2	5	
Do.	October 29, 1813	Nov. 7, 1813	2	9	43		10	
Do.	December 16, 1813	Mar. 20, 1814	2	2	27	3	5	
Do.	August 18, 1814	Nov. 30, 1814	22	38	247	3	13	
Do.	September 2, 1814	Dec. 8, 1814	179	265	2,207	3	7	
Do.	September 10, 1814.	Sept. 25, 1814	10	27	109		16	
			444	927	4,884			
Riflemen	June 23, 1812	Nov. 25, 1812	9	21	123	5	3	
Do.	September 15, 1812.	Nov. 30, 1812	9	24	100	2	16	
Do.	September 23, 1812.	Oct. 27, 1812	20	40	147	1	5	
Do.	do.	Dec. 30, 1812	9	23	120	3	8	
Do.	November 10, 1812	Dec. 26, 1812	1	4	19	1	17	
Do.	December 26, 1812	Mar. 27, 1813	2	5	50	3		
Do.	September 14, 1813.	Nov. 13, 1813	4	8	40	2		
Do.	May 31, 1814.	June 7, 1814	3	7	19		8	
Do.	July 27, 1814	Aug. 21, 1814	3	7	29		26	
Do.	August 18, 1814	Dec. 2, 1814	11	31	146	3	15	

Statement of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, &c.—Continued.

Description of corps.	Period of service.		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Term of continuance in service.		Remarks.
	Beginning—	Ending—				Days.	Months.	
MILITIA OF NEW YORK—Continued								
Riflemen	September 7, 1814	Nov. 14, 1814	3	8	29	2	8	
Do	October 6, 1814	Nov. 16, 1814	8	24	96	1	11	
			82	201	918			
Sea fencibles	August 10, 1814	Mar. 8, 1815	19	41	249	6	28	
Do	August 22, 1814	Dec. 22, 1814	10	26	181	4		
Do	September 1, 1814	Dec. 14, 1814	37	90	623	3	14	
Do	October 1, 1814	Dec. 12, 1814		1	12	2	12	
			66	158	1,065			
Infantry and artillery	August 27, 1812	Nov. 29, 1812	48	104	415	3	3	Consolidated infantry and artillery.
Infantry	May 10, 1812	Sept. 5, 1812	20	89	541	3	27	
Do	June 25, 1812	Jan. 17, 1813	126	122	1,148	6	24	
Do	June 29, 1812	July 10, 1812	49	119	756		13	
Do	July 1, 1812	July 18, 1812	11	31	218		18	
Do	July 2, 1812	Jan. 30, 1813	85	178	1,042	6	28	
Do	August 14, 1812	Mar. 1, 1813	135	270	1,294	6	17	
Do	August 20, 1812	Nov. 3, 1812	17	37	206	2	15	
Do	September 1, 1812	Dec. 22, 1812	80	162	819	3	22	
Do	September 8, 1812	Nov. 2, 1812	29	64	309	1	26	
Do	do	Mar. 18, 1813	16	49	188	6	11	
Do	September 9, 1812	Sept. 23, 1812	41	110	544		15	
Do	September 15, 1812	Nov. 30, 1812	115	205	933	2	16	
Do	September 22, 1812	Jan. 23, 1813	53	85	348	4	2	
Do	October 2, 1812	Jan. 7, 1813	5	15	68	3	6	
Do	October 10, 1812	Mar. 14, 1813	1	9	69	5	5	
Do	November 12, 1812	Dec. 8, 1812	24	45	206		27	
Do	November 14, 1812	Mar. 1, 1813	2	5	37	3	15	
Do	January 16, 1813	April 4, 1813	9			2	20	
Do	February 6, 1813	Feb. 13, 1813	3	6	25		8	
Do	February 28, 1813	Mar. 19, 1813	74	98	763		29	
Do	March 1, 1813	Mar. 24, 1813	68	175	754		24	
Do	March 3, 1813	July 31, 1813	4	11	77	4	28	
Do	March 15, 1813	June 12, 1813	1	5	28	2	28	
Do	April 1, 1813	July 7, 1813		2	6	3	7	
Do	June 16, 1813	June 27, 1813	86	151	1,005		12	
Do	June 22, 1813	Sept. 30, 1813	14	34	191	3	9	
Do	June 23, 1813	July 3, 1813	21	39	199		11	
Do	July 1, 1813	April 27, 1814		1	6	9	27	
Do	July 11, 1813	Aug. 5, 1813	33	76	429		26	
Do	July 20, 1813	Jan. 20, 1814	10	10	57	6		
Do	August 1, 1813	Aug. 7, 1813	32	76	325		7	
Do	do	Nov. 30, 1813	21	33	207	4		
Do	August 10, 1813	Feb. 10, 1815		1	6	18		
Do	September 5, 1813	Sept. 13, 1813	61	131	841		9	
Do	September 9, 1813	Dec. 16, 1813	142	212	1,576	3	8	
Do	September 10, 1813	Oct. 27, 1813	70	115	813	1	18	
Do	October 6, 1813	Jan. 20, 1814	10	21	176	3	15	
Do	October 21, 1813	Nov. 23, 1813	4	9	54	1		
Do	October 29, 1813	Nov. 7, 1813	29	40	268		10	
Do	December 18, 1813	Mar. 24, 1814	43	68	456	3	7	
Do	December 20, 1813	Dec. 25, 1813	8	19	90		6	
Do	do	Jan. 5, 1814	157	305	1,386		17	
Do	do	Jan. 23, 1814	29	49	238	1	4	
Do	do	Feb. 3, 1814	29	39	153	1	15	
Do	do	April 17, 1814	10	10	46	3	28	
Do	January 2, 1814	Feb. 1, 1814	59	107	491	1		
Do	January 8, 1814	April 17, 1814	82	122	965	3	10	
Do	January 19, 1814	Jan. 31, 1814	8	17	118		13	
Do	January 21, 1814	April 30, 1814	15	26	207	3	10	
Do	March 19, 1814	April 18, 1814	39	42	272	1		
Do	April 6, 1814	June 30, 1814	7	7	49	2	25	
Do	May 1, 1814	Nov. 8, 1814	41	64	575	6	8	
Do	May 2, 1814	Aug. 30, 1814	14	25	169	3	29	
Do	May 20, 1814	June 7, 1814	54	68	486		9	
Do	July 28, 1814	Sept. 25, 1814	31	34	165	1	28	
Do	July 29, 1814	Aug. 21, 1814	122	230	1,449		24	
Do	August 18, 1814	Nov. 22, 1814	27	42	372	3	5	
Do	do	Dec. 4, 1814	228	253	2,462		17	

Statement of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers, &c.—Continued.

Description of corps.	Period of service.		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Term of continuance in service		Remarks.
	Beginning—	Ending—				Months.	Days.	
MILITIA OF NEW YORK—Continued.								
Infantry.....	August 18, 1814.....	Mar. 4, 1815.....	17.....	.....	.....	6.....	15.....	These officers were detailed for court-martial duty.
Do.....	August 29, 1814.....	Sept. 29, 1814.....	79.....	120.....	633.....	1.....	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	Nov. 8, 1814.....	137.....	250.....	1,604.....	2.....	11.....	
Do.....	August 31, 1814.....	Sept. 13, 1814.....	36.....	65.....	340.....	.....	14.....	
Do.....	September 1, 1814.....	Mar. 4, 1815.....	25.....	.....	.....	6.....	4.....	
Do.....	September 2, 1814.....	Sept. 13, 1814.....	62.....	136.....	661.....	.....	12.....	
Do.....	.....do.....	Dec. 8, 1814.....	469.....	626.....	4,891.....	3.....	7.....	
Do.....	September 6, 1814.....	Nov. 13, 1814.....	106.....	225.....	1,451.....	2.....	8.....	
Do.....	September 7, 1814.....	Dec. 14, 1814.....	99.....	202.....	1,707.....	3.....	8.....	
Do.....	September 8, 1814.....	Sept. 22, 1814.....	313.....	584.....	2,856.....	.....	15.....	
Do.....	.....do.....	Oct. 8, 1814.....	8.....	21.....	137.....	1.....	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	Dec. 8, 1814.....	112.....	215.....	1,551.....	3.....	.....
Do.....	September 10, 1814.....	Dec. 2, 1814.....	19.....	40.....	253.....	2.....	23.....	
Do.....	September 11, 1814.....	Sept. 21, 1814.....	67.....	136.....	657.....	.....	11.....	
Do.....	.....do.....	Dec. 12, 1814.....	51.....	105.....	650.....	3.....	2.....	
Do.....	September 13, 1814.....	Dec. 13, 1814.....	79.....	173.....	1,432.....	3.....	.....
Do.....	September 19, 1814.....	Nov. 21, 1814.....	70.....	117.....	895.....	2.....	3.....	
Do.....	October 5, 1814.....	Nov. 11, 1814.....	22.....	40.....	244.....	1.....	7.....	
Do.....	October 6, 1814.....	Nov. 16, 1814.....	160.....	245.....	1,505.....	1.....	14.....	
Do.....	October 7, 1814.....	Nov. 10, 1814.....	71.....	150.....	712.....	1.....	4.....	
Do.....	October 10, 1814.....	Nov. 15, 1814.....	48.....	110.....	514.....	1.....	6.....	
Do.....	October 14, 1814.....	April 16, 1815.....	1.....	.....	.....	6.....	3.....	
Do.....	October 26, 1814.....	Nov. 21, 1814.....	93.....	210.....	1,319.....	.....	27.....	
Do.....	October 28, 1814.....	Nov. 8, 1814.....	3.....	8.....	45.....	.....	12.....	
Do.....	November 14, 1814.....	June 30, 1815.....	17.....	.....	.....	7.....	17.....	
Do.....	November 15, 1814.....	April 15, 1815.....	16.....	.....	.....	5.....	.....
Do.....	November 18, 1814.....	Mar. 4, 1815.....	18.....	.....	.....	3.....	15.....	
Do.....	December 3, 1814.....	Mar. 3, 1815.....	25.....	43.....	313.....	3.....	.....
Do.....	December 7, 1814.....	Feb. 20, 1815.....	4.....	.....	.....	2.....	14.....	
VOLUNTEERS OF NEW YORK.			4,663.....	8,400.....	49,011.....			
Cavalry.....	October 6, 1813.....	Oct. 15, 1813.....	3.....	8.....	27.....	12.....	10.....	
Do.....	January 20, 1813.....	April 30, 1813.....	4.....	9.....	57.....	3.....	10.....	
			7.....	17.....	84.....			
Artillery.....	August 20, 1813.....	April 30, 1813.....	9.....	12.....	52.....	8.....	10.....	
Do.....	October 29, 1812.....	Dec. 31, 1812.....	2.....	8.....	66.....	2.....	3.....	
Do.....	November 5, 1812.....	Oct. 31, 1813.....	24.....	57.....	377.....	11.....	26.....	
Do.....	November 17, 1812.....	Dec. 31, 1812.....	1.....	2.....	32.....	1.....	15.....	
Do.....	December 4, 1812.....	April 30, 1813.....	3.....	10.....	86.....	4.....	26.....	
Do.....	December 6, 1812.....	May 23, 1813.....	21.....	71.....	597.....	5.....	17.....	
Do.....	December 11, 1812.....	Jan. 31, 1814.....	5.....	7.....	.....	13.....	21.....	
Do.....	December 16, 1812.....	Dec. 16, 1813.....	9.....	26.....	134.....	12.....	.....
Do.....	December 23, 1812.....	May 22, 1813.....	9.....	24.....	204.....	5.....	.....
Do.....	December 31, 1812.....	April 30, 1813.....	4.....	9.....	75.....	4.....	.....
Do.....	January 1, 1813.....	Feb. 28, 1813.....	3.....	8.....	67.....	2.....	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	April 30, 1813.....	9.....	30.....	237.....	4.....	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 1, 1814.....	5.....	15.....	87.....	12.....	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	Feb. 5, 1814.....	3.....	11.....	89.....	13.....	5.....	
Do.....	March 1, 1813.....	Jan. 2, 1814.....	2.....	9.....	67.....	10.....	.....
			110.....	269.....	2,170.....			
Rifemen.....	September 18, 1812.....	Sept. 18, 1813.....	2.....	7.....	47.....	12.....	.....
Do.....	December 21, 1812.....	April 30, 1813.....	3.....	8.....	64.....	4.....	10.....	
Do.....	December 31, 1812.....	During the war.....	3.....	8.....	72.....	.....	.....
Do.....	January 1, 1813.....	April 30, 1813.....	3.....	8.....	67.....	4.....	.....
Do.....	January 14, 1813.....	Jan. 14, 1814.....	4.....	6.....	45.....	12.....	.....
Do.....	January 23, 1813.....	April 30, 1813.....	3.....	8.....	56.....	3.....	8.....	
			18.....	45.....	351.....			
Infantry.....	May 9, 1812.....	Sept. 9, 1812.....	2.....	8.....	60.....	4.....	.....
Do.....	May 13, 1812.....	May 13, 1813.....	15.....	41.....	217.....	12.....	.....
Do.....	May 16, 1812.....	Dec. 31, 1812.....	3.....	8.....	37.....	7.....	16.....	
Do.....	May 18, 1812.....	July 18, 1813.....	3.....	8.....	53.....	14.....	.....
Do.....	May 23, 1812.....	May 31, 1813.....	1.....	8.....	53.....	12.....	8.....	
Do.....	July 10, 1812.....	July 10, 1813.....	2.....	5.....	18.....	12.....	.....
Do.....	September 23, 1812.....	May 31, 1813.....	7.....	2.....	.....	8.....	8.....	
Do.....	October 13, 1812.....	Mar. 31, 1813.....	4.....	8.....	53.....	5.....	18.....	
Do.....	January 1, 1813.....	May 24, 1813.....	1.....	8.....	35.....	4.....	24.....	
Do.....	.....do.....	Dec. 31, 1813.....	15.....	26.....	130.....	12.....	.....

Statement of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers, &c.—Continued.

Description of corps.	Period of service.		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Term of continuance in service.		Remarks.
	Beginning—	Ending—				Months.	Days.	
VOLUNTEERS OF NEW YORK—Continued.								
Infantry	January 30, 1813.....	Dec. 16, 1813	2	8	24	10	16	
Do.....	February 1, 1813.....	Dec. 14, 1813	3	7	55	10	14	
Do.....	March 1, 1813	Aug. 31, 1813	6	5	.....	6	.....
Do.....	do.....	Dec. 16, 1813	3	7	40	9	16	
			67	149	775			
MILITIA OF NEW JERSEY.								
Cavalry	May 9, 1813	Sept. 18, 1813	5	8	42	4	10	
Do.....	September 5, 1814	Dec. 3, 1814	6	10	47	2	29	
Do.....	December 3, 1814.....	Dec. 21, 1814	1	2	14	.....	19	
			12	20	103			
Artillery.....	April 28, 1813.....	Sept. 18, 1813	1	2	16	4	22	
Do.....	August 13, 1814.....	Dec. 8, 1814	4	8	37	3	26	
Do.....	September 1, 1814.....	Dec. 9, 1814	7	16	59	3	9	
Do.....	September 24, 1814.....	Dec. 23, 1814	4	10	45	3	.....
			16	36	157			
Riflemen	May 11, 1813	Sept. 18, 1813	2	4	49	4	8	
Do.....	August 13, 1814	Dec. 8, 1814	3	8	30	3	26	
Do.....	August 30, 1814	Dec. 7, 1814	2	4	20	3	19	
Do.....	September 1, 1814	Dec. 9, 1814	16	28	121	3	9	
Do.....	September 9, 1814.....	do.....	11	24	130	3	.....
			34	68	349			
Infantry.....	August 17, 1812.....	Sept. 25, 1812	23	52	290	1	9	
Do.....	September 17, 1812.....	Nov. 30, 1812	25	50	268	2	14	
Do.....	April 28, 1813.....	Sept. 18, 1813	4	13	84	4	22	
Do.....	May 3, 1813	Oct. 31, 1813	7	9	91	5	28	
Do.....	May 24, 1813	Sept. 30, 1813	4	8	82	4	7	
Do.....	May 28, 1813	Sept. 18, 1813	16	17	128	3	23	
Do.....	July 15, 1813	Sept. 30, 1813	5	15	99	2	15	
Do.....	August 13, 1814.....	Dec. 8, 1814	5	9	29	3	26	
Do.....	August 15, 1814.....	Sept. 18, 1814	3	8	41	1	4	
Do.....	August 21, 1814.....	Dec. 7, 1814	4	7	22	3	17	
Do.....	September 1, 1814.....	Dec. 2, 1814	14	40	228	3	2	
Do.....	do.....	Dec. 7, 1814	29	79	309	3	7	
Do.....	do.....	Dec. 10, 1814	30	49	241	3	10	
Do.....	September 3, 1814.....	Dec. 9, 1814	55	108	748	3	7	
Do.....	September 7, 1814.....	Dec. 22, 1814	11	12	11	3	16	
Do.....	September 13, 1814	Oct. 24, 1814	4	8	39	1	12	
Do.....	September 18, 1814	Dec. 22, 1814	20	45	246	3	5	
Do.....	September 19, 1814	Dec. 10, 1814	18	49	293	2	22	
Do.....	September 22, 1814	Dec. 22, 1814	52	110	727	3	.....
Do.....	October 4, 1814.....	Jan. 4, 1815	2	8	62	3	.....
Do.....	October 15, 1814.....	Dec. 10, 1814	3	8	31	1	26	
			334	684	4,199			
MILITIA OF PENNSYLVANIA.								
Cavalry	October 2, 1812	April 9, 1813	8	17	75	6	.....
Do.....	In May, 1813	In May, 1813	4	1	25	.....	11	
Do.....	August 27, 1814	Dec. 20, 1814	9	18	124	3	24	
Do.....	September 10, 1814.....	Oct. 16, 1814	4	8	32	1	7	
Do.....	September 12, 1814	Nov. 21, 1814	8	13	61	2	10	
			33	57	317			
Artillery.....	March 23, 1813.....	April 7, 1813	3	5	78	.....	16	
Do.....	April 12, 1813.....	Nov. 10, 1813	5	10	80	6	29	
Do.....	August 24, 1814.....	Jan. 5, 1815	29	67	478	4	13	
			37	82	636			

Statement of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, &c.—Continued.

Description of corps.	Period of service.		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Term of continuance in service.		Remarks.
	Beginning—	Ending—				Months.	Days.	
MILITIA OF PENNSYLVANIA —Continued.								
Riflemen	September 25, 1812	Dec. 31, 1812	83	152	630	3	7	
Do	October 2, 1812	Dec. 3, 1812	3	4	30	2		
Do	do	April 2, 1813	12	24	179	6		
Do	October 12, 1812	Dec. 5, 1812	3	8	40	1	24	
Do	December 3, 1812	Dec. 19, 1812	3	8	15		17	
Do	In May, 1813	In May 1813	3	1	68		11	
Do	July 24, 1813	Aug. 9, 1813	3	8	34		17	
Do	January 1, 1814	Feb. 14, 1814	2	8	34	1	14	
Do	February 2, 1814	Mar. 3, 1814	3	8	29	1	2	
Do	August 27, 1814	Sept. 21, 1814	10	22	170		27	
Do	September 1, 1814	Dec. 4, 1814	29	66	371	3	4	
Do	In September, 1814	In Dec., 1814	76	143	869	3		
Do	September 14, 1814	Jan. 2, 1815	28	72	579	3	22	
Do	September 24, 1814	Dec. 31, 1814	16	32	181	3	8	
Do	October 18, 1814	Oct. 28, 1814	4	8	39		11	
Do	November 10, 1814	Dec. 4, 1814	29	48	308		25	
Do	November 7, 1814	Nov. 22, 1814	4	8	45		16	
			321	620	3,621			
Rangers	September 1, 1814	Dec. 4, 1814	4	8	42	3	4	
Infantry								
Do	June 30, 1812	Sept. 30, 1812	3	8	23	3		
Do	July 1, 1812	July 7, 1812	2	8	38		7	
Do	do	Oct. 21, 1812	2	8	64	3	21	
Do	August 10, 1812	Oct. 21, 1812	9	24	122	2	15	
Do	August 15, 1812	Nov. 2, 1812	14	34	205	2	18	
Do	August 26, 1812	Sept. 13, 1812	35	24	61		19	
Do	August 30, 1812	Nov. 6, 1812	3	8	38	2	8	
Do	September 9, 1812	Nov. 13, 1812	3	8	38	2	5	
Do	September 25, 1812	Dec. 31, 1812	94	189	739	3	7	
Do	October 2, 1812	April 2, 1813	82	152	948	6		
Do	do	April 16, 1813	9	24	158	6	15	
Do	November 3, 1812	Nov. 22, 1812	1	3	19		27	
Do	March 22, 1813	April 7, 1813	5	9	89		17	
Do	April 10, 1813	Nov. 10, 1813	26	48	399	7		
Do	April 19, 1813	May 5, 1813	13	16	118		17	
Do	In May, 1813	In May, 1813	31	31	293		11	
Do	May 5, 1813	Nov. 10, 1813	25	40	317	6	6	
Do	May 13, 1813	July 31, 1813	18	29	303	2	19	
Do	July 23, 1813	Aug. 9, 1813	88	151	512		18	
Do	July 24, 1813	Aug. 12, 1813	98	166	763		29	
Do	January 1, 1814	Feb. 14, 1814	164	337	1,111	1	14	
Do	do	Mar. 20, 1814	43	91	634	2	20	
Do	January 2, 1814	Feb. 4, 1814	40	70	223	1	3	
Do	January 5, 1814	Feb. 26, 1814	3	8	26	1	22	
Do	February 7, 1814	Feb. 21, 1814	15	33	135		15	
Do	February 15, 1814	Mar. 24, 1814	21	33	323	1	10	
Do	February 22, 1814	Aug. 24, 1814	50	77	757	6	3	
Do	March 2, 1814	July 15, 1814	1	2	30	4	14	
Do	August 24, 1814	Jan. 2, 1815	53	101	914	4	10	
Do	August 27, 1814	Sept. 21, 1814	41	61	478		26	
Do	August 30, 1814	Sept. 18, 1814	20	44	349		20	
Do	September 1, 1814	Dec. 5, 1814	172	296	2,133	3	5	
Do	September 4, 1814	Dec. 4, 1814	70	126	793	3		
Do	September 6, 1814	Jan. 4, 1815	26	52	384	3	29	
Do	September 14, 1814	do	54	92	781	3	22	
Do	September 15, 1814	Dec. 15, 1814	72	89	920	3		
Do	September 17, 1814	Dec. 20, 1814	47	79	661	3	4	
Do	September 29, 1814	do	37	56	573	3		
Do	September 24, 1814	Dec. 15, 1814	29	43	413	2	23	
Do	September 26, 1814	Nov. 9, 1814	145	6	20	1	15	
Do	October 3, 1814	April 5, 1815	6			6	3	
Do	October 9, 1814	Dec. 28, 1814	3			2	29	
Do	October 18, 1814	Nov. 28, 1814	3	6	30	1	11	
Do	October 31, 1814	Nov. 22, 1814	15	44	364		23	
Do	October 27, 1814	Dec. 5, 1814	3	8	53	1	9	
Do	November 1, 1814	do	4	11	81	1	5	
Do	November 4, 1814	Nov. 24, 1814	43	95	891		21	
Do	November 12, 1814	Dec. 1, 1814	12	16	143		20	
			1,753	2,856	18,467			

Statement of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, &c.—Continued.

Description of corps.	Period of service.		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Term of continuance in service.		Remarks.
	Beginning—	Ending—				Months.	Days.	
VOLUNTEERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.								
Cavalry	August 20, 1812	Aug. 29, 1813	5	10	83	12	.....
Do.....	September 12, 1812	Aug. 19, 1813	4	8	38	11	7	
Do.....	October 5, 1812	Oct. 15, 1813	2	6	28	12	10	
			11	24	149			
Riflemen	September 11, 1812.....	Sept. 13, 1812	2	8	33	13	3	
Infantry.....	August 27, 1812.....	Sept. 18, 1813	3	8	39	12	23	
Do.....	August 18, 1812	Feb. 28, 1813	3	8	28	6	.....
Do.....	November 1, 1812	Sept. 1, 1813	3	8	37	10	.....
			9	24	104			
MILITIA OF DELAWARE.								
Cavalry	May 5, 1813	May 11, 1813	15	17	65	.....	7	
Do.....	May 21, 1814.....	June 8, 1814	.....	1	5	.....	19	
Do.....	August 26, 1814	Sept. 17, 1814	3	3	22	.....	23	
Do.....	November 12, 1814.....	Nov. 19, 1814	1	.....	8	.....	8	
Do.....	December 2, 1814	Dec. 19, 1814	1	1	5	.....	18	
			20	22	105			
Artillery.....	March 14, 1813.....	April 23, 1813	3	8	50	1	10	
Do.....	May 16, 1814.....	Sept. 17, 1814	3	10	53	4	.....
Do.....	August 25, 1814	Feb. 11, 1815	5	9	83	5	18	
Do.....	..... do .....	..... do	2	6	36	3	3	
Do.....	November 28, 1814.....	..... do	4	8	38	2	15	
			17	41	250			
Sea fencibles	May 5, 1813.....	May 11, 1813	3	16	38	.....	7	
Infantry.....	March 19, 1813.....	Mar. 24, 1813	14	45	219	.....	6	
Do.....	April 30, 1813	May 12, 1813	3	5	34	.....	13	
Do.....	May 1, 1813	Oct. 31, 1813	5	9	104	6	.....
Do.....	May 4, 1813.....	July 31, 1813	18	30	286	2	28	
Do.....	May 5, 1813.....	May 11, 1813	91	197	1,388	.....	7	
Do.....	May 6, 1813.....	Aug. 6, 1813	21	3	1	3	.....
Do.....	May 7, 1813	Aug. 31, 1813	7	9	96	3	25	
Do.....	May 20, 1813.....	..... do	5	9	110	3	12	
Do.....	August 6, 1814	Jan. 11, 1815	5	11	94	5	6	
Do.....	August 27, 1814	Feb. 11, 1815	8	9	44	5	16	
Do.....	August 31, 1814	Jan. 3, 1815	5	11	92	4	3	
Do.....	September 2, 1814	Mar. 13, 1815	2	9	48	6	12	
Do.....	September 6, 1814	Jan. 3, 1815	5	11	68	3	29	
Do.....	November 12, 1814	Nov. 19, 1814	1	8	23	.....	8	
Do.....	November 19, 1814.....	Mar. 3, 1815	4	4	55	3	13	
			194	370	2,752			
MILITIA OF MARYLAND.								
Cavalry	April 11, 1813	May 12, 1813	36	69	241	1	2	
Do.....	April 13, 1813.....	May 2, 1813	20	24	71	.....	20	
Do.....	April 16, 1813	April 25, 1813	41	53	204	.....	10	
Do.....	May 1, 1813	Aug. 1, 1813	4	8	23	3	.....
Do.....	In July, 1813	In July, 1813	.....	5	35	.....	8	
Do.....	July 25, 1813.....	Aug. 12, 1813	9	12	81	.....	19	
Do.....	August 2, 1813.....	Aug. 31, 1813	21	31	159	.....	30	
Do.....	April 8, 1814.....	April 25, 1814	6	1	42	.....	18	
Do.....	In May, 1814.....	In June, 1814	16	4	50	.....	19	Different tours.
Do.....	June 9, 1814	June 11, 1814	9	7	49	.....	3	
Do.....	June 14, 1814	Aug. 17, 1814	8	11	41	2	4	
Do.....	June 18, 1814.....	June 28, 1814	14	17	110	.....	11	
Do.....	July 12, 1814.....	Sept. 11, 1814	2	5	22	2	.....
Do.....	July 14, 1814.....	Aug. 17, 1814	8	7	43	1	4	
Do.....	July 18, 1814.....	Aug. 3, 1814	5	11	41*	.....	17	
Do.....	July 23, 1814.....	Aug. 22, 1814	1	2	11	1	.....
Do.....	August 7, 1814.....	Sept. 10, 1814	9	14	79	1	4	
Do.....	August 11, 1814.....	Sept. 24, 1814	22	29	116	1	14	
Do.....	August 19, 1814.....	Sept. 18, 1814	8	9	93	1	.....

Statement of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, &c.—Continued.

Description of corps.	Period of service.		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Term of continuance in service.		Remarks.
	Beginning—	Ending—				Months.	Days.	
MILITIA OF MARYLAND—Continued.								
Cavalry	August 23, 1814.....	Aug. 30, 1814.....	10	9	163	8	Different tours.
Do.....	August 19, 1814.....	Nov. 18, 1814.....	23	37	158	3	.....
Do.....	August 27, 1814.....	Sept. 19, 1814.....	52	60	299	.....	24
Do.....	do.....	Oct. 31, 1814.....	4	1	25	2	5	
Do.....	September 6, 1814.....	Sept. 17, 1814.....	4	8	17	.....	12
Do.....	In September, 1814.....	In Oct., 1814.....	2	5	19	.....	13
Do.....	September 13, 1814.....	Sept. 21, 1814.....	18	28	175	.....	9
Do.....	October 19, 1814.....	Nov. 30, 1814.....	15	22	116	1	12	
Do.....	November 8, 1814.....	Dec. 6, 1814.....	1	.....	11	.....	29
Do.....	December 14, 1814.....	Dec. 21, 1814.....	3	5	26	.....	8
			378	494	2,451			
Artillery.....	In April, 1813.....	In April, 1813.....	5	5	27	5	Different tours.
Do.....	April 14, 1813.....	June 1, 1813.....	6	15	99	1	19	Different tours.
Do.....	April 22, 1813.....	May 1, 1813.....	12	31	244	1	10	
Do.....	April 27, 1813.....	May 27, 1813.....	8	4	75	1	.....
Do.....	do.....	July 4, 1813.....	3	8	24	2	9	
Do.....	May 1, 1813.....	May 8, 1813.....	6	15	162	.....	8
Do.....	In May, 1813.....	In May, 1813.....	6	6	44	.....	11
Do.....	May 8, 1813.....	May 15, 1813.....	7	16	110	.....	8
Do.....	In July, 1813.....	In July, 1813.....	1	1	8	.....	16
Do.....	August 4, 1813.....	Aug. 31, 1813.....	11	24	133	.....	28
Do.....	August 5, 1813.....	Aug. 24, 1813.....	32	65	453	.....	20
Do.....	April 10, 1814.....	April 27, 1814.....	3	4	16	.....	18
Do.....	June 1, 1814.....	June 22, 1814.....	2	1	22	.....	22
Do.....	June 27, 1814.....	Aug. 17, 1814.....	3	4	3	1	22	
Do.....	July 10, 1814.....	July 16, 1814.....	9	14	96	.....	7
Do.....	July 22, 1814.....	Aug. 9, 1814.....	8	2	45	.....	19
Do.....	August 19, 1814.....	Nov. 30, 1814.....	55	107	913	3	12	
Do.....	August 22, 1814.....	Sept. 23, 1814.....	4	6	57	1	2	
Do.....	September 12, 1814.....	Sept. 21, 1814.....	3	8	23	.....	10
Do.....	October 19, 1814.....	Oct. 22, 1814.....	2	8	29	.....	4
Do.....	October 26, 1814.....	Nov. 2, 1814.....	9	15	103	.....	8
Do.....	Sundry periods in 1814.....		3	8	21	.....	.....
			192	367	2,647			
Riflemen.....	April 13, 1813.....	April 29, 1813.....	7	16	102	17	Different tours.
Do.....	April 29, 1813.....	July 8, 1813.....	3	9	45	2	10	
Do.....	May 6, 1813.....	May 12, 1813.....	5	8	58	.....	7
Do.....	August 16, 1813.....	Sept. 18, 1813.....	9	24	166	1	3	
Do.....	July 25, 1814.....	Dec. 1, 1814.....	8	19	141	4	7	
Do.....	July 26, 1814.....	Aug. 21, 1814.....	3	8	37	.....	27
Do.....	do.....	Oct. 27, 1814.....	12	26	154	3	2	
Do.....	August 19, 1814.....	Nov. 18, 1814.....	22	35	264	3	.....
Do.....	August 26, 1814.....	Oct. 30, 1814.....	4	11	78	2	5	
Do.....	August 27, 1814.....	Dec. 1, 1814.....	5	9	93	3	5	
			78	165	1,078			
Infantry.....	August 8, 1812.....	Oct. 14, 1812.....	3	8	23	2	7	Different tours.
Do.....	August 11, 1812.....	Dec. 31, 1812.....	16	34	234	4	21	
Do.....	In April, 1813.....	In April, 1813.....	27	42	284	.....	5
Do.....	April 10, 1813.....	May 16, 1813.....	20	28	307	1	7	
Do.....	do.....	June 2, 1813.....	20	36	243	1	24	
Do.....	April 12, 1813.....	May 12, 1813.....	93	144	1,069	1	.....
Do.....	April 16, 1813.....	Sept. 8, 1813.....	20	26	284	4	24	
Do.....	April 19, 1813.....	April 22, 1813.....	126	176	1,363	.....	4
Do.....	April 27, 1813.....	May 27, 1813.....	48	72	645	1	.....
Do.....	April 29, 1813.....	May 6, 1813.....	150	241	1,814	.....	9
Do.....	May 1, 1813.....	July 8, 1813.....	70	115	864	2	8	
Do.....	May 3, 1813.....	May 24, 1813.....	5	16	122	.....	22
Do.....	May 6, 1813.....	May 14, 1813.....	78	185	1,275	.....	9
Do.....	May 11, 1813.....	May 16, 1813.....	5	15	120	.....	5
Do.....	May 13, 1813.....	May 15, 1813.....	38	51	411	.....	3
Do.....	In May, 1813.....	In June, 1813.....	7	16	98	19	Different tours.
Do.....	do.....	In Aug., 1813.....	3	8	30	21	Do.
Do.....	May 23, 1813.....	Sept. 8, 1813.....	4	6	71	3	17	
Do.....	June 5, 1813.....	June 8, 1813.....	1	2	21	4	
Do.....	June 9, 1813.....	June 12, 1813.....	5	3	41	5	

Statement of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers, &c.—Continued.

Description of corps.	Period of service.		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Term of continuance in service.		Remarks.
	Beginning—	Ending—				Months.	Days.	
MILITIA OF MARYLAND—Continued.								
Infantry	July 17, 1813.	July 21, 1813	69	77	945	5		
Do.	July 18, 1813.	July 24, 1813	6	11	126	11		
Do.	In July, 1813	In Aug., 1813	14	30	266			Different tours.
Do.	July 21, 1813	Sept. 2, 1813	22	48	467	1	13	
Do.	August 1, 1813.	Aug. 5, 1813	64	123	960	5		
Do.	August 2, 1813.	Aug. 21, 1813	4	14	112	30		
Do.	August 6, 1813.	Sept. 10, 1813	73	150	878	1	5	
Do.	August 9, 1813.	Aug. 16, 1813	22	42	202		8	
Do.	August 16, 1813.	Aug. 23, 1813	29	57	477		8	
Do.	August 18, 1813.	Sept. 17, 1813	10	19	166	1		
Do.	August 23, 1813.	Sept. 30, 1813	31	65	534		8	
Do.	In August, 1813.	In Sept., 1813	142	288	2,491		13	Different tours.
Do.	In September, 1813	In Oct., 1813	4	3	115		4	Do.
Do.	In October, 1813	.....do.....	3	7	48		7	Do.
Do.	Sundry periods in 1813.		101	73	530			
Do.	January 12, 1814.	Jan. 20, 1814	4	6	54		9	
Do.	April 9, 1814.	April 10, 1814	9	26	109		2	
Do.	April 8, 1814.	April 15, 1814	6	16	100		8	
Do.	April 13, 1814.	April 19, 1814	2	2	11		7	
Do.	April 25, 1814.	April 25, 1814	29	49	273		3	
Do.	April 28, 1814.	May 3, 1814	13	38	209		6	
Do.	In April, 1814.	In Sept., 1814	3	8	63		14	Different tours.
Do.	May 20, 1814.	June 3, 1814	5	15	109		15	
Do.	May 25, 1814.	May 29, 1814	3	2	19		5	
Do.	In May, 1814.	In May, 1814	2	10	25		18	Different tours.
Do.	June 8, 1814.	June 12, 1814	11	16	176		5	
Do.	June 9, 1814.	June 10, 1814	15	37	186		2	
Do.	.....do.....	Sept. 13, 1814	7			3	5	
Do.	June 13, 1814.	June 25, 1814	28	57	400		13	
Do.	June 19, 1814.	June 29, 1814	36	66	628		11	
Do.	June 22, 1814.	June 27, 1814	18	38	284		6	
Do.	June 24, 1814.	June 24, 1814	4	6	46		1	
Do.	June 25, 1814.	July 6, 1814	18	30	332		12	
Do.	July 4, 1814.	July 12, 1814	17	40	210		9	
Do.	July 9, 1814.	July 10, 1814	21	18	211		2	
Do.	July 14, 1814.	July 28, 1814	20	40	328		15	
Do.	July 15, 1814.	July 26, 1814	16	24	221		12	
Do.	July 20, 1814.	Jan. 10, 1815	35	57	489	5	21	
Do.	July 21, 1814.	Aug. 1, 1814	34	68	670		12	
Do.	.....do.....	Dec. 1, 1814	36	49	422	4	12	
Do.	July 22, 1814.	July 21, 1814	45	90	521		3	
Do.	.....do.....	Aug. 14, 1814	3	11	82		24	
Do.	.....do.....	Sept. 19, 1814	6	16	109	1	29	
Do.	July 27, 1814.	Aug. 10, 1814	4	9	72		15	
Do.	.....do.....	Sept. 27, 1814	25	44	263	2		
Do.	July 30, 1814.	Aug. 7, 1814	42	103	871		9	
Do.	.....do.....	Oct. 15, 1814	25	48	413	2	16	
Do.	August 1, 1814.	Nov. 11, 1814	21	37	289	3	11	
Do.	August 2, 1814.	Aug. 16, 1814	2	9	122		15	
Do.	August 11, 1814.	Aug. 17, 1814	17	39	239		7	
Do.	August 19, 1814.	Aug. 20, 1814	6	10	55		2	
Do.	.....do.....	Aug. 31, 1814	25	40	349		13	
Do.	.....do.....	Nov. 18, 1814	187	341	2,992	3		
Do.	August 22, 1814.	Sept. 23, 1814	30	68	496	1	2	
Do.	.....do.....	Dec. 9, 1814	8	12	130	3	19	
Do.	August 23, 1814.	Aug. 25, 1814	5	7	30		3	
Do.	August 25, 1814.	Oct. 27, 1814	99	197	1,478	2	3	
Do.	August 27, 1814.	Sept. 26, 1814	54	81	728	1		
Do.	.....do.....	Oct. 17, 1814	44	83	610	1	21	
Do.	August 29, 1814.	Sept. 10, 1814	71	60	448		13	
Do.	August 31, 1814.	Sept. 7, 1814	6	16	79		8	
Do.	September 1, 1814.	Oct. 28, 1814	18	44	500	1	28	
Do.	September 3, 1814.	Sept. 18, 1814	4	8	113		16	
Do.	September 10, 1814.	Sept. 14, 1814	14	24	187		5	
Do.	September 12, 1814.	Sept. 24, 1814	62	129	767		13	
Do.	September 17, 1814.	Sept. 23, 1814	2	5	54		7	
Do.	September 27, 1814.	Oct. 7, 1814	5	5	20		11	
Do.	September 29, 1814.	Sept. 30, 1814	7	14	76		2	
Do.	October 18, 1814.	Nov. 27, 1814	4	6	49	1	10	
Do.	October 19, 1814.	Oct. 22, 1814	34	43	269		4	
Do.	October 20, 1814.	Nov. 3, 1814	19	13	87		15	
Do.	October 27, 1814.	Nov. 5, 1814	26	40	291		10	
Do.	November 4, 1814.	.....do.....	4	2	21		2	
Do.	.....do.....	Dec. 12, 1814	1	1	9	1	9	

Statement of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, &c.—Continued.

Description of corps.	Period of service.		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Term of continuance in service.		Remarks.
	Beginning—	Ending—				Months.	Days.	
MILITIA OF MARYLAND—Continued.								
Infantry.....	November 13, 1814.....	Nov. 16, 1814.....	5	14	86	.....	4	
Do.....	November 14, 1814.....	Nov. 15, 1814.....	4	6	23	.....	2	
Do.....	December 6, 1814.....	Dec. 20, 1814.....	6	4	11	.....	15	
Do.....	December 13, 1814.....	..... do	11	29	115	.....	8	
Do.....	..... do	Mar. 1, 1815.....	.....	1	6	2	13	
Do.....	In sundry periods in 1814....	.....	183	149	971	.....	.....
Do.....	January 21, 1815.....	Jan. 22, 1815.....	.....	2	21	.....	2	
			2,861	4,832	36,972			
VOLUNTEERS OF MARYLAND								
Infantry.....	September 8, 1812.....	S. pt. 7, 1813.....	4	13	74	12	.....
Do.....	December 3, 1812.....	Oct. 16, 1813.....	4	8	41	10	13	
			8	21	115			
MILITIA OF VIRGINIA.								
Cavalry.....	January 23, 1813.....	Jan. 26, 1813.....	4	.....	20	.....	4	
Do.....	February 6, 1813.....	Mar. 8, 1813.....	7	14	100	1	3	
Do.....	March 4, 1813.....	May 4, 1813.....	4	9	28	2	.....
Do.....	..... do	Oct. 11, 1813.....	8	11	56	7	8	
Do.....	March 6, 1813.....	Sept. 8, 1813.....	7	16	55	6	3	
Do.....	March 9, 1813.....	April 10, 1813.....	4	4	37	1	2	
Do.....	March 18, 1813.....	June 2, 1813.....	3	3	17	2	16	
Do.....	..... do	July 2, 1813.....	8	12	95	3	16	
Do.....	March 22, 1813.....	Sept. 17, 1813.....	4	8	39	5	27	
Do.....	March 23, 1813.....	Mar. 30, 1813.....	7	11	71	.....	8	
Do.....	..... do	April 5, 1813.....	8	23	69	.....	14	
Do.....	March 24, 1813.....	Aug. 16, 1813.....	8	16	69	4	21	
Do.....	April 1, 1813.....	April 26, 1813.....	3	4	26	.....	26	
Do.....	April 3, 1813.....	May 5, 1813.....	3	8	42	1	13	
Do.....	April 4, 1813.....	April 14, 1813.....	3	4	34	.....	11	
Do.....	April 5, 1813.....	April 8, 1813.....	2	2	18	.....	4	
Do.....	April 17, 1813.....	May 2, 1813.....	1	1	22	.....	16	
Do.....	April 24, 1813.....	Aug. 7, 1813.....	3	8	58	3	15	
Do.....	May 3, 1813.....	Sept. 10, 1813.....	4	10	41	4	8	
Do.....	June 20, 1813.....	Aug. 15, 1813.....	4	8	33	1	27	
Do.....	June 25, 1813.....	Dec. 25, 1813.....	16	34	113	6	.....
Do.....	June 27, 1813.....	July 1, 1813.....	4	8	57	.....	5	
Do.....	June 28, 1813.....	July 13, 1813.....	8	18	99	.....	16	
Do.....	June 29, 1813.....	Oct. 2, 1813.....	7	16	94	3	4	
Do.....	June 30, 1813.....	July 12, 1813.....	3	8	33	.....	13	
Do.....	July 2, 1813.....	July 6, 1813.....	4	7	21	.....	5	
Do.....	July 3, 1813.....	July 19, 1813.....	8	16	79	.....	17	
Do.....	July 17, 1813.....	July 30, 1813.....	11	20	112	.....	14	
Do.....	July 27, 1813.....	April 20, 1814.....	4	8	67	8	25	
Do.....	August 6, 1813.....	Aug. 11, 1813.....	3	8	26	.....	6	
Do.....	August 25, 1813.....	Oct. 2, 1813.....	1	.....	.....	1	8	
Do.....	October 1, 1813.....	Feb. 15, 1814.....	4	8	69	4	15	
Do.....	October 22, 1813.....	Feb. 13, 1814.....	4	8	57	3	23	
Do.....	December 1, 1813.....	Dec. 3, 1813.....	4	4	31	.....	3	
Do.....	December 3, 1813.....	Dec. 9, 1813.....	2	8	28	.....	7	
Do.....	December 31, 1813.....	April 17, 1814.....	8	13	61	3	17	
Do.....	January 3, 1814.....	Mar. 14, 1814.....	4	5	40	2	12	
Do.....	January 6, 1814.....	April 17, 1814.....	4	10	66	3	12	
Do.....	February 14, 1814.....	June 10, 1814.....	3	9	59	3	28	
Do.....	March 1, 1814.....	Feb. 22, 1815.....	4	10	79	11	22	
Do.....	March 3, 1814.....	Mar. 13, 1814.....	4	5	40	.....	11	
Do.....	March 21, 1814.....	Mar. 24, 1814.....	1	5	10	.....	4	
Do.....	April 5, 1814.....	May 30, 1814.....	6	3	23	1	26	
Do.....	April 13, 1814.....	Aug. 3, 1814.....	3	8	41	3	22	
Do.....	April 18, 1814.....	May 30, 1814.....	7	12	89	1	13	
Do.....	April 27, 1814.....	May 21, 1814.....	2	8	24	.....	25	
Do.....	June 11, 1814.....	Dec. 31, 1814.....	4	12	55	6	21	
Do.....	July 15, 1814.....	Nov. 27, 1814.....	5	4	32	4	13	
Do.....	July 20, 1814.....	Sept. 21, 1814.....	30	32	156	2	4	
Do.....	July 22, 1814.....	Aug. 18, 1814.....	11	24	143	.....	28	
Do.....	July 30, 1814.....	Oct. 17, 1814.....	1	4	18	2	17	
Do.....	..... do	Jan. 25, 1815.....	4	11	61	5	25	
Do.....	August 5, 1814.....	Aug. 21, 1814.....	3	6	17	.....	17	
Do.....	August 6, 1814.....	Sept. 26, 1814.....	4	8	39	1	21	
Do.....	..... do	Dec. 17, 1814.....	4	8	37	4	12	
Do.....	August 9, 1814.....	Aug. 15, 1814.....	3	5	32	.....	7	

Statement of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, &c.—Continued.

Description of corps.	Period of service.		Officers.	Non commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Term of continuance in service.		Remarks.
	Beginning—	Ending—				Months.	Days.	
MILITIA OF VIRGINIA—Continued.								
Cavalry	August 12, 1814.	Jan. 26, 1815	4	10	31	5	15	
Do.	August 20, 1814	Sept. 24, 1814	7	15	50	1	5	
Do.	do.	Oct. 20, 1814	4	8	41	2		
Do.	August 24, 1814.	Aug. 27, 1814	9	11	81		4	
Do.	August 26, 1814	Sept. 22, 1814	18	39	305		28	
Do.	August 28, 1814.	Oct. 8, 1814	10	30	160	1	11	
Do.	August 29, 1814	Nov. 5, 1814	8	16	101	2	8	
Do.	August 30, 1814.	Sept. 13, 1814	61	123	779		15	
Do.	August 31, 1814.	Nov. 30, 1814	24	51	345	3		
Do.	do.	Feb. 22, 1815	10	21	130	5	22	
Do.	September 1, 1814	Sept. 8, 1814	4	8	41		8	
Do.	do.	Sept. 13, 1814	23	37	280		13	
Do.	do.	Nov. 13, 1814	8	17	136	2	13	
Do.	September 2, 1814	Oct. 3, 1814	8	16	115	1	2	
Do.	September 3, 1814	Nov. 10, 1814	8	17	130	2	8	
Do.	do.	Feb. 9, 1815	2	5	17	5	7	
Do.	September 5, 1814.	Sept. 20, 1814	4	8	52		16	
Do.	September 11, 1814.	Feb. 28, 1815	4	4		5	18	
Do.	September 23, 1814.	Oct. 29, 1814	11	22	131	1	7	
Do.	October 2, 1814	Nov. 2, 1814	1	3	22	1		
Do.	October 9, 1814	Dec. 11, 1814	7	15	67	2	3	
Do.	October 24, 1814	Nov. 7, 1814	2	2	19		15	
Do.	do.	Feb. 22, 1815	15	21	97	3	29	
Do.	October 27, 1814	Dec. 11, 1814	3	8	36	1	15	
Do.	November 2, 1814	Nov. 28, 1814	4	8	58		27	
Do.	November 29, 1814.	Jan. 19, 1815	8	10	56	1	22	
Do.	December 2, 1814	Dec. 10, 1814	30	66	341		9	
Do.	January 1, 1815	Mar. 1, 1815	1	5	20	2		
Do.	January 30, 1815.	Feb. 21, 1815	4	8	45		23	
Do.	February 4, 1815.	Feb. 24, 1815	4	4	66		21	
Do.	do.	Mar. 6, 1815	6	15	78	1	3	
Do.	February 6, 1815.	Feb. 21, 1815	2	7	58		16	
Do.	February 8, 1815.	Mar. 21, 1815	3	8	73	1	14	
Do.	February 9, 1815.	Mar. 11, 1815	4	8	43	1	3	
Do.	February 14, 1815	Mar. 4, 1815	4	8	53		9	
			616	1,199	6,988			
Artillery	August 1, 1812.	Jan. 31, 1813	3	8	56	6		
Do.	August 20, 1812	Sept. 30, 1812	2	8	53	1	11	
Do.	February 6, 1813	Oct. 14, 1813	9	22	110	8	9	
Do.	February 8, 1813.	Mar. 3, 1813	3	8	59		24	
Do.	February 12, 1813	May 29, 1813	3	8	44	3	18	
Do.	February 13, 1813	Aug. 14, 1813	7	18	114	6	2	
Do.	March 8, 1813.	Jan. 31, 1814	4	8	92	10	24	
Do.	March 18, 1813	Mar. 30, 1813	1	1	10		13	
Do.	March 20, 1813.	July 2, 1813	3	4	64	3	13	
Do.	March 22, 1813.	Aug. 21, 1813	6	16	77	4		
Do.	March 29, 1813.	Oct. 6, 1813	3	8	62	6	8	
Do.	March 30, 1813.	Apr. 8, 1813	3	8	28		10	
Do.	April 2, 1813.	Oct. 14, 1813	3	8	34	6	13	
Do.	April 3, 1813.	May 13, 1813	3	8	26	1	11	
Do.	April 6, 1813.	Apr. 27, 1813	6	12	73		22	
Do.	May 25, 1813.	Sept. 26, 1813	3	7	37	4	4	
Do.	June 9, 1813.	Sept. 13, 1813	3	8	40	3	5	
Do.	June 25, 1813.	July 14, 1813	3	8	52		19	
Do.	do.	Aug. 28, 1813	3	8	39	2	3	
Do.	July 12, 1813.	Aug. 11, 1813	2	8	28	1		
Do.	July 15, 1813.	Aug. 5, 1813	3	4	37		22	
Do.	July 20, 1813.	July 26, 1813	3	4	42		7	
Do.	July 27, 1813.	Jan. 30, 1814	3	8	60	6	4	
Do.	August 7, 1813.	Aug. 11, 1813	6	16	85		5	
Do.	August 15, 1813	Aug. 20, 1813	3	8	51		6	
Do.	September 5, 1813.	May 4, 1814	3	8	59	8		
Do.	September 13, 1813.	Mar. 13, 1814	5	10	80	6		
Do.	October 1, 1813.	Apr. 2, 1814	3	8	51	6		
Do.	October 7, 1813	Apr. 7, 1814	3	8	49	6		
Do.	October 22, 1813.	Apr. 20, 1814	3	8	46	6		
Do.	October 30, 1813.	Mar. 11, 1814	5	11	92	4	11	
Do.	November 2, 1813.	Nov. 13, 1813	3	3	40		12	
Do.	November 30, 1813	Dec. 4, 1813	2	7	26		5	
Do.	December 4, 1813.	Dec. 10, 1813	3	6	40		7	
Do.	December 6, 1813.	Dec. 13, 1813	3	7	42		8	

Statement of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, &c.—Continued.

Description of corps.	Period of service.		Officers.	Non commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Term of continuance in service.		Remarks.
	Beginning—	Ending—				Months.	Days.	
MILITIA OF VIRGINIA—Continued.								
Artillery.....	January 4, 1814.....	Apr. 16, 1814.....	6	17	165	3	13	
Do.....	January 17, 1814.....	Apr. 26, 1814.....	4	10	53	3	19	
Do.....	January 19, 1814.....	Apr. 16, 1814.....	3	11	38	2	28	
Do.....	January 25, 1814.....	May 15, 1814.....	3	8	47	3	21	
Do.....	January 28, 1814.....	May 27, 1814.....	3	5	58	4	.....
Do.....	February 14, 1814.....	Nov. 19, 1814.....	3	8	63	9	6	
Do.....	February 26, 1814.....	June 22, 1814.....	3	8	28	3	28	
Do.....	March 3, 1814.....	June 3, 1814.....	3	6	38	3	.....
Do.....	March 23, 1814.....	Dec. 19, 1814.....	3	9	47	8	27	
Do.....	March 30, 1814.....	July 7, 1814.....	6	16	70	3	7	
Do.....	April 4, 1814.....	Aug. 1, 1814.....	6	19	114	3	29	
Do.....	April 5, 1814.....	Apr. 25, 1814.....	6	16	104	.....	21	
Do.....	April 7, 1814.....	June 30, 1814.....	3	7	65	2	24	
Do.....	April 10, 1814.....	May 23, 1814.....	3	7	42	1	13	
Do.....	April 13, 1814.....	Aug. 6, 1814.....	4	8	42	3	25	
Do.....	April 15, 1814.....	Oct. 8, 1814.....	3	8	66	5	24	
Do.....	April 22, 1814.....	May 30, 1814.....	6	16	35	1	9	
Do.....	May 4, 1814.....	Jan. 2, 1815.....	6	16	102	7	29	
Do.....	May 25, 1814.....	Nov. 25, 1814.....	3	2	71	6	.....
Do.....	June 4, 1814.....	June 10, 1814.....	3	8	37	.....	7	
Do.....	June 6, 1814.....	Sept. 17, 1814.....	3	8	52	3	12	
Do.....	June 30, 1814.....	Aug. 15, 1814.....	3	8	66	1	15	
Do.....	July 1, 1814.....	Sept. 15, 1814.....	3	8	62	2	15	
Do.....	do.....	Dec. 9, 1814.....	3	8	72	5	9	
Do.....	July 18, 1814.....	Sept. 30, 1814.....	9	15	157	2	13	
Do.....	July 22, 1814.....	Aug. 17, 1814.....	2	8	61	.....	27	
Do.....	July 24, 1814.....	Aug. 8, 1814.....	5	2	110	.....	16	
Do.....	July 28, 1814.....	Jan. 31, 1815.....	5	14	105	6	4	
Do.....	July 29, 1814.....	Jan. 7, 1815.....	5	14	90	5	10	
Do.....	July 30, 1814.....	Feb. 4, 1815.....	5	14	104	6	5	
Do.....	August 9, 1814.....	Aug. 15, 1814.....	2	6	21	.....	7	
Do.....	August 13, 1814.....	Feb. 16, 1815.....	14	40	257	6	4	
Do.....	August 22, 1814.....	Oct. 25, 1814.....	11	28	172	2	4	
Do.....	August 25, 1814.....	Nov. 16, 1814.....	15	41	221	2	23	
Do.....	August 27, 1814.....	do.....	5	16	78	2	21	
Do.....	August 29, 1814.....	Sept. 22, 1814.....	4	9	94	.....	25	
Do.....	do.....	Oct. 30, 1814.....	9	23	127	2	2	
Do.....	do.....	Feb. 19, 1815.....	8	21	152	5	22	
Do.....	August 30, 1814.....	Oct. 3, 1814.....	4	10	72	1	3	
Do.....	August 31, 1814.....	Sept. 7, 1814.....	.....	1	17	.....	8	
Do.....	September 2, 1814.....	Oct. 3, 1814.....	6	15	82	1	2	
Do.....	September 5, 1814.....	Dec. 9, 1814.....	3	8	51	3	5	
Do.....	September 6, 1814.....	Oct. 24, 1814.....	.....	2	29	1	19	
Do.....	September 29, 1814.....	Dec. 17, 1814.....	2	8	50	2	19	
Do.....	September 30, 1814.....	Nov. 4, 1814.....	4	4	52	1	5	
Do.....	October 4, 1814.....	Dec. 10, 1814.....	2	6	49	2	7	
Do.....	October 5, 1814.....	Oct. 9, 1814.....	6	8	48	.....	5	
Do.....	October 25, 1814.....	Feb. 26, 1815.....	5	10	79	4	2	
Do.....	October 27, 1814.....	Dec. 1, 1814.....	5	12	63	1	5	
Do.....	October 31, 1814.....	Feb. 27, 1815.....	9	12	128	3	27	
Do.....	November 4, 1814.....	Dec. 9, 1814.....	4	10	70	1	6	
Do.....	November 16, 1814.....	Nov. 30, 1814.....	8	27	136	.....	15	
Do.....	November 30, 1814.....	Dec. 11, 1814.....	2	7	16	.....	12	
Do.....	December 1, 1814.....	Dec. 8, 1814.....	6	14	97	.....	8	
Do.....	do.....	Dec. 25, 1814.....	3	8	52	.....	25	
Do.....	December 2, 1814.....	Dec. 10, 1814.....	7	21	91	.....	9	
			391	972	6,335			
Riflemen.....	September 15, 1812.....	April 15, 1813.....	9	24	117	7	.....
Do.....	September 22, 1812.....	do.....	6	14	88	6	25	
Do.....	September 27, 1812.....	Mar. 27, 1813.....	9	24	142	6	.....
Do.....	February 5, 1813.....	Mar. 3, 1813.....	9	24	147	.....	27	
Do.....	February 8, 1813.....	Aug. 14, 1813.....	3	8	36	6	7	
Do.....	February 10, 1813.....	Feb. 27, 1813.....	3	8	52	.....	18	
Do.....	March 18, 1813.....	Mar. 29, 1813.....	3	8	55	.....	12	
Do.....	March 22, 1813.....	Mar. 27, 1813.....	3	3	46	.....	6	
Do.....	March 25, 1813.....	Aug. 21, 1813.....	6	16	93	4	28	
Do.....	April 6, 1813.....	April 10, 1813.....	3	8	48	.....	5	
Do.....	April 7, 1813.....	Aug. 5, 1813.....	3	4	45	3	20	
Do.....	May 12, 1813.....	May 31, 1813.....	3	7	49	.....	20	
Do.....	May 29, 1813.....	June 3, 1813.....	3	4	37	.....	6	
Do.....	June 1, 1813.....	Oct. 1, 1813.....	3	8	40	4	.....

Statement of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, &c.—Continued.

Description of corps.	Period of service.		Officers.	Non commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Term of continuance in service.		Remarks.
	Beginning—	Ending—				Months.	Days.	
MILITIA OF VIRGINIA—Continued.								
Riflemen	June 21, 1813	Sept. 22, 1813	3	8	57	3	2	
Do	June 28, 1813	July 3, 1813	3	8	84		7	
Do	July 1, 1813	July 6, 1813	6	16	67		6	
Do	Sept. 28, 1813	Sept. 28, 1813	3	8	59	2	28	
Do	July 7, 1813	Aug. 16, 1813	1	7	70	1	10	
Do	July 9, 1813	Sept. 28, 1813	18	47	325	2	20	
Do	July 20, 1813	July 27, 1813	3	8	52		8	
Do	August 16, 1813	Sept. 28, 1813	3	4	63	1	13	
Do	September 3, 1813	Sept. 8, 1813	2	8	33		6	
Do	do	Feb. 13, 1814	2	7	45	5	11	
Do	September 16, 1813	Mar. 10, 1814	6	16	118	5	23	
Do	September 29, 1813	Jan. 28, 1814	8	17	119	4		
Do	October 22, 1813	Jan. 10, 1814	3	8	51	2	20	
Do	October 31, 1813	Dec. 20, 1813	4	12	68	1	20	
Do	November 4, 1813	Nov. 13, 1813	2	8	42		10	
Do	January 27, 1814	May 7, 1814	4	9	66	3	11	
Do	February 14, 1814	Dec. 31, 1814	3	7	40	10	18	
Do	February 19, 1814	May 16, 1814	1	7	37	2	28	
Do	March 1, 1814	June 17, 1814	5	16	96	3	17	
Do	March 16, 1814	June 30, 1814	3	8	78	3	15	
Do	March 24, 1814	Jan. 8, 1815	4	9	62	9	16	
Do	April 5, 1814	May 30, 1814	3	9	39	1	26	
Do	April 10, 1814	June 21, 1814	3	8	37	2	12	
Do	May 15, 1814	June 15, 1814	3	8	21	1		
Do	June 13, 1814	Sept. 24, 1814	3	8	42	3	12	
Do	July 1, 1814	Dec. 31, 1814	3	8	77	6		
Do	July 11, 1814	Sept. 15, 1814	3	7	40	2	5	
Do	July 23, 1814	Sept. 3, 1814	7	16	123	1	15	
Do	July 21, 1814	Sept. 25, 1814	6	12	92	2	5	
Do	July 27, 1814	Sept. 30, 1814	5	9	89	2	4	
Do	do	Nov. 30, 1814	5	9	92	4	4	
Do	July 29, 1814	Feb. 13, 1815	10	18	193	6	16	
Do	August 1, 1814	Dec. 29, 1814	4	12	72	4	29	
Do	August 11, 1814	Dec. 17, 1814	3	10	70	4	7	
Do	August 21, 1814	Oct. 25, 1814	5	8	74	2	5	
Do	August 26, 1814	Sept. 24, 1814	5	11	72		29	
Do	do	Oct. 5, 1814	15	37	252	1	11	
Do	August 27, 1814	Oct. 30, 1814	7	22	94	2	4	
Do	August 28, 1814	Nov. 30, 1814	10	26	174	3	3	
Do	August 29, 1814	Nov. 16, 1814	5	15	92	2	18	
Do	do	Dec. 28, 1814	13	39	250	4		
Do	do	Feb. 22, 1815	3	14	88	5	25	
Do	August 31, 1814	Sept. 13, 1814	7	29	152		14	
Do	September 1, 1814	Nov. 16, 1814	13	26	238	2	16	
Do	do	Dec. 1, 1814	5	12	99	3		
Do	September 4, 1814	Oct. 11, 1814	3	8	43	1	8	
Do	September 11, 1814	Sept. 23, 1814	3	8	56		13	
Do	September 13, 1814	Nov. 16, 1814	3	8	45	2	4	
Do	September 27, 1814	Oct. 20, 1814	4	9	65		24	
Do	October 4, 1814	Dec. 10, 1814	3	8	30	2	7	
Do	October 5, 1814	Dec. 9, 1814	3	8	77	2	5	
Do	October 29, 1814	Mar. 13, 1815	6	23	82	4	13	
Do	October 31, 1814	Dec. 8, 1814	5	14	99	1	8	
Do	November 16, 1814	Nov. 30, 1814	8	21	80		15	
Do	December 1, 1814	Feb. 20, 1815	5	8	83	2	20	
Do	December 3, 1814	Dec. 10, 1814	3	4	36		8	
Do	February 8, 1815	Mar. 3, 1815	3	8	41		24	
Do	February 13, 1815	Mar. 2, 1815	6	13	92		18	
Do	do	April 7, 1815	3	10	56	1	26	
Do	February 17, 1815	Mar. 2, 1815	3	4	41		14	
			361	925	6,136			
Infantry	August 1, 1813	Jan. 31, 1813	28	54	308	6		
Do	September 14, 1813	Mar. 28, 1813	6	16	110	6	15	
Do	September 16, 1813	April 15, 1813	68	119	599	7		
Do	January 18, 1813	Feb. 15, 1813	3	9	51		29	
Do	February 6, 1813	Feb. 18, 1813	9	29	152		13	
Do	do	May 16, 1813	3	8	47	3	11	
Do	do	July 7, 1813	3	8	32	5		
Do	February 8, 1813	Aug. 14, 1813	56	130	651	6	7	
Do	February 10, 1813	Feb. 27, 1813	9	16	146		18	
Do	February 11, 1813	Mar. 3, 1813	14	23	144		21	

Statement of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, &c.—Continued.

Description of corps.	Period of service.		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Term of continuance in service.		Remarks.
	Beginning—	Ending—				Months.	Days.	
MILITIA OF VIRGINIA— Continued.								
Infantry.....	February 12, 1813.....	Feb. 16, 1813.....	5	11	71	...	5	
Do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 24, 1813.....	23	22	177	7	13	
Do.....	February 14, 1813.....	Mar. 3, 1813.....	10	28	136	...	18	
Do.....	February 16, 1813.....	June 29, 1813.....	16	25	163	4	14	
Do.....	March 9, 1813.....	Mar. 27, 1813.....	26	68	595	...	19	
Do.....	March 10, 1813.....	Mar. 15, 1813.....	8	22	101	.....	6	
Do.....	do.....	Mar. 23, 1813.....	13	21	219	.....	14	
Do.....	do.....	April 26, 1813.....	18	26	153	1	17	
Do.....	March 11, 1813.....	Feb. 12, 1814.....	16	1	.....	11	3	
Do.....	March 13, 1813.....	April 9, 1813.....	15	24	228	.....	28	
Do.....	March 17, 1813.....	July 2, 1813.....	88	126	1,466	3	16	
Do.....	March 18, 1813.....	Mar. 30, 1813.....	75	95	921	.....	13	
Do.....	do.....	April 17, 1813.....	33	61	336	1	.....
Do.....	March 19, 1813.....	April 8, 1813.....	9	21	122	.....	21	
Do.....	do.....	Aug. 14, 1813.....	9	24	121	4	27	
Do.....	March 25, 1813.....	April 29, 1813.....	3	4	48	1	5	
Do.....	March 28, 1813.....	April 6, 1813.....	3	4	29	.....	10	
Do.....	March 31, 1813.....	Oct. 11, 1813.....	52	115	617	6	11	
Do.....	April 1, 1813.....	Oct. 1, 1813.....	34	66	496	6	.....
Do.....	April 3, 1813.....	May 12, 1813.....	12	23	147	1	11	
Do.....	April 4, 1813.....	April 13, 1813.....	17	28	213	.....	10	
Do.....	April 6, 1813.....	Aug. 13, 1813.....	6	8	102	4	8	
Do.....	April 7, 1813.....	April 17, 1813.....	22	59	333	.....	11	
Do.....	April 9, 1813.....	April 26, 1813.....	10	12	58	.....	18	
Do.....	do.....	Oct. 17, 1813.....	8	9	.....	6	9	
Do.....	April 16, 1813.....	May 1, 1813.....	3	5	20	.....	16	
Do.....	April 24, 1813.....	May 29, 1813.....	3	8	47	1	6	
Do.....	May 1, 1813.....	May 6, 1813.....	2	1	29	.....	6	
Do.....	do.....	June 5, 1813.....	3	8	45	1	5	
Do.....	do.....	July 3, 1813.....	3	8	56	2	3	
Do.....	May 3, 1813.....	Sept. 10, 1813.....	24	57	284	4	8	
Do.....	May 8, 1813.....	June 12, 1813.....	8	8	55	1	5	
Do.....	May 22, 1813.....	June 2, 1813.....	29	28	299	.....	12	
Do.....	May 24, 1813.....	May 30, 1813.....	9	24	155	.....	7	
Do.....	June 19, 1813.....	Aug. 21, 1813.....	6	16	108	2	3	
Do.....	June 20, 1813.....	Aug. 15, 1813.....	47	108	534	1	27	
Do.....	June 22, 1813.....	July 16, 1813.....	11	32	246	.....	25	
Do.....	June 23, 1813.....	July 10, 1813.....	103	187	774	.....	18	
Do.....	do.....	Aug. 11, 1813.....	43	145	659	1	23	
Do.....	June 26, 1813.....	July 14, 1813.....	17	38	140	.....	19	
Do.....	do.....	Dec. 26, 1813.....	15	33	275	6	.....
Do.....	June 27, 1813.....	June 28, 1813.....	3	4	41	.....	2	
Do.....	do.....	July 9, 1813.....	27	80	427	.....	13	
Do.....	do.....	Oct. 25, 1813.....	6	15	59	4	.....
Do.....	June 28, 1813.....	July 2, 1813.....	20	31	264	.....	6	
Do.....	do.....	Mar. 10, 1814.....	3	15	92	8	10	
Do.....	June 23, 1813.....	Sept. 22, 1813.....	9	24	131	2	25	
Do.....	do.....	Dec. 29, 1813.....	3	8	43	6	.....
Do.....	June 30, 1813.....	July 10, 1813.....	47	113	648	.....	11	
Do.....	July 1, 1813.....	do.....	29	66	259	.....	10	
Do.....	do.....	Sept. 28, 1813.....	37	59	287	2	28	
Do.....	July 2, 1813.....	July 31, 1813.....	42	100	709	.....	29	
Do.....	July 4, 1813.....	July 6, 1813.....	6	10	74	.....	3	
Do.....	July 5, 1813.....	July 29, 1813.....	5	8	30	.....	16	
Do.....	do.....	Jan. 8, 1814.....	20	72	600	6	4	
Do.....	July 6, 1813.....	Sept. 28, 1813.....	17	28	188	2	23	
Do.....	July 12, 1813.....	Aug. 11, 1813.....	6	7	35	1	.....
Do.....	July 15, 1813.....	Aug. 5, 1813.....	15	24	142	.....	22	
Do.....	July 16, 1813.....	July 24, 1813.....	66	110	670	.....	9	
Do.....	July 17, 1813.....	July 30, 1813.....	30	50	411	.....	14	
Do.....	August 1, 1813.....	Sept. 30, 1813.....	5	12	119	2	.....
Do.....	do.....	Nov. 30, 1813.....	5	11	105	4	.....
Do.....	do.....	Jan. 7, 1814.....	13	34	320	5	7	
Do.....	August 6, 1813.....	Aug. 10, 1813.....	14	43	171	.....	5	
Do.....	August 7, 1813.....	Dec. 9, 1813.....	7	4	.....	4	3	
Do.....	August 14, 1813.....	Nov. 6, 1813.....	3	8	50	2	24	
Do.....	August 23, 1813.....	Sept. 18, 1813.....	1	4	40	.....	25	
Do.....	August 28, 1813.....	Mar. 23, 1814.....	14	30	274	6	23	
Do.....	September 4, 1813.....	Feb. 13, 1814.....	8	23	144	5	10	
Do.....	September 5, 1813.....	Sept. 12, 1813.....	15	47	150	.....	8	
Do.....	September 13, 1813.....	Mar. 10, 1814.....	78	108	806	5	25	
Do.....	September 19, 1813.....	Sept. 29, 1813.....	6	22	67	.....	11	
Do.....	September 29, 1813.....	Nov. 27, 1813.....	7	11	98	2	.....

Statement of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, &c.—Continued.

Description of corps.	Period of service.		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Term of continuance in service.		Remarks.
	Beginning—	Ending—				Months.	Days.	
MILITIA OF VIRGINIA—Continued.								
Infantry.....	September 30, 1813.....	Jan. 7, 1814.....	15	31	319	3	7	
Do.....	October 1, 1813.....	Nov. 30, 1813.....	10	22	207	2		
Do.....	do.....	Jan. 17, 1814.....	25	36	311	3	17	
Do.....	October 8, 1813.....	Jan. 30, 1814.....	6	18	118	3	23	
Do.....	October 22, 1813.....	Feb. 13, 1814.....	29	43	260	3	23	
Do.....	October 29, 1813.....	Dec. 16, 1813.....	5	4	32	1	18	
Do.....	November 21, 1813.....	Dec. 4, 1813.....	17	37	243		11	
Do.....	November 30, 1813.....	do.....	6	16	41		5	
Do.....	December 3, 1813.....	Dec. 9, 1813.....	13	34	175		7	
Do.....	December 27, 1813.....	April 11, 1814.....	15	28	283	3	16	
Do.....	January 1, 1814.....	Jan. 23, 1814.....	5	6	29		23	
Do.....	January 4, 1814.....	April 16, 1814.....	30	61	503	3	13	
Do.....	January 19, 1814.....	do.....	21	42	372	2	27	
Do.....	January 25, 1814.....	Mar. 17, 1814.....	6	16	76	1	21	
Do.....	do.....	Feb. 15, 1814.....	7	14	43		22	
Do.....	January 28, 1814.....	May 11, 1814.....	13	9	42	3	14	
Do.....	February 5, 1814.....	April 16, 1814.....	24	23	164	2	12	
Do.....	February 6, 1814.....	Feb. 15, 1814.....	3	8	21		19	
Do.....	February 8, 1814.....	July 5, 1814.....	3	8	46	4	28	
Do.....	February 14, 1814.....	June 10, 1814.....	18	81	397	3	27	
Do.....	February 15, 1814.....	Dec. 31, 1814.....	13	20	80	10	17	
Do.....	February 23, 1814.....	Mar. 25, 1814.....	4	11	90	1	3	
Do.....	February 27, 1814.....	June 20, 1814.....	27	60	522	3	24	
Do.....	March 1, 1814.....	June 15, 1814.....	11	27	196	3	15	
Do.....	March 15, 1814.....	July 3, 1814.....	22	36	262	3	20	
Do.....	March 16, 1814.....	Feb. 22, 1815.....	9	3		11	7	
Do.....	March 21, 1814.....	Mar. 24, 1814.....	4	11	24		4	
Do.....	March 25, 1814.....	July 2, 1814.....	4	8	71	3	8	
Do.....	April 2, 1814.....	Nov. 18, 1814.....	1	4	157	7	17	
Do.....	April 5, 1814.....	May 16, 1814.....	21	35	236	1	12	
Do.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1814.....	5	6	65	5	27	
Do.....	April 7, 1814.....	June 30, 1814.....	6	11	80	2	24	
Do.....	April 10, 1814.....	April 15, 1814.....	6	14	49		6	
Do.....	April 11, 1814.....	April 27, 1814.....	2	4	40		17	
Do.....	April 15, 1814.....	July 27, 1814.....	12	27	204	3	13	
Do.....	April 18, 1814.....	April 30, 1814.....	7	20	75		13	
Do.....	do.....	Aug. 5, 1814.....	42	73	564	3	19	
Do.....	April 20, 1814.....	Dec. 25, 1814.....	5	8	60	8	6	
Do.....	April 23, 1814.....	Dec. 18, 1814.....	14	14	107	7	26	
Do.....	April 27, 1814.....	Oct. 29, 1814.....	3	7	34	6	3	
Do.....	April 29, 1814.....	June 20, 1814.....	3	8	48	1	23	
Do.....	May 2, 1814.....	Aug. 28, 1814.....	5	11	101	3	27	
Do.....	do.....	Sept. 22, 1814.....	3	8	60	4	21	
Do.....	May 3, 1814.....	Dec. 28, 1814.....	19	42	347	7	26	
Do.....	May 10, 1814.....	Oct. 19, 1814.....	6	8	86	5	10	
Do.....	May 22, 1814.....	June 30, 1814.....	3	8	32	1	9	
Do.....	May 23, 1814.....	May 30, 1814.....	2	4	68		8	
Do.....	May 24, 1814.....	Nov. 18, 1814.....	13	26	224	5	26	
Do.....	May 27, 1814.....	Dec. 13, 1814.....	15	32	284	6	17	
Do.....	May 28, 1814.....	June 4, 1814.....	11	22	89		8	
Do.....	May 29, 1814.....	Aug. 8, 1814.....	1	1	12	2	11	
Do.....	May 30, 1814.....	Oct. 15, 1814.....	6	17	103	4	15	
Do.....	do.....	Jan. 2, 1815.....	3	8	40	7	9	
Do.....	June 1, 1814.....	Oct. 19, 1814.....	3	4	56	4	19	
Do.....	do.....	Dec. 7, 1814.....	23	36	294	6	7	
Do.....	June 2, 1814.....	June 10, 1814.....	9	23	107		9	
Do.....	June 6, 1814.....	Oct. 1, 1814.....	15	20	76	3	26	
Do.....	June 7, 1814.....	June 11, 1814.....	3	4	32		5	
Do.....	June 11, 1814.....	Dec. 1, 1814.....	17	46	246	6	21	
Do.....	June 15, 1814.....	July 15, 1814.....	2	8	18	1		
Do.....	June 16, 1814.....	Dec. 19, 1814.....	3	9	72	6	4	
Do.....	June 20, 1814.....	Sept. 9, 1814.....	4	7	66	2	21	
Do.....	June 25, 1814.....	July 11, 1814.....	20	27	95		17	
Do.....	June 29, 1814.....	Oct. 20, 1814.....	10	21	182	3	22	
Do.....	June 30, 1814.....	Nov. 30, 1814.....	5	11	123	5		
Do.....	July 1, 1814.....	July 23, 1814.....	3	8	20		23	
Do.....	do.....	Oct. 22, 1814.....	3	8	48	3	22	
Do.....	do.....	Dec. 31, 1814.....	23	38	184	6		
Do.....	do.....	Jan. 18, 1815.....	3	5	29	6	18	
Do.....	July 14, 1814.....	Dec. 8, 1814.....	10	10	60	4	25	
Do.....	do.....	Feb. 8, 1815.....	47	88	817	6	26	
Do.....	July 16, 1814.....	Dec. 31, 1814.....	11	22	149	5	16	
Do.....	July 18, 1814.....	Oct. 1, 1814.....	3	4	39	2	14	

Statement of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, &c.—Continued.

Description of corps.	Period of service.		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Term of continuance in service.		Remarks.
	Beginning—	Ending—				Months.	Days.	
MILITIA OF VIRGINIA— Continued.								
Infantry.....	July 20, 1814.....	Sept. 26, 1814.....	53	107	757	2	7	
Do.....	July 21, 1814.....	Aug. 30, 1814.....	6	16	119	1	10	
Do.....	July 22, 1814.....	Aug. 18, 1814.....	80	180	1,097		28	
Do.....	July 24, 1814.....	Sept. 1, 1814.....	3	8	30	1	9	
Do.....	July 25, 1814.....	Aug. 8, 1814.....	4	10	93		15	
Do.....	July 27, 1814.....	Feb. 8, 1815.....	44	52	373	6	13	
Do.....	July 29, 1814.....	Aug. 28, 1814.....	3	8	36	1		
Do.....	do.....	Sept. 27, 1814.....	13	10	37	1	29	
Do.....	August 1, 1814.....	Aug. 7, 1814.....	4	12	136		7	
Do.....	do.....	Sept. 21, 1814.....	45	97	677	1	21	
Do.....	do.....	Feb. 4, 1815.....	37	46	466	6	4	
Do.....	August 2, 1814.....	Jan. 28, 1815.....	11	22	214	5	26	
Do.....	August 5, 1814.....	Sept. 2, 1814.....	12	16	144		28	
Do.....	August 7, 1814.....	Feb. 22, 1815.....	52	69	912	6	16	
Do.....	August 9, 1814.....	Aug. 15, 1814.....	13	19	71		7	
Do.....	August 12, 1814.....	Sept. 2, 1814.....	2	7	31		22	
Do.....	August 16, 1814.....	Oct. 25, 1814.....	57	89	770	2	10	
Do.....	August 22, 1814.....	Dec. 17, 1814.....	31	72	570	3	26	
Do.....	do.....	Nov. 28, 1814.....	14	24	192	3	6	
Do.....	do.....	Dec. 10, 1814.....	19	27	177	3	18	
Do.....	August 21, 1814.....	Aug. 30, 1814.....	10	16	105		7	
Do.....	do.....	Sept. 7, 1814.....	28	45	283		15	
Do.....	August 25, 1814.....	Sept. 22, 1814.....	127	287	1,744		29	
Do.....	August 26, 1814.....	Sept. 30, 1814.....	35	81	570	1	5	
Do.....	August 28, 1814.....	Sept. 13, 1814.....	27	33	335		17	
Do.....	August 28, 1814.....	Oct. 29, 1814.....	64	101	935	2	2	
Do.....	do.....	Nov. 30, 1814.....	125	225	1,647	3	3	
Do.....	August 29, 1814.....	Feb. 25, 1815.....	139	302	1,884	5	28	
Do.....	August 30, 1814.....	Nov. 14, 1814.....	95	156	1,220	2	15	
Do.....	August 31, 1814.....	Dec. 11, 1814.....	44	89	729	3	11	
Do.....	September 1, 1814.....	Sept. 14, 1814.....	5	8	48		14	
Do.....	do.....	Dec. 1, 1814.....	97	180	1,318	3		
Do.....	September 2, 1814.....	Oct. 3, 1814.....	21	18	58	1	2	
Do.....	do.....	Mar. 4, 1815.....	10	9	101	6	2	
Do.....	September 4, 1814.....	Sept. 12, 1814.....	12	33	203		9	
Do.....	do.....	Sept. 18, 1814.....	25	51	222		15	
Do.....	September 6, 1814.....	Oct. 24, 1814.....	19	31	375	1	19	
Do.....	September 8, 1814.....	Sept. 29, 1814.....	8	9	42		22	
Do.....	do.....	Dec. 10, 1814.....	5	6	17	3	3	
Do.....	September 10, 1814.....	Feb. 22, 1815.....	5	9	89	5	13	
Do.....	September 16, 1814.....	Dec. 4, 1814.....	11	31	168	2	19	
Do.....	September 17, 1814.....	Nov. 24, 1814.....	26	54	527	2	8	
Do.....	September 21, 1814.....	Nov. 3, 1814.....	10	17	144	1	14	
Do.....	September 27, 1814.....	Oct. 18, 1814.....	33	58	622		22	
Do.....	September 29, 1814.....	Feb. 27, 1815.....	19	35	184	4	29	
Do.....	October 3, 1814.....	Jan. 28, 1815.....	1	2	9	3	26	
Do.....	October 5, 1814.....	Dec. 10, 1814.....	3	8	46	2	6	
Do.....	October 10, 1814.....	Oct. 12, 1814.....	11	24	66		3	
Do.....	October 23, 1814.....	Nov. 30, 1814.....	12	13	67	1	8	
Do.....	November 1, 1814.....	Dec. 3, 1814.....	2	6	17	1	3	
Do.....	November 16, 1814.....	Nov. 30, 1814.....	15	37	178		15	
Do.....	November 19, 1814.....	Dec. 26, 1814.....	5	8	31	1	8	
Do.....	November 30, 1814.....	Dec. 10, 1814.....	7	16	51		11	
Do.....	December 1, 1814.....	Dec. 9, 1814.....	54	105	451		9	
Do.....	December 3, 1814.....	Jan. 3, 1815.....	5	10	62	1		
Do.....	December 5, 1814.....	Dec. 26, 1814.....	8	13	132		22	
Do.....	December 13, 1814.....	Feb. 22, 1815.....	14	10	62	2	10	
Do.....	December 26, 1814.....	Jan. 24, 1815.....	11	25	209		29	
Do.....	In different periods.....	In 1814.....	37	8				
Do.....	January 1, 1815.....	Feb. 1, 1815.....	2	6	32	1		
Do.....	do.....	Mar. 1, 1815.....	3	15	76	2		
Do.....	do.....	Mar. 10, 1815.....	2	10	47	2	10	
Do.....	do.....	Mar. 31, 1815.....	3	9	54	3		
Do.....	January 3, 1815.....	Jan. 19, 1815.....	2	2	8		17	
Do.....	January 13, 1815.....	Feb. 4, 1815.....	8	12	125		23	
Do.....	February 1, 1815.....	Mar. 5, 1815.....	7	9	89	1	5	
Do.....	February 6, 1815.....	Feb. 19, 1815.....	12	23	173		14	
Do.....	February 8, 1815.....	Mar. 6, 1815.....	33	62	523		27	
Do.....	February 9, 1815.....	Mar. 11, 1815.....	28	46	393	1	3	
Do.....	February 10, 1815.....	Mar. 31, 1815.....	12	17	87	1	22	
Do.....	February 13, 1815.....	Mar. 1, 1815.....	10	17	163		17	
Do.....	do.....	April 8, 1815.....	9	24	161	1	26	
Do.....	February 14, 1815.....	Mar. 4, 1815.....	3	4	66		19	
			4,247	8,095	55,453			

Statement of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, &c.—Continued.

Description of corps.	Period of service.		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Term of continuance in service.		Remarks.
	Beginning—	Ending—				Months.	Days.	
VOLUNTEERS OF VIRGINIA.								
Infantry.....	October 16, 1812.....	Dec. 16, 1812	4	10	89	2	.....
Do.....	June 6, 1813.....	July 31, 1813	4	8	58	1	25	
			8	18	147			
MILITIA OF NORTH CAROLINA.								
Cavalry.....	July 13, 1813.....	July 30, 1813	4	7	25	..	8	
Do.....	July 15, 1813.....	Aug. 14, 1813	9	13	64	1	.....
Do.....	July 19, 1814.....	Aug. 9, 1813	4	4	15	.....	15	
Do.....	July 28, 1813.....	July 31, 1813	4	3	27	.....	4	
Do.....	February 1, 1814.....	Feb. 28, 1814	5	11	72	1	.....
			26	38	203			
Artillery.....	July 15, 1813.....	Aug. 14, 1813	3	4	27	1	.....
Do.....	February 1, 1814.....	July 31, 1814	4	13	82	6	.....
			7	17	109			
Rifleman.....	February 1, 1814.....	July 31, 1814	5	11	75	6	.....
Infantry.....	July 14, 1812.....	Dec. 23, 1812	14	22	176	5	13	
Do.....	July 25, 1812.....	Oct. 21, 1812	3	8	68	2	27	
Do.....	July 31, 1812.....	Nov. 9, 1812	8	16	114	3	9	
Do.....	.....do.....	Dec. 15, 1812	8	17	141	4	15	
Do.....	June 17, 1813.....	Aug. 21, 1813	4	7	53	2	5	
Do.....	June 28, 1813.....	Aug. 2, 1813	4	8	41	1	6	
Do.....	July 11, 1813.....	July 15, 1813	19	15	199	.....	5	
Do.....	July 14, 1813.....	July 21, 1813	51	81	800	.....	8	
Do.....	July 15, 1813.....	July 20, 1813	9	10	138	.....	6	
Do.....	.....do.....	July 23, 1813	16	14	346	.....	8	
Do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 15, 1814	5	9	121	6	.....
Do.....	July 18, 1813.....	July 25, 1814	13	16	191	.....	8	
Do.....	.....do.....	July 27, 1814	19	31	295	.....	10	
Do.....	.....do.....	Aug. 13, 1813	26	49	327	.....	27	
Do.....	.....do.....	Oct. 19, 1813	5	6	45	3	.....
Do.....	July 19, 1813.....	Jan. 28, 1814	9	21	211	6	.....
Do.....	July 21, 1813.....	July 29, 1813	8	12	118	.....	9	
Do.....	.....do.....	Aug. 1, 1813	42	69	343	.....	12	
Do.....	July 24, 1813.....	Aug. 19, 1813	17	18	201	.....	28	
Do.....	July 28, 1813.....	Jan. 28, 1814	15	26	211	6	.....
Do.....	July 31, 1813.....	Aug. 5, 1814	30	33	413	.....	6	
Do.....	.....do.....	Aug. 21, 1813	12	21	197	.....	22	
Do.....	August 3, 1813.....	Aug. 4, 1813	3	4	46	.....	2	
Do.....	.....do.....	Aug. 18, 1813	10	21	186	.....	16	
Do.....	January 27, 1814.....	April 19, 1814	7	11	104	2	24	
Do.....	February 1, 1814.....	July 31, 1814	17	45	370	6	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	Aug. 11, 1814	13	11	62	6	11	
Do.....	.....do.....	Sept. 4, 1814	17	39	347	7	4	
Do.....	September 19, 1814.....	Oct. 10, 1814	11	19	187	.....	22	
Do.....	September 21, 1814.....	Feb. 5, 1815	72	97	955	4	16	
Do.....	September 29, 1814.....	Mar. 22, 1815	19	51	509	5	22	
Do.....	September 30, 1814.....	Oct. 8, 1814	5	8	118	.....	9	
Do.....	October 10, 1814.....	Mar. 10, 1815	35	46	487	5	.....
Do.....	November 24, 1814.....	Dec. 8, 1814	5	8	81	.....	15	
Do.....	November 28, 1814.....	Feb. 22, 1815	60	93	911	2	26	
Do.....	February 13, 1815.....	Mar. 12, 1815	120	223	2,641	1	.....
			722	1,181	11,749			
MILITIA OF SOUTH CAROLINA.								
Cavalry.....	May 31, 1813.....	June 9, 1813	4	8	58	.....	10	
Do.....	June 6, 1813.....	June 13, 1813	4	8	56	.....	8	
Do.....	February 30, 1814.....	July 29, 1814	5	11	80	5	.....
Do.....	March 1, 1814.....	April 12, 1814	4	8	21	1	12	
Do.....	January 28, 1815.....	Feb. 24, 1815	4	8	26	.....	27	
Do.....	February 2, 1815.....	Feb. 24, 1815	4	8	18	.....	21	
			25	51	261			

Statement of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, &c.—Continued.

Description of corps.	Period of service.		Officers.	Non commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Term of continuance in service.		Remarks.
	Beginning—	Ending—				Months.	Days.	
MILITIA OF SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued.								
Artillery	May 31, 1813	June 13, 1813	8	8	117	.....	14	
Do	January 23, 1814	July 23, 1814	5	11	58	6	.....
Do	February 3, 1814	July 25, 1814	1	.....	28	5	23	
Do	March 1, 1814	April 13, 1814	3	3	18	1	12	
Do	October 6, 1814	Mar. 6, 1815	19	38	297	5	.....
			38	60	518			
Riflemen	May 31, 1813	June 8, 1813	3	8	62	.....	9	
Do	October 1, 1814	Mar. 7, 1815	8	16	123	5	7	
Do	October 6, 1814	Mar. 4, 1815	5	11	112	4	26	
Do	October 13, 1814	Mar. 8, 1815	4	9	75	4	23	
			20	44	402			
Infantry	June 16, 1812	Sept. 15, 1812	21	52	393	3	.....
Do	June 29, 1812	Dec. 2, 1812	3	8	65	5	4	
Do	June 30, 1812	Oct. 30, 1812	23	44	393	4	.....
Do	July 4, 1812	Dec. 2, 1812	6	16	112	4	29	
Do	May 31, 1813	June 13, 1813	6	16	123	.....	14	
Do	June 3, 1813	June 15, 1813	8	19	103	.....	13	
Do	June 5, 1813	June 12, 1813	2	8	47	.....	8	
Do	June 14, 1813	Aug. 14, 1813	5	9	63	2	.....
Do	June 15, 1813	July 2, 1813	12	14	173	.....	18	
Do	June 21, 1813	Aug. 29, 1813	9	13	24	2	9	
Do	June 23, 1813 .....	.....do	8	23	105	2	.....
Do	July 2, 1813	July 15, 1813	6	8	116	.....	14	
Do	July 24, 1813	Aug. 29, 1813	8	17	123	1	9	
Do	July 30, 1813	Aug. 22, 1813	1	6	15	.....	24	
Do	August 10, 1813	Aug. 27, 1813	10	16	171	.....	18	
Do	August 22, 1813	Aug. 29, 1813	11	8	112	.....	8	
Do	December 10, 1813	Mar. 28, 1814	30	83	131	3	19	
Do	January 24, 1814	July 24, 1814	41	90	699	6	.....
Do	February 1, 1814	Aug. 8, 1814	16	18	97	6	8	
Do	March 1, 1814	April 15, 1814	40	68	379	1	15	
Do	September 22, 1814	Oct. 22, 1814	23	41	311	1	.....
Do	September 24, 1814	D c. 5, 1814	11	24	119	2	12	
Do .....	.....do	Mar. 12, 1815	14	46	367	5	17	
Do	September 28, 1814	Dec. 1, 1814	10	24	200	2	4	
Do	October 1, 1814	Mar. 7, 1815	59	91	762	3	7	
Do .....	.....do	Mar. 12, 1815	5	11	90	5	12	
Do	October 3, 1814	Oct. 27, 1814	6	16	129	.....	25	
Do .....	.....do	D c. 3, 1814	11	18	143	2	.....
Do	October 6, 1814	Nov. 6, 1814	45	84	691	1	.....
Do	October 16, 1814	Jan. 13, 1815	3	5	31	2	29	
Do	October 21, 1814	Dec. 3, 1814	2	8	59	1	11	
Do	November 7, 1814	Dec. 5, 1814	3	8	65	.....	29	
Do	November 6, 1814	Mar. 14, 1815	35	58	447	4	9	
Do	February 1, 1815	Mar. 24, 1815	36	57	438	1	24	
Do	February 4, 1815	Mar. 18, 1815	22	55	381	1	15	
			553	1,081	8,162			
MILITIA OF GEORGIA.								
Cavalry	August 20, 1813	Jan. 28, 1814	5	12	79	5	9	
Do	August 25, 1813	Mar. 5, 1814	28	55	384	6	9	
			33	67	463			
Artillery	October 19, 1812	Nov. 23, 1812	2	4	57	1	5	
Do	August 1, 1813	Mar. 11, 1814	5	9	87	6	23	
Do	March 26, 1814	Sept. 25, 1814	4	9	68	6	.....
Do	November 14, 1814	Mar. 9, 1815	5	14	93	3	21	
Do	November 21, 1814	May 6, 1815	5	13	96	5	16	
Do	January 22, 1815	Feb. 24, 1815	8	16	126	1	2	
			29	65	524			

Statement of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, &c.—Continued.

Description of corps.	Period of service.		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Term of continuance in service.		Remarks.
	Beginning—	Ending—				Months.	Days.	
MILITIA OF GEORGIA—Continued.								
Riflemen	October 9, 1812.....	April 17, 1813	2	8	37	6	9	
Do.....	August 23, 1813	Mar. 6, 1814	12	18	175	6	12	
Do.....	October 12, 1814.....	Mar. 19, 1815	3	8	63	5	8	
Do.....	November 21, 1814	May 6, 1815	20	36	378	5	16	
Do.....	January 22, 1815	Feb. 23, 1815	7	12	86	1	2	
			44	82	739			
Infantry	June 24, 1812	Oct. 15, 1812	3	9	48	3	22	
Do.....	.....do.....	Nov. 6, 1812	14	27	133	4	14	
Do.....	July 1, 1812	Oct. 13, 1812	3	8	29	3	13	
Do.....	August 1, 1812	Mar. 31, 1813	3	4	34	8		
Do.....	October 2, 1812.....	April 17, 1813	17	32	219	6	15	
Do.....	October 7, 1812.....	April 15, 1813	13	41	221	6	9	
Do.....	October 13, 1812.....	Mar. 31, 1813	3	4	45	5	19	
Do.....	August 23, 1813	Mar. 10, 1814	147	213	1,919	6	16	
Do.....	March 26, 1814.....	Sept. 25, 1814	11	16	110	6		
Do.....	May 16, 1814.....	Oct. 31, 1814	1	4	43	5	16	
Do.....	August 9, 1814.....	Feb. 7, 1815	22	27	271	5	29	
Do.....	September 26, 1814.....	Mar. 2, 1815	56	90	845	5	5	
Do.....	October 12, 1814.....	Mar. 17, 1815	81	109	950	5	6	
Do.....	November 21, 1814	Mar. 8, 1815	63	84	813	3	16	
Do.....	.....do.....	April 28, 1815	4	9	85	5	7	
Do.....	.....do.....	May 6, 1815	93	83	829	5	15	
Do.....	December 12, 1814.....	Mar. 8, 1815	5	9	78	2	25	
Do.....	January 12, 1815	Feb. 28, 1815	7	12	158	1	17	
Do.....	.....do.....	Mar. 5, 1815	5	9	119	1	21	
Do.....	January 18, 1815	Feb. 2, 1815	17	20	165		16	
Do.....	.....do.....	Feb. 26, 1815	4	8	63	1	9	
Do.....	January 22, 1815	Feb. 23, 1815	26	53	284	1	2	
Do.....	January 24, 1815	Mar. 1, 1815	18	38	163	1	9	
Do.....	February 4, 1815	April 3, 1815	20	82	270	2		
			636	971	7,904			
MILITIA OF KENTUCKY.								
Cavalry	August 27, 1812	Oct. 31, 1812	25	35	195	2	5	
Do.....	September 9, 1812.....	.....do.....	4	8	25	1	23	
Do.....	May 20, 1813.....	Nov. 20, 1813	4	8	41	6		
			33	51	261			
Mounted infantry	September 18, 1812.....	Oct. 30, 1812	150	238	1,579	1	13	
Do.....	.....do.....	Nov. 4, 1812	6	11	64	1	18	
Do.....	March 29, 1813	Sept. 28, 1813	5			6		
Do.....	May 20, 1813.....	Nov. 19, 1813	77	86	1,506	6		
Do.....	June 24, 1813	July 25, 1813	6	12	66	1	2	
Do.....	July 1, 1813	Aug. 1, 1813	6	1		1		
Do.....	August 25, 1813	Nov. 8, 1813	95	141	912	2	15	
Do.....	August 27, 1813	Nov. 5, 1813	156	211	1,196	2	10	
Do.....	August 31, 1813.....	Nov. 12, 1813	108	173	932	2	12	
Do.....	September 1, 1813.....	Nov. 20, 1813	1	4	14	2	20	
Do.....	September 22, 1813.....	Oct. 26, 1813	3	8	26	1	5	
Do.....	February 19, 1814	May 18, 1814	1	4	23	3		
Do.....	May 14, 1814.....	July 19, 1814	5	11	89	2	6	
Do.....	September 20, 1814.....	Nov. 20, 1814	28	51	305	2		
			647	951	6,342			
Riflemen	August 15, 1812	Feb. 15, 1813	33	68	576	6		
Do.....	September 1, 1812.....	Oct. 15, 1812	5	8	62	1	15	
Do.....	September 5, 1812.....	Oct. 12, 1812	9	12	174	1	8	
Do.....	October 14, 1812.....	Nov. 5, 1812	4	8	44		23	
			51	96	816			
Spies.....	October 6, 1812	Jan. 22, 1813	1		10	3	17	
Do.....	April 17, 1813.....	Sept. 29, 1813	1		12	5	13	
Do.....	September 30, 1813.....	Oct. 30, 1813	6	6	42	1		
			8	6	64			

Statement of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, &c.—Continued.

Description of corps.	Period of service.		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Term of continuance in service.		Remarks.
	Beginning—	Ending—				Months.	Days.	
MILITIA OF KENTUCKY—Continued.								
Infantry	August 15, 1812	Feb. 15, 1813	25	64	500	6		
Do.	do.	Mar. 4, 1813	37	64	417	6	18	
Do.	August 17, 1812	Dec. 31, 1812	29	60	435	4	15	
Do.	August 25, 1812	Mar. 17, 1813	78	136	986	6	21	
Do.	September 1, 1812	Oct. 15, 1812	7	16	91	1	15	
Do.	do.	Dec. 15, 1812	9	17	111	3	15	
Do.	do.	Dec. 25, 1812	65	126	968	3	25	
Do.	do.	Jan. 9, 1813	3	8	57	4	9	
Do.	do.	Mar. 1, 1813	32	64	485	6		
Do.	September 18, 1812	Oct. 30, 1813	32	51	334	1	13	
Do.	do.	Nov. 6, 1812	9			1	20	
Do.	do.	Jan. 17, 1813	13			4		
Do.	September 29, 1812	Nov. 10, 1812	5			1	13	
Do.	March 29, 1813	Sept. 28, 1813	56	133	1,063	6		
Do.	do.	Oct. 16, 1813	12	18	135	6	19	
Do.	April 29, 1813	Sept. 29, 1813	4	8	73	5		
Do.	September 10, 1814	Mar. 9, 1815	40	95	744	6		
Do.	November 15, 1814	May 15, 1815	138	259	1,938	6		
Do.	February 8, 1815	Mar. 18, 1815	38	84	741	1	11	
			632	1,203	9,078			
MILITIA OF TENNESSEE.								
Cavalry	June 18, 1812	June 19, 1813	4	9	67	12		
Do.	December 10, 1812	April 27, 1813	52	85	520	4	18	
Do.	September 23, 1813	Dec. 23, 1813	8	14	61	3		
Do.	September 24, 1813	Dec. 10, 1813	35	52	296	2	17	
Do.	do.	Jan. 31, 1814	4	7	39	4	8	
Do.	do.	May 10, 1814	22	45	287	7	17	
Do.	February 18, 1814	do.	8	4		2	23	
			133	216	1,270			
Mounted infantry	June 22, 1812	Aug. 23, 1812	7	14	124	2		
Do.	December 1, 1812	Mar. 25, 1813	16	12	222	3	25	
Do.	August 18, 1813	May 21, 1814	4	8	73	9	4	
Do.	September 30, 1813	Dec. 29, 1813	32	58	383	3		
Do.	October 15, 1813	Feb. 19, 1814	12	10	61	4	5	
Do.	October 19, 1813	Jan. 19, 1814	27	43	281	3		
Do.	November 11, 1813	Mar. 19, 1814	4	8	89	4	9	
Do.	December 15, 1813	Mar. 15, 1814	2	6	46	3		
Do.	December 19, 1813	Feb. 8, 1814	26	52	331	1	21	
Do.	December 20, 1813	Feb. 18, 1814	35	56	317	1	29	
Do.	January 13, 1814	Feb. 12, 1814	6	5	37	1		
Do.	January 20, 1814	May 20, 1814	36	54	308	4		
Do.	January 28, 1814	Mar. 28, 1814	3	8	52	2		
Do.	do.	May 10, 1814	28	51	381	3	13	
Do.	March 5, 1814	May 8, 1814	3	2	9	2	4	
Do.	September 20, 1814	April 20, 1815	58	108	869	7		
Do.	do.	May 1, 1815	15	29	228	7	11	
Do.	September 28, 1814	Mar. 27, 1815	30	54	443	6		
Do.	do.	April 27, 1815	133	240	1,539	7		
Do.	October 4, 1814	April 4, 1815	7	18	127	6		
Do.	October 6, 1814	May 1, 1815	18	27	186	6	25	
			507	863	6,106			
Artillery	October 1, 1813	Mar. 31, 1814	3	8	54	6		
Do.	March 1, 1814	May 16, 1814	4	8	43	2	16	
			7	16	97			
Riflemen	June 15, 1812	June 22, 1812	4	3	23		8	
Do.	September 24, 1813	Dec. 24, 1813	57	97	510	3		
Do.	do.	Jan. 24, 1814	8	13	50	4		
Do.	September 26, 1813	Dec. 10, 1813	3	8	46	2	15	
Do.	October 2, 1813	Feb. 8, 1814	5	9	71	4	7	
Do.	October 4, 1813	Dec. 28, 1813	4	8	71	2	25	
Do.	October 8, 1813	Jan. 8, 1814	5	8	41	3		
Do.	January 28, 1814	May 10, 1814	12	20	149	3	13	
Do.	March 1, 1814	do.	3	4	20	2	10	
			101	170	921			

Statement of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, soldiers, &c.—Continued.

Description of corps.	Period of service.		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Term of continuance in service.		Remarks.
	Beginning —	Ending —				Months.	Days.	
MILITIA OF TENNESSEE—Continued.								
Spies.....	September 21, 1813.....	April 4, 1814.....	3	2	30	6	15	
Do.....	September 24, 1813.....	May 10, 1814.....	8	14	131	7	17	
Do.....	February 23, 1814.....	do.....	3	3	31	2	19	
Do.....	July 13, 1814.....	Mar. 23, 1815.....	1	3	28	8	11	
			15	22	220			
Infantry.....	May 19, 1812.....	June 30, 1812.....	6	11	150	1	12	
Do.....	June 23, 1812.....	July 21, 1812.....	1		31	1		
Do.....	July 9, 1812.....	July 16, 1812.....	1	2	40		8	
Do.....	July 13, 1812.....	Sept. 16, 1812.....	2		8	2	4	
Do.....	December 10, 1812.....	Feb. 9, 1813.....	4	8	26	2		
Do.....	do.....	April 22, 1813.....	106	171	1,121	4	13	
Do.....	September 23, 1813.....	Dec. 31, 1813.....	38	57	436	3	9	
Do.....	September 24, 1813.....	Dec. 10, 1813.....	73	110	538	2	17	
Do.....	September 25, 1813.....	Mar. 12, 1814.....	23			5	16	
Do.....	September 26, 1813.....	May 25, 1814.....	26			8		
Do.....	September 31, 1813.....	Jan. 1, 1814.....	21	25	167	3	3	
Do.....	October 1, 1813.....	Jan. 12, 1814.....	4	8	38	3	12	
Do.....	October 4, 1813.....	Dec. 10, 1813.....	8	21	79	2	7	
Do.....	do.....	Jan. 4, 1814.....	83	141	967	3		
Do.....	do.....	Feb. 10, 1814.....	3	7	31	4	7	
Do.....	October 11, 1813.....	Feb. 8, 1814.....	61	113	906	3	26	
Do.....	October 16, 1813.....	Jan. 1, 1814.....	4	8	29	2	17	
Do.....	October 20, 1813.....	May 10, 1814.....	7			6	10	
Do.....	December 18, 1813.....	April 18, 1814.....	6	18	156	4		
Do.....	January 10, 1814.....	May 18, 1814.....	76	137	910	4	9	
Do.....	do.....	July 22, 1814.....	53	120	858	6	14	
Do.....	January 12, 1814.....	Aug. 15, 1814.....	16			7	4	
Do.....	January 14, 1814.....	Jan. 24, 1814.....	1	2	8		11	
Do.....	January 28, 1814.....	April 28, 1814.....	2	1	17	3		
Do.....	do.....	May 10, 1814.....	133	229	1,463	3	13	
Do.....	February 20, 1814.....	June 6, 1814.....	1	3	15	3	18	
Do.....	March 26, 1814.....	June 25, 1814.....	2	5	28	3		
Do.....	June 20, 1814.....	Jan. 27, 1815.....	54	92	614	7	8	
Do.....	June 25, 1814.....	Dec. 23, 1814.....	2	8	29	6		
Do.....	September 20, 1814.....	April 10, 1815.....	28	28	219	6	22	
Do.....	do.....	May 3, 1815.....	60	115	899	7	15	
Do.....	do.....	June 20, 1815.....	24			9		
Do.....	November 13, 1814.....	May 13, 1815.....	231	404	2,476	6		
Do.....	do.....	May 18, 1815.....	71	134	891	6	6	
Do.....	do.....	June 10, 1815.....	30	48	324	6	29	
Do.....	December 24, 1814.....	June 1, 1815.....	2	7	28	5	9	
			1,272	2,046	13,611			
VOLUNTEERS OF TENNESSEE.								
Cavalry.....	December 10, 1812.....	Dec. 10, 1813.....	4	7	29	12		
Infantry.....	do.....	Feb. 9, 1813.....	4	8	28	2		
Do.....	do.....	April 22, 1813.....	3	8	49	4	13	
Do.....	do.....	Dec. 10, 1813.....	4	8	58	12		
			11	24	145			
MILITIA OF OHIO.								
Cavalry.....	April 23, 1812.....	Sept. 30, 1812.....	3	8	36	5	8	
Do.....	August 8, 1812.....	Jan. 18, 1813.....	3	2	22	5	11	
Do.....	August 16, 1812.....	Sept. 18, 1812.....	4	6	29	1	3	
Do.....	August 21, 1812.....	Oct. 4, 1812.....	1	3	9	1	14	
Do.....	August 23, 1812.....	Feb. 28, 1813.....	4	8	23	6	7	
Do.....	August 23, 1812.....	Oct. 14, 82.....	8	15	67	1	22	
Do.....	August 24, 1812.....	Sept. 15, 1812.....	3	6	17		23	
Do.....	August 25, 1812.....	Dec. 19, 1812.....	4	3	23	3	25	
Do.....	September 27, 1812.....	Oct. 20, 1812.....	6	6	68		24	
Do.....	October 20, 1812.....	Dec. 18, 1812.....	3	5	10	1	29	
Do.....	May 3, 1813.....	June 3, 1813.....	3	2	22	1		
Do.....	May 6, 1813.....	May 27, 1813.....	14	21	98		22	
Do.....	May 8, 1813.....	May 18, 1813.....	2	1	12		11	
Do.....	May 9, 1813.....	May 24, 1813.....	6	16	51		16	

Statement of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, &c.—Continued.

Description of corps.	Period of service.		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Term of continuance in service.		Remarks.
	Beginning—	Ending—				Months.	Days.	
MILITIA OF OHIO—Con'd.								
Cavalry.....	July 29, 1813.....	Aug. 29, 1813	8	14	63	1	.....
Do.....	July 20, 1813.....	Sept. 5, 1813	8	11	65	1	6	
Do.....	August 1, 1813.....	Sept. 4, 1813	2	2	17	1	4	
Do.....	September 13, 1814.....	Sept. 20, 1814	7	13	106	.....	8	
			89	142	738			
Mounted infantry.....								
Do.....	August 22, 1812.....	Sept. 28, 1812	9	16	116	1	7	
Do.....	September 14, 1812.....	Nov. 14, 1812	20	35	155	2	.....
Do.....	September 27, 1812.....	Oct. 22, 1812	3	4	27	.....	25	
Do.....	September 28, 1812.....	Oct. 12, 1812	3	8	26	.....	15	
Do.....	do.....	Oct. 25, 1812	8	9	66	.....	28	
Do.....	October 1, 1812.....	Nov. 1, 1812	6	9	76	1	.....
Do.....	October 3, 1812.....	Oct. 13, 1812	2	2	25	.....	11	
Do.....	May 4, 1813.....	May 27, 1813	2	3	12	.....	24	
Do.....	May 5, 1813.....	May 19, 1813	20	41	254	.....	15	
Do.....	July 26, 1813.....	Aug. 26, 1813	15	13	68	1	.....
Do.....	do.....	Sept. 3, 1813	5	12	46	1	9	
Do.....	July 29, 1813.....	Aug. 13, 1813	12	24	145	.....	16	
Do.....	August 1, 1813.....	Sept. 7, 1813	13	30	170	1	7	
Do.....	September 18, 1813.....	Oct. 18, 1813	1	6	24	1	.....
Do.....	February 20, 1814.....	Sept. 5, 1814	1	2	8	6	17	
Do.....	July 5, 1814.....	Aug. 18, 1814	3	8	79	1	14	
Do.....	September 20, 1814.....	Nov. 19, 1814	14	23	166	2	.....
			137	245	1,463			
Artillery.....								
Do.....	August 11, 1812.....	Feb. 11, 1813	4	6	27	6	.....
Do.....	August 26, 1812.....	Feb. 27, 1813	3	8	37	6	.....
Do.....	May 4, 1814.....	May 19, 1814	3	7	18	.....	16	
			10	21	82			
Riflemen.....								
Do.....	April 24, 1812.....	Sept. 15, 1812	4	8	45	4	22	
Do.....	April 27, 1812.....	Oct. 27, 1812	3	8	34	6	.....
Do.....	May 21, 1812.....	July 24, 1812	3	8	59	2	4	
Do.....	June 2, 1812.....	Sept. 19, 1812	3	8	34	3	18	
Do.....	Different dates in Aug., 1812, &	Feb., 1813	35	96	592	6	.....
Do.....	August 16, 1812.....	Aug. 26, 1812	6	12	59	.....	11	
Do.....	August 18, 1812.....	Sept. 23, 1812	3	6	42	1	6	
Do.....	August 21, 1812.....	Oct. 24, 1812	6	9	98	2	3	
Do.....	August 23, 1812.....	Sept. 18, 1812	9	10	86	.....	27	
Do.....	August 25, 1812.....	Nov. 5, 1812	4	1	7	2	12	
Do.....	August 30, 1812.....	Sept. 29, 1812	9	14	62	1	.....
Do.....	do.....	Oct. 7, 1812	11	22	137	1	8	
Do.....	September 3, 1812.....	March 1, 1813	3	8	33	6	.....
Do.....	September 15, 1812.....	Oct. 15, 1812	6	10	65	1	.....
Do.....	October 20, 1812.....	Jan. 5, 1813	2	2	30	2	17	
Do.....	October 24, 1812.....	Nov. 13, 1812	2	3	17	.....	21	
Do.....	December 1, 1812.....	April 25, 1813	2	4	14	4	25	
Do.....	March 20, 1813.....	Sept. 20, 1813	9	23	192	6	.....
Do.....	April 16, 1813.....	July 16, 1813	12	31	139	3	.....
Do.....	April 22, 1813.....	May 22, 1813	3	7	20	1	.....
Do.....	May 19, 1813.....	Nov. 18, 1813	3	8	38	6	.....
Do.....	July 22, 1813.....	Jan. 25, 1814	3	8	32	6	4	
Do.....	July 29, 1813.....	Aug. 29, 1813	6	10	40	1	.....
Do.....	July 30, 1813.....	Aug. 13, 1813	2	5	26	.....	15	
Do.....	July 31, 1813.....	Sept. 30, 1813	3	8	42	2	.....
Do.....	August 25, 1813.....	Jan. 4, 1814	3	8	46	4	11	
Do.....	October 15, 1813.....	Oct. 27, 1813	1	6	25	.....	13	
Do.....	March 12, 1814.....	Sept. 12, 1814	3	3	30	6	.....
Do.....	August 31, 1814.....	Jan. 7, 1815	2	8	33	4	7	
Do.....	September 3, 1814.....	Feb. 23, 1815	3	8	45	5	21	
			164	363	2,042			

Statement of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, &c.—Continued.

Description of corps.	Period of service.		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Term of continuance in service.		Remarks.
	Beginning—	Ending—				Months.	Days.	
MILITIA OF OHIO—Cont'd.								
Spies	August 25, 1812.....	Oct. 10, 1812.....	1	.....	11	1	16	
Do	August 27, 1812.....	Sept. 25, 1812.....	3	3	18	.....	29	
Do	September 4, 1812.....	March 4, 1813.....	5	7	75	6	.....
			9	10	104			
Infantry	April 27, 1812.....	Oct. 26, 1812.....	15	39	289	6	.....
Do	April 28, 1812.....	Aug. 12, 1812.....	5	8	48	3	16	
Do	May 2, 1812.....	Aug. 21, 1812.....	3	1	31	3	20	
Do	May 5, 1812.....	Aug. 12, 1812.....	5	8	39	3	8	
Do	August 22, 1812.....	Aug. 31, 1812.....	23	37	92	.....	10	
Do	do	Sept. 22, 1812.....	44	77	439	1	.....
Do	August 23, 1812.....	Jan. 19, 1813.....	19	16	39	4	28	
Do	August 24, 1812.....	Sept. 4, 1812.....	57	68	240	.....	12	
Do	August 25, 1812.....	Sept. 12, 1812.....	26	40	401	.....	19	
Do	August 26, 1812.....	Oct. 5, 1812.....	56	95	476	1	10	
Do	do	Nov. 12, 1812.....	51	98	591	2	18	
Do	do	Nov. 30, 1812.....	20	14	95	3	5	
Do	do	Dec. 15, 1812.....	9	24	158	3	20	
Do	August 29, 1812.....	Oct. 29, 1812.....	9	19	110	2	.....
Do	Different dates in Aug. 1812, &	Feb., 1813.....	127	239	1,487	6	.....
Do	September 6, 1812.....	Sept. 22, 1812.....	3	4	16	.....	17	
Do	September 12, 1812.....	Dec. 12, 1812.....	5	8	44	3	.....
Do	September 14, 1812.....	Oct. 14, 1812.....	17	34	214	1	.....
Do	September 18, 1812.....	March 6, 1813.....	8	4	.....	5	17	
Do	September 21, 1812.....	Dec. 8, 1812.....	6	16	123	2	18	
Do	do	Feb. 28, 1813.....	3	7	80	5	8	
Do	do	Mar. 16, 1813.....	3	8	79	5	24	
Do	September 23, 1812.....	Oct. 30, 1812.....	17	17	142	1	8	
Do	September 28, 1812.....	Nov. 26, 1812.....	2	.....	.....	1	29	
Do	September 30, 1812.....	Mar. 30, 1813.....	4	11	62	6	.....
Do	October 6, 1812.....	Oct. 26, 1812.....	5	7	23	.....	21	
Do	October 7, 1812.....	Dec. 15, 1812.....	6	16	131	2	9	
Do	October 8, 1812.....	April 7, 1813.....	6	16	101	6	.....
Do	October 15, 1812.....	Nov. 15, 1812.....	3	8	31	1	.....
Do	October 18, 1812.....	Nov. 20, 1812.....	3	8	32	1	3	
Do	October 20, 1812.....	Jan. 11, 1813.....	9	8	38	2	23	
Do	October 24, 1812.....	Dec. 2, 1812.....	3	8	37	1	9	
Do	November 14, 1812.....	May 13, 1813.....	2	2	17	6	.....
Do	November 15, 1812.....	Dec. 21, 1812.....	3	8	61	1	7	
Do	November 27, 1812.....	Dec. 27, 1812.....	3	6	32	1	.....
Do	December 11, 1812.....	Jan. 11, 1813.....	3	6	28	1	.....
Do	January 26, 1813.....	Apr. 18, 1813.....	5	3	20	2	24	
Do	January 29, 1813.....	May 28, 1813.....	3	.....	.....	4	.....
Do	February 6, 1813.....	Aug. 6, 1813.....	59	116	703	6	.....
Do	February 18, 1813.....	May 23, 1813.....	1	2	42	3	6	
Do	February 20, 1813.....	Mar. 20, 1813.....	6	13	51	1	.....
Do	March 26, 1813.....	Apr. 26, 1813.....	2	6	29	1	.....
Do	April 15, 1813.....	Oct. 14, 1813.....	14	27	172	6	.....
Do	May 4, 1813.....	May 19, 1813.....	17	31	262	.....	16	
Do	do	May 27, 1813.....	12	21	81	.....	24	
Do	May 25, 1813.....	Nov. 24, 1813.....	20	12	83	6	.....
Do	July 26, 1813.....	Aug. 13, 1813.....	21	40	141	.....	19	
Do	July 28, 1813.....	Aug. 17, 1813.....	87	193	900	.....	21	
Do	do	Aug. 27, 1813.....	67	118	481	1	.....
Do	do	Sept. 5, 1813.....	75	145	775	1	9	
Do	July 29, 1813.....	Aug. 25, 1813.....	22	62	251	.....	28	
Do	do	Sept. 8, 1813.....	77	128	606	1	11	
Do	July 31, 1813.....	Aug. 19, 1813.....	27	70	263	.....	20	
Do	August 9, 1813.....	Sept. 9, 1813.....	6	24	143	1	.....
Do	do	Feb. 8, 1814.....	6	16	130	6	.....
Do	August 10, 1813.....	Sept. 5, 1813.....	13	20	94	.....	27	
Do	August 21, 1813.....	Mar. 13, 1814.....	9	17	114	6	21	
Do	September 1, 1813.....	Sept. 15, 1813.....	2	4	25	.....	15	
Do	September 2, 1813.....	Dec. 31, 1813.....	6	16	119	3	29	
Do	September 4, 1813.....	Nov. 30, 1813.....	3	8	82	2	27	
Do	September 5, 1813.....	Mar. 4, 1814.....	63	129	936	6	.....
Do	October 31, 1813.....	Apr. 10, 1814.....	2	2	25	6	.....
Do	October 26, 1813.....	Nov. 12, 1813.....	3	8	61	.....	18	
Do	February 13, 1814.....	Mar. 18, 1814.....	3	8	86	1	.....
Do	February 16, 1814.....	June 16, 1814.....	5	9	93	4	.....
Do	do	Aug. 15, 1814.....	31	59	471	6	.....
Do	March 3, 1814.....	Apr. 15, 1814.....	7	17	147	1	13	

Statement of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, &c.—Continued.

Description of corps.	Period of service.		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Term of continuance in service.		Remarks.
	Beginning—	Ending—				Months.	Days.	
MILITIA OF OHIO—Cont'd.								
Infantry.....	March 7, 1814.....	Sept. 6, 1814.....	18	29	152	6		
Do.....	April 12, 1814.....	May 12, 1814.....	4	8	85	1		
Do.....	July 5, 1814.....	July 23, 1814.....	9	22	128		19	
Do.....	July 20, 1814.....	Aug. 24, 1814.....	3	8	58	1	5	
Do.....	August 25, 1814.....	Feb. 24, 1815.....	10	27	162	6		
Do.....	August 26, 1814.....	Mar. 14, 1815.....	2	6	29	6	17	
Do.....	September 6, 1814.....	Mar. 5, 1815.....	5	13	70	6		
Do.....	November 28, 1814.....	Apr. 10, 1815.....	2	5	21	4	14	
Do.....	January 30, 1815.....	Mar. 4, 1815.....	3	8	52	1	11	
Do.....	January 31, 1815.....	Apr. 11, 1815.....	13	27	174	2	11	
Do.....	February 15, 1815.....	Mar. 14, 1815.....	5	8	48	1		
			1,341	2,472	14,193			
VOLUNTEERS OF OHIO.								
Riflemen.....	April 27, 1812.....	May 7, 1813.....	2	8	36	12	11	
Do.....	May 1, 1812.....	.....do.....	3	8	35	12	7	
Do.....	June 1, 1812.....	May 31, 1813.....	3	8	35	12		
Do.....	July 1, 1812.....	Apr. 26, 1813.....	3	8	64	9	26	
			11	32	170			
Infantry.....	April 12, 1812.....	June 12, 1812.....	3	8	74	2		
Do.....	April 25, 1812.....	Apr. 24, 1813.....	15	37	213	12		
Do.....	April 27, 1812.....	May 7, 1813.....	3	8	34	12	11	
Do.....	May 1, 1812.....	June 30, 1812.....	3	8	40	2		
Do.....	.....do.....	May 7, 1813.....	3	8	44	12	7	
Do.....	June 1, 1812.....	June 1, 1813.....	3	6	39	12		
Do.....	June 12, 1812.....	June 12, 1813.....	3	8	68	12		
Do.....	July 1, 1812.....	Oct. 31, 1812.....	3	7	45	4		
Do.....	.....do.....	April 30, 1813.....	1	9	22	10		
Do.....	.....do.....	May 7, 1813.....	6	16	85	10	7	
Do.....	January 10, 1813.....	June 10, 1813.....	2	8	34	5		
			45	123	698			
MILITIA OF LOUISIANA.								
Cavalry.....	October 15, 1814.....	April 3, 1815.....	4	6	31	5	20	
Do.....	December 16, 1814.....	Mar. 20, 1815.....	8	25	141	3	5	
Do.....	December 20, 1814.....	Mar. 14, 1815.....	10	12	87	2	23	
Do.....	December 26, 1814.....	Feb. 25, 1815.....	4	8	18	2		
			26	51	277			
Mounted infantry.....	October 6, 1814.....	April 20, 1815.....	4	11	56	6	15	
Do.....	December 17, 1814.....	Feb. 14, 1815.....	7	14	120	1	29	
Do.....	December 25, 1814.....	Mar. 10, 1815.....	14	23	272	2	14	
Do.....	December 28, 1814.....	Feb. 27, 1815.....	9	2	9	2		
Do.....	January 14, 1815.....	April 8, 1815.....	3	6	46	2	26	
Do.....	February 2, 1815.....	Mar. 17, 1815.....	2	6	34	1	10	
			39	62	537			
Artillery.....	December 16, 1814.....	Mar. 10, 1815.....	8	20	101	2	23	
Do.....	February 9, 1815.....	April 8, 1815.....	1	4	29	2		
			9	24	130			
Riflemen.....	July 27, 1812.....	Sept. 3, 1812.....	4	7	38	1	8	
Do.....	August 30, 1812.....	Oct. 19, 1812.....	7	11	78	1	20	
Do.....	September 9, 1812.....	Oct. 25, 1812.....	3	9	25	1	17	
Do.....	September 12, 1812.....	Oct. 12, 1812.....	13	21	143	1		
Do.....	October 3, 1812.....	Nov. 19, 1812.....	8	14	62	1	17	
Do.....	October 29, 1814.....	Mar. 24, 1815.....	3	8	66	4	24	
Do.....	December 16, 1814.....	Mar. 14, 1815.....	4	8	55	2	29	
			42	78	467			
Spies.....	December 23, 1814.....	Mar. 10, 1815.....	1	1	12	2	16	

Statement of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, &c.—Continued.

Description of corps.	Period of service.		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Term of continuance in service.		Remarks.
	Beginning—	Ending—				Months.	Days.	
MILITIA OF LOUISIANA—								
Continued.								
Infantry	July 27, 1812.....	Sept. 2, 1812.....	5	6	38	1	7	
Do	September 4, 1812.....	Oct. 8, 1812.....	3	8	47	1	5	
Do	September 10, 1814.....	Mar. 17, 1815.....	5	10	74	6	7	
Do .....	.....do.....	April 6, 1815.....	4	10	65	6	28	
Do	September 27, 1814.....	Mar. 16, 1815.....	21	40	336	5	20	
Do	October 30, 1814.....	April 6, 1815.....	9	5	43	5	7	
Do	November 6, 1814.....	Mar. 31, 1815.....	1	4	96	4	26	
Do	December 16, 1814.....	Mar. 10, 1815.....	85	126	616	2	23	
Do .....	.....do.....	Mar. 25, 1815.....	84	177	726	3	10	
Do	December 22, 1814.....	Mar. 22, 1815.....	73	124	728	3		
Do	December 24, 1814.....	Mar. 4, 1815.....	95	213	1,339	2	9	
Do .....	.....do.....	Feb. 6, 1815.....	29	23	123	1	14	
Do	December 28, 1814.....	Mar. 10, 1815.....	18	30	364	2	19	
Do	January 3, 1815.....	Mar. 12, 1815.....	56	100	774	2	11	
Do	January 6, 1815.....	Mar. 4, 1815.....	2			1	27	
Do .....	.....do.....	Mar. 20, 1815.....	2	6	30	2	15	
Do	January 8, 1815.....	Feb. 17, 1815.....	7	6	56	1	10	
Do .....	.....do.....	Mar. 31, 1815.....	27	57	424	2	24	
Do	February 10, 1815.....	April 8, 1815.....	6	23	120	1	29	
			573	970	5,829			
VOLUNTEERS OF LOUISIANA.								
Artillery.....	November 1, 1812.....	Oct. 31, 1813.....	2	4	34	12		
Infantry.....	November 30, 1812.....	Sept. 30, 1813.....	2	8	35	10		
Do .....	.....do.....	Oct. 31, 1813.....	4	9	50	11		
Do	December 1, 1812.....	Nov. 30, 1813.....	4	9	29	12		
Do	December 31, 1812.....	Sept. 30, 1813.....	2	8	45	9		
Do	January 1, 1813.....	Dec. 31, 1813.....	3	15	73	12		
Do	January 9, 1813.....	June 30, 1813.....	4	7	40	5	21	
Do	January 31, 1813.....	Dec. 31, 1813.....	3	9	55	11		
Do	February 1, 1813.....	May 31, 1813.....	4	1		4		
Do	February 28, 1813.....	Dec. 31, 1813.....	2	5	26	10		
Do	March 1, 1813.....	Oct. 31, 1813.....	3	5	35	8		
Do	April 1, 1813.....	Dec. 31, 1813.....	3	7	43	9		
			31	83	441			
MILITIA OF INDIANA.								
Cavalry.....	August 14, 1812.....	Oct. 31, 1812.....	4	7	42	2	18	
Mounted infantry.....	August 13, 1812.....	Nov. 19, 1812.....	7	9	40	3	7	
Do	September 10, 1812.....	Sept. 22, 1812.....	10	10	53		13	
Do	April 9, 1813.....	Aug. 15, 1813.....	5	11	95	4	7	
Do	May 1, 1813.....	Aug. 21, 1813.....	5	11	97	3	21	
			27	41	285			
Riflemen.....	August 21, 1812.....	Sept. 28, 1812.....	7	12	104	1	8	
Do	September 9, 1812.....	Nov. 30, 1812.....	14	30	96		22	
Do	September 10, 1812.....	Nov. 12, 1812.....	19	36	207	2	3	
			40	78	407			
Infantry.....	July 2, 1812.....	Dec. 22, 1812.....	1		13	5	21	
Do	July 15, 1812.....	Nov. 19, 1812.....	5			4	5	
Do	August 11, 1812.....	Sept. 24, 1812.....	15	37	195	1	14	
Do	August 21, 1812.....	Oct. 25, 1812.....	2	8	37	2	6	
Do	September 2, 1812.....	Dec. 25, 1812.....	3	8	30	3	24	
Do	September 6, 1812.....	Sept. 30, 1812.....	6	2			25	
Do .....	.....do.....	Feb. 28, 1813.....	7	8	56	5	23	
Do	September 23, 1812.....	Oct. 24, 1812.....	3	8	51	1	2	
Do	September 30, 1812.....	Jan. 15, 1813.....	3	8	52	3	15	
Do	October 13, 1812.....	Jan. 12, 1813.....	3	8	64	3		
Do	October 20, 1812.....	Nov. 18, 1812.....	4	8	41		29	
Do	October 31, 1812.....	Dec. 7, 1812.....	3	8	50	1	7	
Do	November 6, 1812.....	Nov. 28, 1812.....	4	4	36		23	
Do	November 28, 1812.....	Dec. 27, 1812.....	8	16	98	1		

Statement of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, &c.—Continued.

Description of corps.	Period of service.		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Term of continuance in service.		Remarks.
	Beginning—	Ending—				Months.	Days.	
MILITIA OF INDIANA—								
Continued.								
Infantry	November 28, 1812.....	Feb. 28, 1813.....	3	7	38	3		
Do.	December 5, 1812.....	Jan. 18, 1813.....	6	12	57	1	14	
Do.	December 23, 1812.....	Jan. 27, 1813.....	6	10	45	1		
Do.	January 11, 1813.....	Feb. 10, 1813.....	9	12	101	1		
Do.	January 16, 1813.....	Mar. 2, 1813.....	2	6	36	1	15	
Do.	February 12, 1813.....	Mar. 13, 1813.....	1	2	16	1	2	
Do.	February 13, 1813.....	June 9, 1813.....	1			3	28	
Do.	February 15, 1813.....	April 15, 1813.....	11	24	165	2		
Do. ....	.....do.	July 18, 1813.....	5			5	4	
Do.	February 18, 1813.....	Mar. 19, 1813.....	3	4	31	1	2	
Do.	February 27, 1813.....	April 12, 1813.....	3	8	44	1	16	
Do.	March 6, 1813.....	April 19, 1813.....	5	8	88	1	14	
Do.	March 12, 1813.....	May 31, 1813.....	6	2		2	29	
Do.	March 13, 1813.....	June 17, 1813.....	8	22	157	3	5	
Do.	April 8, 1813.....	.....do.	7	10	108	2	10	
Do.	April 10, 1813.....	May 9, 1813.....	9	14	104	1		
Do.	May 8, 1813.....	May 15, 1813.....	3	5	46		8	
Do.	May 13, 1813.....	May 27, 1813.....	2	4	16		15	
Do.	May 18, 1813.....	July 18, 1813.....	6	16	97	2		
Do.	July 16, 1813.....	Aug. 14, 1813.....	3	7	43		29	
Do.	September 18, 1813.....	Oct. 12, 1813.....	3	8	61		25	
			169	304	1,976			
MILITIA OF ILLINOIS.								
Cavalry	July 27, 1812.....	Nov. 12, 1812.....	4	8	52	3	17	
Mounted infantry.....	May 14, 1812.....	July 4, 1812.....	4	4	77	1	21	
Do.	February 17, 1813.....	Mar. 17, 1813.....	6	7	109	1		
Do.	March 2, 1813.....	May 30, 1813.....	4	8	51	2	28	
Do.	March 6, 1813.....	June 5, 1813.....	7	16	127	3		
Do.	August 23, 1813.....	Oct. 23, 1813.....	4	7	34	2		
Do.	August 10, 1814.....	Oct. 9, 1814.....	15	33	300	2		
Do.	September 8, 1814.....	Dec. 8, 1814.....	5	11	112	3		
			45	86	810			
Rifemen	May 31, 1812.....	June 29, 1812.....	4	8	41	1		
Do.	June 11, 1812.....	June 25, 1812.....	4	3	43		15	
Do.	July 31, 1812.....	Nov. 15, 1812.....	4	8	75	3	15	
Do.	August 22, 1812.....	Nov. 13, 1812.....	4	8	74	2	23	
Do.	September 3, 1812.....	.....do.	7	16	137	2	11	
Do.	September 5, 1812.....	Dec. 2, 1812.....	11	11	55	2	28	
			34	54	425			
Spies.....	October 13, 1812.....	Nov. 12, 1812.....	2		41	1		
Do.	February 27, 1813.....	Mar. 17, 1813.....			6		19	
			2		47			
Infantry.....	September 5, 1812.....	Nov. 20, 1812.....	7	17	119	2	16	
Do.	September 9, 1812.....	Nov. 14, 1812.....	5	10	100	2	6	
Do.	February 18, 1813.....	June 16, 1813.....	6	1		4		
Do.	March 8, 1813.....	June 8, 1813.....	16	48	360	3		
Do.	April 8, 1813.....	.....do.		1	17	2		
Do.	August 3, 1814.....	Oct. 3, 1814.....	3	8	71	2		
Do.	August 15, 1814.....	May 14, 1815.....	1			9		
			38	85	667			
MILITIA OF MISSOURI.								
Mounted infantry	October 20, 1812.....	Dec. 2, 1812.....	3	8	32	1	2	
Do.	Ap 11 6, 1813.....	April 29, 1813.....	15	23	170		24	
Do.	April 20, 1813.....	May 2, 1813.....	15	23	118	1	2	
Do.	May 2, 1813.....	May 28, 1813.....	8	9	48		27	
Do.	August 15, 1813.....	Oct. 24, 1813.....	20	28	184	2	10	
Do.	September 1, 1813.....	Oct. 22, 1813.....	5	4	34	1	22	

Statement of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, &c.—Continued.

Description of corps.	Period of service.		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Term of continuance in service.		Remarks.
	Beginning—	Ending—				Months.	Days.	
MILITIA OF MISSOURI— Continued.								
Mounted infantry.....	August 12, 1814.....	Oct. 12, 1814	36	76	521	2	.....
Do.....	August 16, 1814.....	Sept. 30, 1814	7	17	81	1	15	
Do.....	November 3, 1814.....	Nov. 22, 1814	7	9	55	.....	20	
			116	197	1,243			
MILITIA OF MISSISSIPPI.								
Cavalry.....	September 13, 1813.....	Nov. 23, 1813	20	35	134	2	11	
Do.....	September 28, 1814.....	Mar. 28, 1815	8	16	96	6	.....
Do.....	October 1, 1814.....	.....do.....	16	27	134	5	28	
			44	78	364			
Mounted infantry.....	July 15, 1813.....	Oct. 12, 1813	1	.....	6	2	28	
Do.....	September 15, 1813.....	Oct. 15, 1813	9	15	144	1	.....
Do.....	September 22, 1813.....	Dec. 20, 1813	3	8	39	2	29	
Do.....	October 8, 1813.....	Oct. 28, 1813	3	8	54	.....	21	
Do.....	October 15, 1813.....	Dec. 31, 1813	1	2	15	2	17	
Do.....	November 1, 1813.....	Dec. 2, 1813	7	16	100	1	2	
Do.....	November 6, 1813.....	Nov. 11, 1813	3	8	38	.....	6	
Do.....	November 16, 1813.....	Dec. 19, 1813	1	1	16	1	4	
Do.....	December 2, 1813.....	Dec. 22, 1813	3	6	43	.....	21	
Do.....	December 20, 1813.....	Feb. 8, 1814	12	23	107	1	20	
Do.....	April 22, 1814.....	May 14, 1814	3	1	27	.....	23	
Do.....	December 3, 1814.....	Dec. 30, 1814	1	1	24	.....	28	
Do.....	January 14, 1815.....	Mar. 14, 1815	4	2	14	2	.....
			51	91	627			
Artillery.....	January 6, 1815.....	Mar. 25, 1815	3	6	22	2	20	
Riflemen.....	September 15, 1813.....	Mar. 14, 1813	4	8	62	6	.....
Do.....	October 21, 1813.....	Apr. 20, 1814	6	16	77	6	.....
Do.....	September 10, 1814.....	Nov. 10, 1814	2	4	27	2	.....
Do.....	January 6, 1815.....	Mar. 31, 1815	3	6	27	2	25	
Do.....	.....do.....	Apr. 5, 1815	6	12	87	3	.....
			21	46	280			
Spies.....	December 24, 1814.....	Mar. 21, 1815	1	1	12	3	.....
Infantry.....	September 19, 1813.....	Mar. 18, 1813	38	72	467	6	.....
Do.....	September 22, 1813.....	Nov. 13, 1813	3	8	48	1	23	
Do.....	October 2, 1813.....	Dec. 22, 1813	3	8	25	2	21	
Do.....	October 7, 1813.....	Nov. 5, 1813	4	8	51	.....	29	
Do.....	October 8, 1813.....	Nov. 2, 1813	11	14	94	.....	26	
Do.....	October 23, 1813.....	Apr. 22, 1814	21	44	233	6	.....
Do.....	November 2, 1813.....	Dec. 2, 1813	3	8	59	1	.....
Do.....	.....do.....	Jan. 1, 1814	16	17	85	2	.....
Do.....	December 2, 1813.....	Dec. 17, 1813	3	8	39	.....	16	
Do.....	December 9, 1813.....	Dec. 24, 1813	2	1	15	.....	16	
Do.....	December 15, 1813.....	June 25, 1814	3	8	42	6	10	
Do.....	February 1, 1814.....	Feb. 28, 1814	7	2	23	1	.....
Do.....	February 12, 1814.....	Aug. 4, 1814	3	8	39	5	24	
Do.....	April 18, 1814.....	Oct. 17, 1814	22	49	297	6	.....
Do.....	June 1, 1814.....	June 6, 1815	1	7	24	12	6	
Do.....	September 13, 1814.....	Nov. 10, 1814	5	12	56	1	29	
Do.....	September 15, 1814.....	Mar. 11, 1815	25	46	306	6	.....
Do.....	September 16, 1814.....	Oct. 16, 1814	3	8	40	1	.....
Do.....	September 29, 1814.....	April 25, 1815	5	11	79	6	28	
Do.....	October 3, 1814.....	Nov. 3, 1814	2	6	35	1	.....
Do.....	December 13, 1814.....	Mar. 13, 1815	20	42	229	3	.....
Do.....	January 2, 1815.....	Mar. 31, 1815	27	42	211	3	.....
Do.....	January 8, 1815.....	Feb. 7, 1815	24	44	317	1	.....
Do.....	January 15, 1815.....	Mar. 31, 1815	6	12	107	2	17	
Do.....	January 21, 1815.....	May 31, 1815	10	22	157	4	11	
Do.....	February 17, 1815.....	Mar. 20, 1815	2	2	20	1	4	
			969	509	3,028			

Statement of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, &c.—Continued.

Description of corps.	Period of service.		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Term of continuance in service.		Remarks.
	Beginning—	Ending—				Months.	Days.	
VOLUNTEERS OF MISSISSIPPI.								
Cavalry.....	March 2, 1813.....	Mar. 1, 1814	7	15	105	12		
Riflemen.....	March 31, 1813.....	Mar. 31, 1814	4	7	65	12		
Infantry.....	do.....	May 31, 1813	4	8	64	2		
Do.....	do.....	Mar. 31, 1814	26	66	461	12		
			30	74	525			
MILITIA OF MICHIGAN.								
Cavalry.....	August 4, 1812.....	Aug. 18, 1812	2	4	15		15	
Infantry.....	May 18, 1812.....	Aug. 16, 1812	11	15	167	3		
Do.....	July 2, 1812.....	do.....	12	23	130	1	15	
Do.....	August 4, 1812.....	Aug. 18, 1812	16	24	146		15	
			39	62	433			
MILITIA OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.								
Cavalry.....	May 24, 1813.....	May 29, 1813	15	11	71		6	
Do.....	July 15, 1813.....	July 28, 1813	15	13	97		14	
Do.....	June 19, 1814.....	June 30, 1814	10	10	65		12	
Do.....	August 19, 1814.....	Oct. 8, 1814	8	8	52	1	20	
			48	42	285			
Artillery.....	March 31, 1813.....	July 5, 1813	3	9	66	3	5	
Do.....	July 15, 1813.....	July 26, 1813	8	17	158		12	
Do.....	June 19, 1814.....	June 30, 1814	3	10	95		12	
Do.....	July 18, 1814.....	July 26, 1814	4	7	79		9	
Do.....	August 19, 1814.....	Oct. 1, 1814	6	14	85	1	13	
Do.....	do.....	Oct. 8, 1814	7	23	202	1	50	
			31	80	685			
Riflemen.....	July 15, 1813.....	July 26, 1813	3	8	66		1	
Do.....	June 19, 1814.....	June 30, 1814	4	10	100		1	
Do.....	July 18, 1814.....	July 26, 1814	3	8	47		9	
Do.....	August 19, 1814.....	Oct. 1, 1814	3	8	45	1	13	
Do.....	do.....	Oct. 8, 1814	6	19	174	1	20	
			19	53	433			
Infantry.....	May 30, 1813.....	Aug. 20, 1813	24	36	343	3		
Do.....	July 15, 1813.....	July 28, 1813	48	103	565		14	
Do.....	July 19, 1813.....	July 26, 1813	9	8	78		8	
Do.....	July 20, 1813.....	Aug. 1, 1813	18	30	214		13	
Do.....	July 21, 1813.....	July 27, 1813	3	8	93		7	
Do.....	June 19, 1814.....	July 1, 1814	1				13	
Do.....	July 18, 1814.....	Oct. 26, 1814	3	6	63	3	9	
Do.....	August 19, 1814.....	Aug. 24, 1814	2				6	
Do.....	do.....	Sept. 5, 1814	1				18	
Do.....	do.....	Nov. 17, 1814	14	5		3		
Do.....	do.....	Oct. 1, 1814	37	48	302	1	13	
Do.....	do.....	Oct. 8, 1814	47	97	586	1	20	
Do.....	October 10, 1814.....	Nov. 17, 1814	1			1	8	
			208	343	2,244			
VOLUNTEERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.								
Infantry.....	October 6, 1812.....	Feb. 25, 1813	3	8	66	4	22	
RANGERS FROM INDIANA, ILLINOIS, AND MISSOURI.								
Rangers.....	February 1, 1812.....	Feb. 1, 1813	4	8	61	12		
Do.....	March 3, 1812.....	Mar. 3, 1813	4	7	62	12		
Do.....	March 19, 1812.....	Mar. 19, 1813	3	8	62	12		
Do.....	April 4, 1812.....	April 4, 1813	4	9	62	12		
Do.....	April 24, 1812.....	April 24, 1813	2	8	59	12		
Do.....	June 18, 1812.....	June 18, 1813	3	8	59	12		

Statement of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, &c.—Continued.

Description of corps.	Period of service.		Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Term of continuance in service.		Remarks.
	Beginning—	Ending—				Months.	Days.	
RANGERS FROM INDIANA, ETC.—Continued.								
Rangers	January 30, 1813.....	Jan. 30, 1814	4	11	91	12		
Do.	February 20, 1813.....	Feb. 20, 1814	4	11	92	12		
Do.	February 27, 1813.....	Feb. 27, 1814	5	14	99	12		
Do.	March 27, 1813.....	Mar. 27, 1814	5	12	96	12		
Do.	April 1, 1813.....	April 1, 1814	2	9	65	12		
Do.	April 12, 1813.....	April 12, 1814	5	11	90	12		
Do.	April 30, 1813.....	April 30, 1814	4	11	88	12		
Do.	May 1, 1813.....	May 1, 1814	5	11	88	12		
Do.	May 19, 1813.....	May 19, 1814	5	11	92	12		
Do.	May 20, 1813.....	May 20, 1814	5	11	86	12		
Do.	July 23, 1813.....	July 23, 1814	4	11	104	12		
Do.	September 1, 1813.....	Sept. 1, 1814	4	8	60	12		
Do.	October 1, 1813.....	Oct. 1, 1814	4	8	64	12		
Do.	May 2, 1814.....	May 2, 1815	4	11	90	12		
Do.	May 15, 1814.....	May 15, 1815	13	28	271	12		
Do.	May 21, 1814.....	May 21, 1815	4	11	89	12		
Do.	June 1, 1814.....	June 1, 1815	6	22	179	12		
Do.	July 13, 1814.....	July 13, 1815	9	21	176	12		
Do.	July 19, 1814.....	July 19, 1815	3	11	88	12		
Do.	September 2, 1814.....	Sept. 2, 1815	5	11	83	12		
Do.	October 20, 1814.....	Oct. 20, 1815	5	11	81	12		
			125	313	2,537			

MILITIA.

States, Territories, and District.

	Cavalry.			Mounted infantry.			Artillery.			Riflemen.			Sea fencibles.			Spies.			Consolidated infantry and artillery.		
	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Soldiers.	Officers.	Non-commissioned officers.	Soldiers.
New Hampshire	42	64	340				42	96	504						20						
Massachusetts							169	448	2,087	17	40	133	7	16	115						
Rhode Island							7	20	137												
Connecticut	8	19	110				56	134	715												
Vermont	18	35	190				11	94	105	18	36	193									
New York	214	379	1,832				444	927	4,884	83	204	918	66	158	1,063				48	104	415
New Jersey	12	20	103				16	36	151	24	68	349									
Pennsylvania	33	57	317				37	83	636	321	630	3,621									
Delaware	20	22	105				17	41	960												
Maryland	378	494	2,431				192	367	9,647	78	165	1,078									
Virginia	616	1,199	6,988				391	973	6,325	381	955	6,236									
North Carolina	26	28	283				7	17	169	5	11	75									
South Carolina	25	51	261				36	60	518	20	44	402									
Georgia	33	67	463				29	65	534	44	83	739									
Kentucky	33	51	261													8	6	61			
Tennessee	123	216	1,270				647	951	6,312							15	22	920			
Ohio	89	142	728				10	21	82	164	362	9,012				9	10	104			
Louisiana	26	51	277				9	24	153	42	78	467				1	1	12			
Indiana																					
Illinois	4	7	42																		
Missouri																					
Mississippi	44	78	364				3	6	32	21	46	289				1	1	12			
Michigan	2	4	15																		
District of Columbia	48	42	285				31	80	685	19	53	432									
Texas																					
Aggregate	1,808	3,044	16,657	1,544	3,436	20,614	1,512	3,402	19,484	1,403	3,102	19,484	78	192	1,248	35	40	329	48	104	415

Summary—Continued.

States, Territories, and District.	MILITIA.						VOLUNTEERS.						Rangers.			Total from each State.		
	Infantry.			Cavalry.			Artillery.			Riflemen.			Infantry.			Officers.	Non-commissioned.	Soldiers.
	Officers.	Non-commissioned.	Soldiers.	Officers.	Non-commissioned.	Soldiers.	Officers.	Non-commissioned.	Soldiers.	Officers.	Non-commissioned.	Soldiers.	Officers.	Non-commissioned.	Soldiers.			
New Hampshire.....	263	312	4,021	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	65	389	335	676	4,944
Massachusetts.....	2,176	4,229	34,584	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99	299	1,534	2,514	5,314	28,823
Rhode Island.....	62	83	571	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	4	8	95	63	110	737
Connecticut.....	737	1,357	6,031	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	92	115	800	1,532	7,871
Vermont.....	353	596	3,657	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	691	4,145
New York.....	4,653	8,400	49,011	7	17	84	110	299	2,170	18	45	351	67	119	775	5,719	10,692	61,495
New Jersey.....	324	684	4,199	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	356	808	4,808
Pennsylvania.....	1,753	2,556	18,467	11	21	119	.....	.....	.....	2	8	33	9	21	104	2,170	3,679	23,369
Delaware.....	194	370	9,723	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	924	449	3,155
Maryland.....	2,861	4,832	36,923	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	21	115	3,517	5,879	43,263
Virginia.....	4,337	8,065	55,353	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	18	117	5,623	11,219	75,049
North Carolina.....	732	1,184	11,740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	760	1,959	12,137
South Carolina.....	563	1,081	8,462	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	614	1,256	9,313
Georgia.....	636	971	7,004	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	742	1,195	9,630
Kentucky.....	632	1,303	9,978	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,371	2,367	16,561
Tennessee.....	1,272	2,546	12,611	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	21	115	2,036	3,337	22,430
Ohio.....	1,241	2,752	14,193	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	32	170	45	123	698	1,896	3,407	19,400
Louisiana.....	533	970	5,829	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	656	1,473	7,757
Indiana.....	169	304	1,576	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	430	2,710
Illinois.....	38	85	667	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	253	2,001
Missouri.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	197	1,243
Mississippi.....	269	509	3,098	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	439	837	5,098
Michigan.....	39	63	453	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	66	448
District of Columbia.....	208	343	2,514	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	269	536	3,712
Rangers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	313	2,557
Aggregate.....	24,445	43,543	295,550	25	56	328	116	211	2,354	35	92	619	235	829	5,090	20,210	57,616	382,756

NOTE.—The foregoing statement, prepared from documents in the office of the Third Auditor, exhibits the condensed number of commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and private soldiers of militia, volunteers, and rangers, ascertained to have entered into service for the defence of their country in the late war with Great Britain. It is deemed proper here to remark that in many instances the same officers have been found in command of companies and detachments under different calls for short periods of service in the different years, in some cases as often as eight or ten times, in which no doubt many non-commissioned officers and privates were also in service for a part of such tours of duty; therefore in making out the statement the course pursued has been to take the whole number borne on the rolls as often as they were found to have entered the service and been paid; this consequently swells the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates to an aggregate greatly exceeding the actual number of such services, from those whom no such bounty was allowed by law. It has been deemed well to state that those law which makes provision for a grant of land to militia, volunteers, or rangers in the late war, excepting the provision contained in the act of February 6, 1812, relative to volunteers, and that allows a bounty in land of 160 acres to the heirs and representatives only of non-commissioned officers and soldiers who may be killed in action or die in actual service.

[24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 701.

[2D SESSION.]

THE NUMBER AND COST OF FORTIFICATIONS, ARSENALS, AND ARMORIES COMPLETED AND IN PROGRESS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE DECEMBER 14, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *December 13, 1836.*

SIR: In answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 1st of July last, I have the honor to enclose you reports from the chief engineer and the colonel of ordnance, containing the information called for in that resolution relative to fortifications, armories, and arsenals.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*HON. M. VAN BUREN, *President of the Senate.*ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, December 9, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to hand you a statement containing the information called for by the resolution of the Senate of the 1st July last, so far as relates to the fortifications of the United States, and as can be furnished by the files of this department; and to be,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GRATIOT.

HON. B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*

Statement exhibiting the number of fortifications now finished, those undertaken and in progress, and the original estimate of the cost of each; the amount of money already expended thereon, and the unexpended balances of appropriations, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of July 1, 1836.

No.	Designation of the work.	Estimates.		Am'ts already expended.	Unexpended balances of appropriations.		
		Original.	Revised in 1834.		In the treasury.	In hands of agents.	Aggregate.
FORTS THAT ARE FINISHED.							
1	Fort Hamilton, New York harbor.....	\$425,000 00		\$470,236 00			
2	Fort Lafayette, New York harbor.....			318,305 00			
3	Fort Washington, Potomac river, Maryland.....			454,103 00			
4	Fort Macon, North Carolina.....	175,000 00		349,384 00			
5	Castle Pinckney, Charleston harbor.....						
6	Fort Morgan, Alabama.....	693,292 00		1,026,777 00			
7	Fort Pickens, Pensacola, Florida.....	465,200 00	\$677,000 00	677,000 00			
8	Fort Pike, Rigolets, Louisiana.....	264,517 00		314,597 25			
9	Fort Wood, Louisiana.....	264,517 00		378,642 00			
10	Fort Jackson, Mississippi river, Louisiana.....	392,927 00		638,766 00			
11	Battery Bienvenue, Louisiana.....	94,582 00		96,447 00			
12	Tower at Bayou Dupré.....	16,677 00		16,677 00			
FORTS UNDER CONSTRUCTION.							
1	Fort Independence, Boston harbor.....		286,941 00	57,010 11	\$94,000 00	\$3,583 89	\$97,583 89
2	Fort Warren, George's island, Boston harbor.....		898,561 00	142,038 70	161,600 00	21,361 30	182,961 30
3	Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island.....	730,166 52	1,314,558 51	1,025,377 05	130,000 00	4,682 92	134,682 92
4	Fort Schuyler, Throg's Neck, New York.....	632,000 00		136,064 54	200,000 00	3,935 46	203,935 46
5	Fort Columbus and Castle William, New York.....	161,069 77	182,233 94	173,978 57	20,000 00	1,021 43	21,021 43
6	Fort Mifflin, Delaware river.....	49,800 00		28,772 84			
7	Fort Delaware, Delaware river.....	719,612 00		150,506 57	123,380 00	5,113 43	128,493 43
8	Fort McHenry, Maryland.....	68,220 00		1,331 69	47,000 00	1,668 31	48,668 31
9	Fort Monroe, Virginia.....	816,814 36	1,889,840 00	1,731,284 14	130,000 00		150,000 00
10	Fort Calhoun, Virginia.....	904,355 40	2,014,816 08	1,380,333 68	136,000 00	6,892 23	142,892 23
11	Fort Caswell, North Carolina.....	119,000 00	183,050 00	413,152 89	57,000 00	2,581 11	59,581 11
12	Fortifications in Charleston harbor, South Carolina†.....			324,711 28	145,000 00	5,288 72	150,288 72
13	Fort Pulaski, Cockspur island, Georgia.....	374,000 00	552,800 00	345,088 27	130,000 00	2,911 73	132,911 73
14	Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Florida.....	44,330 40		20,111 45	49,988 55		49,988 55
15	Fort on Foster's Bank, Florida.....	163,343 00	292,000 00	234,993 14		6 86	6 86
16	Fort at Grand Terre, Louisiana.....	264,517 52		21,230 41		53,769 39	53,769 39

* The cost of Castle Pinckney under this head, owing to the appropriations therefor having been made in common with other forts at Charleston for fortifications in Charleston harbor, cannot be specified. It is included in the expenditures on account of "fortifications in Charleston harbor." (See "Forts under construction.")

† The expenditures here exhibited on account of "fortifications in Charleston harbor" include the entire cost of Castle Pinckney, which, for reasons stated above, cannot be specifically shown.

REMARK.—The estimates and cost of the forts finished, though not called for by the resolution of the Senate, are furnished to make the statement more complete.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES GRATIOT, *Chief Engineer.*ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *December 9, 1836.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, December 10, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement made in obedience to the resolution of the Senate of the 1st July, 1836, requiring certain information relating to the arsenals and armories of the United States.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. BOMFORD, Colonel of Ordnance

HON. B. F. BUTLER, Secretary of War ad interim.

Statement concerning arsenals and armories of the United States, under the resolution of the Senate of the 1st July, 1836.

ARMORIES AND ARSENALS "FINISHED."

Armories.—Springfield, Massachusetts; Harper's Ferry, Virginia.

Arsenals.—Watertown, Massachusetts; Fort Monroe, Virginia; Vergennes, Vermont; Watervliet, New York; Rome, New York; Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; Frankford, Pennsylvania; Pikesville, Maryland.

Arsenal, Washington city, D. C.—This arsenal is considered as finished, yet from time to time, as the amount of munitions in depot and the work done increases, it becomes necessary to add additional buildings. The position itself, upon a point of land between the two rivers, is contracted, and the space insufficient for the operations progressing there. The extension of the ground by filling in has been therefore provided for in the annual estimate for the year 1837.

Arsenal near Richmond, Virginia.—The government have thought it advisable to abandon this arsenal in consequence of the unhealthiness of the situation and the difficulty of access.

Arsenal, Augusta, Georgia.

Arsenal, Mount Vernon, Alabama.—This arsenal is finished, excepting the brick walls, shutters, coping, &c., amounting to \$14,070, which sum is embraced in the annual estimate for 1837.

Arsenal, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.—This arsenal may be considered as finished; but, in consequence of the smallness and dilapidated state of the old magazine and quarters for enlisted and hired men, new ones are required to be erected.

Arsenal, Charleston, South Carolina.—This arsenal, a mere storehouse, may be considered as finished, (having been built during the war of 1812,) but its ruined state and contracted dimensions render it indispensable to make extensive repairs and additions, in order to fit it up only as a suitable storehouse for that important position, to effect which an appropriation of \$20,000 was made during the last session of Congress.

NOTE.—As the amount of property in depot in the department increases annually, it becomes necessary to add occasionally a building to the different arsenals and armories, stated above as finished, and to make necessary repairs for preservation, according to the exigencies of the service in the different sections of the country.

Armories and arsenals "undertaken and in progress."

Augusta, Maine.—It is expected that the amount embraced in the annual estimate for 1837, if granted, will finish this arsenal.

Fayetteville, North Carolina.—For the want of officers the operations of this arsenal were not commenced until a very late period; but a small portion of the appropriation has therefore been expended.

Chattahoochee, Florida.—The operations at this arsenal are progressing as rapidly as possible.

St. Louis, Missouri.—This arsenal is nearly finished, and will probably be completed by the amount embraced in the estimate for 1837, if granted.

Detroit, Michigan.—The provision in the estimate for 1837 will probably complete this arsenal.

Governor's island, New York.—This small depot is nearly finished.

Memphis, Tennessee; Liberty, Missouri; Little Rock, Arkansas.—The sites for these three arsenals have been selected. The drawings, instructions, &c., have been arranged; but, for the want of officers, nothing has as yet been done toward their erection.

NOTE.—With regard to all the works "undertaken and in progress" it must be remarked that, in consequence of the great rise in the price of labor, provisions, and materials since the passage of the appropriations, the several sums will fall considerably short of effecting the objects contemplated by the law.

"Original estimate of the cost" of works undertaken and in progress.

Augusta, Maine.—No original estimate was prepared, but erected under the act of 3d March, 1827.

Fayetteville, North Carolina.—The estimate prepared, amounting to \$134,185, was for the erection of the arsenal buildings proper, exclusive of connecting walls, exterior walls, gates, roads, fences, wharves, machinery, &c., most of which would depend upon the particular location adopted, and not known when the estimate was made.—(Vide report of the Military Committee No. 372, 1st session 24th Congress.)

Mount Vernon, Alabama.—No original estimate made, but erected under the act of 24th May, 1828.

Chattahoochee, Florida.—No original estimate made, but erected under the act of 5th April, 1832.

St. Louis, Missouri.—No original estimate made, but erected under the act of 20th May, 1826.

Detroit, Michigan.—No original estimate made, but erected under the act of 28th June, 1832.

Memphis, Tennessee; Liberty, Missouri; Little Rock, Arkansas.—An estimate was prepared for the erection of a small depot in Missouri, amounting to about \$25,000; also, one for a small depot in Arkansas which amounted to \$42,236. The act of 2d July, 1836, provides for the purchase of sites and the construction of arsenals for the deposit of arms in Arkansas, Missouri, and at Memphis, Tennessee, provided that the cost of such arsenals shall not exceed \$14,000 each.

"Amount already expended" on works undertaken and in progress.

At Augusta, Maine.....	\$140,326
At Fayetteville, North Carolina.....	7,590
At Chattahoochee, Florida.....	138,666
At Detroit, Michigan.....	99,300
At Memphis, Tennessee.....	2,500
At Liberty, Missouri.....	2,500
At Little Rock, Arkansas.....	5,000

"Unexpended balances" (on the 5th December, 1836) "of appropriations" of works undertaken and in progress.

Fayetteville, North Carolina.....	\$37,410
Memphis, Tennessee.....	11,500
Liberty, Missouri.....	11,500
Little Rock, Arkansas.....	9,000

G. BOMFORD, *Colonel of Ordnance.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, December 10, 1836.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 702.

[2D SESSION.]

EXPLANATORY ESTIMATE AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR FOR AN APPROPRIATION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 21, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *December 19, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to send herewith the draught of a bill making further provision for the suppression of Indian hostilities, the urgent necessity of which was stated to the President in the annual report of this department, and by him communicated to Congress. The bill is not confined to Florida, but it is proposed in such terms as to provide for any contingency which may occur in our Indian relations. The estimates are prepared with the like view, and, as will be seen by the accompanying papers, amount to near two millions of dollars. The sum of one million, mentioned in my annual report, was named before I had received any estimate from the quartermaster general, and before I had been apprised that the estimate of the commissary general of subsistence, previously received, and included in the general estimates, would require to be increased.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*

HON. C. C. CAMBRELENG, *Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means, House of Reps.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, December 8, 1836.*

SIR: It becomes my duty to represent to you the necessity for an immediate appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities. The various appropriations made at the last session of Congress for that object are all so nearly exhausted as to preclude remittances to the extent required; and, in order to meet the exigencies of the service, I have been obliged to authorize the disbursing officers at New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, and elsewhere, to draw for the necessary funds to enable them to furnish the supplies required for the Florida campaign, hoping that an additional appropriation will have been made by the time the drafts shall be presented here for payment. It is impossible, from the nature of that service, to submit a specific estimate of the amount that will be necessary under each head of expenditure; but, from the extent of the requisitions already received from the disbursing officers, and the calls that will probably be made hereafter, I would suggest that at least one million of dollars be appropriated for the objects due from the quartermaster's department, such as the means of transportation, forage, and other necessary supplies.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. CROSS, *Major, Acting Quartermaster General.*

HON. B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, *Washington, December 19, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to state that the continued increase in the price of provisions leads me to fear that the amount asked for in my estimate for subsistence for 1837, and submitted to you on the 5th ultimo, may fall short. I therefore request that the sum of \$218,361 25 may be included in your estimate on

account of subsistence "for suppressing Indian hostilities." This will be an addition of only five cents to the present price of the ration.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Hon. B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *City of Washington, December 2, 1836.*

SIR: The appropriations made by Congress at the last session for the suppression of Indian hostilities having been expended, or drawn from the treasury and placed in the hands of the disbursing officers, it becomes necessary to draw the early attention of Congress to further appropriations. The subject is one that does not admit of specific estimates, but I am of opinion that the demands on the pay department will require at least \$600,000, if the war should continue a few months longer, with a force equal to that which is now employed, including the volunteers on the southwestern frontier.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient,

N. TOWSON, *Paymaster General.*

Hon. B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 703.

[2d Session.]

EXPLANATORY ESTIMATES FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS, FOR THE MILITARY ACADEMY, FOR FORTIFICATIONS, AND FOR CERTAIN ROADS DURING THE YEAR 1837.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 21, 1836.

Estimate of funds that will be required for the improvement of rivers, harbors, &c., in the year 1837.

For the improvement of the harbor of Chicago, Illinois.....	\$67, 929 00
For work at the harbor near the mouth of the river Raisin	61, 351 60
For removing obstructions at Haron river	2, 565 00
For the improvement of Cleveland harbor, Ohio	53, 680 00
For the removal of obstructions at Cunningham creek, Ohio	8, 960 00
For the removal of obstructions at Ashtabula creek, Ohio.....	19, 060 00
For the removal of obstructions at Conneaut creek, Ohio.....	8, 000 00
For the improvement of the harbor of Presque Isle, Pennsylvania	98, 000 00
For improvements at Dunkirk harbor, New York	47, 784 00
For works at Buffalo harbor, New York	7, 000 00
For the improvement of Black Rock harbor, New York.....	9, 180 00
For a dredging machine on Lake Erie	7, 500 00
For improving the harbor at the mouth of Oak Orchard creek, New York.....	18, 000 00
For works at the mouth of Genesee river, New York.....	15, 000 00
For the improvement of Big Sodus bay, New York	20, 000 00
For the pier and mole at Oswego, New York, in addition to the sum of eleven thousand one hundred and thirty-seven dollars, the probable balance of former appropriation, which will remain in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1837.....	37, 396 00
For placing buoys in the vicinity of the monument on Steel's Ledge, Maine, being the unexpended balance of the appropriation of the 28th of June, 1834, for rebuilding the monument on Steel's Ledge	466 00
For pier at Kennebunk, Maine	11, 715 53
For a breakwater at Sandy bay, Massachusetts	25, 000 00
For the preservation of Plymouth beach, Massachusetts	3, 000 00
For the preservation of Provincetown harbor, Massachusetts	4, 400 00
For a breakwater at Hyannis harbor, Massachusetts.....	8, 760 00
For deepening the channel of the river Thames, leading into Norwich harbor, Connecticut	41, 076 30
For securing the public works at the harbor of Southport, Connecticut	1, 000 00
For improving the navigation of Hudson river	270, 000 00
For repairs at the harbor of Chester, Pennsylvania	500 00
For improving the harbor of Wilmington, Delaware, in addition to the sum of six thousand dollars, the probable balance of former appropriation which will remain in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1837	15, 747 73
For improving the harbor of Newcastle, Delaware.....	22, 639 40
For the Delaware breakwater	270, 000 00
For deepening the harbor of Baltimore, Maryland	25, 000 00
For removing obstructions at Ocracoke inlet, North Carolina	1, 800 00
For improving the navigation of the Cape Fear river below Wilmington, North Carolina.....	10, 000 00
For removing the inland channel between St. Mary's and St. John's, Florida.....	15, 500 00
For the removal of obstructions in the Red river.....	23, 000 00
For improving the Cumberland river in Kentucky and Tennessee.....	25, 000 00

For improving the Ohio river from Pittsburg to the falls, in addition to the sum of twenty thousand dollars, the probable balance of former appropriation which will remain in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1837	\$50,000 00
For improving the Ohio and Mississippi rivers from Louisville to New Orleans	100,000 00
For improving the Mississippi river above the Ohio and Missouri river	40,000 00
For a pier in the Mississippi river near St. Louis, in addition to the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, the appropriation of the 4th of July last, which will probably remain in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1837	35,000 00
	<hr/> 1,481,001 56 <hr/>

Respectfully submitted by

C. GRATIOT.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, November 23, 1836.

Estimate of funds that will be required for the service of the United States Military Academy at West Point for the year 1837.

For travelling expenses and accommodation of the board of visitors	\$2,007 84
For fuel, forage, stationery, printing, transportation, and postage	13,370 00
For repairs, improvements, and expenses of buildings, grounds, roads, wharves, boats, and fences	10,178 25
For pay of disbursing officer's clerk and adjutant's clerk	1,100 00
For the department of philosophy	300 00
For the department of engineering	300 00
For the department of mathematics	150 00
For the department of drawing	200 00
For the department of artillery	300 00
For the department of chemistry	500 00
For the increase and expenses of the library	600 60
For miscellaneous items and incidental expenses	1,777 50
For the chapel, being the amount paid over and above the appropriations for that object, in consequence of the advance in the prices of labor and materials	1,253 35
For the erection of a suitable building to contain the public stores	1,500 00
For the construction of a suitable yard, and permanent shops for carpenters, painters, blacksmiths, &c., and for the safe-keeping of implements and materials	8,000 00
For the erection of a building for recitation and military exercises, in addition to amount heretofore appropriated, as per plan	30,000 00
For forty horses, for instruction in light artillery and cavalry exercises, &c.	10,000 00
For the erection of new barracks for the Military Academy detachment, eight buildings, at \$500 each	4,000 00
For grading the ground about the exercise hall, and removing temporary buildings	350 00
For the erection of a public stable	1,000 00
	<hr/> 86,886 94 <hr/>

Respectfully submitted by

C. GRATIOT.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, November 23, 1836.

Estimate of funds that will be required for fortifications in the year 1837.

For Fort Warren, Boston harbor, in addition to the sum of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, the balance of former appropriation which will probably remain in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1837	\$100,000 00
For the preservation of Castle island and repair of Fort Independence, in addition to the sum of eighty thousand dollars, the probable balance of former appropriation which will remain in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1837	50,000 00
For Fort Adams, Rhode Island, in addition to the sum of eighty thousand dollars, the probable balance of former appropriation which will remain in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1837	100,000 00
For Fort Schuyler, Throg's Neck, New York, in addition to the sum of one hundred and forty thousand dollars, the probable balance of former appropriation which will remain in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1837	100,000 00
For Fort Delaware, in addition to the sum of forty-four thousand two hundred and twelve dollars and forty-three cents, the probable balance of former appropriation which will remain in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1837	46,000 00
For Fort McHenry, Redoubt Wood, and Covington battery, near Baltimore, in addition to the sum of twenty thousand dollars, the probable balance of former appropriation which will remain in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1837	18,220 00
For Fort Calhoun, in addition to the sum of ninety thousand four hundred dollars, the probable balance of former appropriation which will remain in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1837	100,000 00

For Fort Pulaski, Georgia, in addition to the sum of ten thousand three hundred and eight dollars and fifty-six cents, the probable balance of former appropriation which will remain in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1837.....	\$229, 000 00
For a fort on Foster's Bank, Florida.....	27, 000 00
For Fort Jackson, Louisiana.....	38, 000 00
For incidental expenses attending repairs of fortifications, and for the purchase of additional land in their neighborhood.....	100, 000 00
For contingencies of fortifications.....	10, 000 00
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	918, 220 00

Respectfully submitted by

C. GRATIOT.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, November 23, 1836.

Estimate of funds that will be required for the construction and repairs of certain roads in the year 1837.

For the road from Detroit to Fort Gratiot, being the unexpended balance of a former appropriation carried to the surplus fund.....	\$424 69
For the road from Detroit to Saginaw bay.....	16, 000 00
For the road from Detroit to Grand river.....	50, 000 00
For the construction of a bridge on the road from Detroit towards Chicago.....	4, 000 00
For the road from La Plaisance bay to the Chicago road.....	23, 000 00
For the Cumberland road in Illinois, in addition to the balance of former appropriation which will remain in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1837.....	150, 000 00
For the Cumberland road in Indiana, in addition to the sum of fifty thousand six hundred dollars, the probable balance of former appropriation which will remain in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1837.....	150, 000 00
For the Cumberland road in Ohio, in addition to the sum of forty thousand dollars, the probable balance of former appropriation which will remain in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1837.....	293, 229 41
For the Cumberland road east of the Ohio river.....	7, 183 63
For the road from opposite Memphis, on the Mississippi river, to Strong's house, on the St. Francis river, in addition to the balance of former appropriation which will remain in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1837.....	128, 021 27
For the road from Line creek, Alabama, to the Chattahoochee river opposite to Columbus, Georgia, being balances due on account of said road.....	1, 544 50
	<hr/>
	823, 403 50

Respectfully submitted by

C. GRATIOT.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, November 23, 1836.

Estimate of funds that will be required for the office of the chief engineer for the year 1837.

For salaries of clerks in the office of the chief engineer.....	\$5, 150 00
For a messenger for said office.....	500 00
For contingent expenses of said office.....	1, 000 00
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	6, 650 00

Respectfully submitted by

C. GRATIOT.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, November 23, 1836.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 704.

[2D SESSION.]

EXPLANATORY ESTIMATES FOR THE SUPPORT OF THE ARMY AND THE SEVERAL BRANCHES OF THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT DURING THE YEAR 1837.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 21, 1836.

No. 1.

ESTIMATE FOR THE PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, October 19, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor, agreeably to your instructions of the 9th ultimo, to submit the estimates of the pay department for the year 1836.

The paper marked A is a statement in detail of the funds required to pay the army. It differs from the estimate of last year \$125,703 95, which is thus accounted for:

Increase of the estimate for 1837.

One regiment of dragoons, per act of May 23, 1836.....	\$116,857 00
Three additional paymasters, per act of July 4, 1836.....	4,590 00
One surgeon added to those who have served ten years.....	292 00
Three additional surgeons, per act of July 4, 1836.....	4,590 00
Three assistant surgeons added to those who have served five years.....	360 00
Five additional assistant surgeons, per act of July 4, 1836.....	5,095 00
	<hr/>
	131,784 00
Deduct amount of General Macomb's claim for arrears of brevet pay, &c., included in estimate for 1836.....	6,080 05
	<hr/>
	125,703 95
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The paper marked B is an estimate, also in detail, of the funds required to pay the Military Academy. It remains the same as that of last year.

The paper marked C is the estimate of the expenses of this office for the year 1837, and is of the same amount as that for 1836.

I have also the honor to enclose a statement of the contingent expenses of the office for the first, second, and third quarters of the year 1836, as required by an act passed at the last session of Congress.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. TOWSON, *Paymaster General.*

C. A. HARRIS, Esq., *Acting Secretary of War.*

A.

Estimate of the pay of the army, subsistence of officers, and such allowances in lieu of forage and clothing as may be drawn in money for the year 1837.

	Pay.	Subsistence.	Forage.	Clothing.	Amount.	Remarks.
GENERAL STAFF.						
1 major general.....	\$2,400 00	\$1,095 00	\$672 00	.....	\$4,167 00	
4 servants.....	288 00	292 00	.....	\$120 00	700 00	
2 aides-de-camp, in addition to their pay in the line.....	576 00	146 00	384 00	.....	1,106 00	
2 brigadier generals.....	2,496 00	1,752 00	960 00	.....	5,208 00	
6 servants.....	432 00	438 00	.....	180 00	1,050 00	
2 aides-de-camp, in addition to their pay in the line.....	480 00	.....	384 00	.....	864 00	
1 adjutant general.....	1,080 00	438 00	480 00	.....	1,998 00	
2 servants.....	192 00	146 00	.....	60 00	398 00	
2 inspectors general.....	2,160 00	876 00	960 00	.....	3,996 00	
4 servants.....	384 00	292 00	.....	120 00	796 00	
1 quartermaster general.....	1,248 00	876 00	480 00	.....	2,604 00	
3 servants.....	216 00	219 00	.....	90 00	525 00	
4 quartermasters.....	2,880 00	1,168 00	1,536 00	.....	5,584 00	
6 servants.....	768 00	584 00	.....	240 00	1,592 00	
20 assistant quartermasters, in addition to their pay in the line.....	4,800 00	.....	3,840 00	.....	8,640 00	
2 military storekeepers.....	960 00	584 00	.....	.....	1,544 00	
2 servants.....	144 00	146 00	.....	60 00	350 00	
1 commissary general of purchases.....	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....	3,000 00	
2 military storekeepers.....	960 00	584 00	.....	.....	1,544 00	
2 servants.....	144 00	146 00	.....	60 00	350 00	
1 paymaster general.....	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....	2,500 00	
17 paymasters.....	10,200 00	4,964 00	4,896 00	.....	20,060 00	Three additional paymas- ters, act July 4, 1836.
34 servants.....	2,448 00	2,482 00	.....	1,020 00	5,950 00	
1 commissary general of subsistence.....	1,080 00	438 00	384 00	.....	1,902 00	
2 servants.....	144 00	146 00	.....	60 00	350 00	
1 commissary.....	720 00	292 00	384 00	.....	1,396 00	
2 servants.....	192 00	146 00	.....	60 00	398 00	
1 assist. commissary, in addition to his pay in the line.....	240 00	.....	192 00	.....	432 00	
50 assistant commissaries, in addition to their pay in the line.....	12,000 00	.....	.....	.....	12,000 00	
1 surgeon general.....	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....	2,500 00	
5 surgeons of ten years' service.....	3,000 00	2,920 00	1,440 00	.....	7,360 00	
10 servants.....	720 00	730 00	.....	300 00	1,750 00	
10 surgeons under ten years' service.....	6,000 00	2,920 00	2,880 00	.....	11,800 00	Three additional surg'ns, act July 4, 1836.
20 servants.....	1,440 00	1,460 00	.....	600 00	3,500 00	
14 assistant surgeons of ten years' service.....	6,720 00	8,176 00	2,688 00	.....	17,584 00	
14 servants.....	1,008 00	1,022 00	.....	420 00	2,450 00	
8 assistant surgeons of five years' service.....	3,840 00	2,336 00	1,536 00	.....	7,712 00	
8 servants.....	576 00	584 00	.....	240 00	1,400 00	
38 assistant surgeons under five years' service.....	13,680 00	11,096 00	7,296 00	.....	32,072 00	Five additional asst. sur- geons, act July 4, 1836.
38 servants.....	2,736 00	2,774 00	.....	1,140 00	6,650 00	
7 stewards of regiments, at 20 cents per day.....	511 00	.....	.....	.....	511 00	

A.—*Estimate of the pay of the army, &c.*—Continued.

	Pay.	Subsistence.	Forage.	Clothing.	Amount.	Remarks.
43 stewards of posts, at 15 cents per day	\$2,354 25				\$2,354 25	
40 matrons, at six dollars per month.....	2,880 00				2,880 00	
	103,097 25	\$52,268 00	\$31,392 00	\$4,770 00	191,527 25	
ENGINEERS.						
1 colonel, chief engineer.....	900 00	438 00	384 00		1,722 00	
2 servants	144 00	146 00		60 00	350 00	
1 lieutenant colonel	720 00	365 00	288 00		1,373 00	
2 servants	144 00	146 00		60 00	350 00	
2 majors	1,200 00	584 00	576 00		2,360 00	
4 servants	288 00	292 00		120 00	700 00	
1 paymaster, in addition to his pay as lieutenant...	940 00		288 00		508 00	
1 servant	72 00	73 00		30 00	175 00	
6 topographical engineers.....	4,320 00	1,752 00	2,304 00		8,376 00	
12 servants	1,152 00	876 00		360 00	2,388 00	
4 assistant topographical engineers.....	1,920 00	1,168 00			3,088 00	
4 servants	288 00	292 00		120 00	700 00	
6 captains	2,880 00	1,752 00			4,632 00	
6 servants	432 00	438 00		180 00	1,050 00	
6 first lieutenants	2,160 00	1,752 00			3,912 00	
6 servants	432 00	438 00		180 00	1,050 00	
6 second lieutenants	1,800 00	1,752 00			3,552 00	
6 servants	432 00	438 00		180 00	1,050 00	
	19,524 00	12,702 00	3,840 00	1,290 00	37,356 00	
ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.						
1 colonel	900 00	438 00	384 00		1,722 00	
2 servants	144 00	146 00		60 00	350 00	
lieutenant colonel	720 00	365 00	288 00		1,373 00	
2 servants	144 00	146 00		60 00	350 00	
2 majors	1,200 00	584 00	576 00		2,360 00	
4 servants	288 00	292 00		120 00	700 00	
10 captains	4,600 00	2,920 00			7,520 00	
10 servants	720 00	730 00		300 00	1,750 00	
9 storekeepers	4,320 00	2,628 00			6,948 00	
9 servants	648 00	657 00		270 00	1,575 00	
59 sergeants	12,036 00				12,036 00	
250 men, at \$16, \$13, and \$9 per month	38,000 00				38,000 00	
	63,920 00	8,906 00	1,248 00	810 00	74,884 00	
TWO REGIMENTS OF DRAGOONS.						
2 colonels	2,160 00	876 00	960 00		3,996 00	One regiment added, per act of May 23, 1836.
4 servants	384 00	292 00		120 00	796 00	
2 lieutenant colonels	1,800 00	730 00	768 00		3,298 00	
4 servants	384 00	292 00		120 00	796 00	
2 majors	1,440 00	584 00	768 00		2,792 00	
4 servants	384 00	292 00		120 00	796 00	
2 adjutants	1,040 00	438 00	384 00		1,862 00	
2 servants	192 00	146 00		60 00	398 00	
2 sergeant majors	384 00				384 00	
2 quartermaster sergeants.....	384 00				384 00	
2 chief musicians.....	384 00				384 00	
4 chief buglers.....	768 00				768 00	
20 captains	12,000 00	5,840 00	5,760 00		23,600 00	
20 servants	1,920 00	1,460 00		600 00	3,980 00	
20 first lieutenants	8,000 00	5,840 00	3,840 00		17,680 00	
20 servants.....	1,920 00	1,640 00		600 00	3,980 00	
20 second lieutenants	8,000 00	5,840 00	3,840 00		17,680 00	
20 servants.....	1,920 00	1,460 00		600 00	3,980 00	
20 first sergeants	3,600 00				3,600 00	
60 sergeants	8,640 00				8,640 00	
80 corporals	9,600 00				9,600 00	
40 buglers	4,320 00				4,320 00	
20 farriers and blacksmiths.....	2,400 00				2,400 00	
1,200 privates	115,200 00				115,200 00	
Additional compensation to commanding officers of 20 companies, at \$10 per month.....	2,400 00				2,400 00	
	189,624 00	25,550 00	16,320 00	2,220 00	233,714 00	
FOUR REGIMENTS OF ARTILLERY.						
4 colonels.....	3,600 00	1,752 00	1,536 00		6,888 00	
8 servants.....	576 00	584 00		240 00	1,400 00	
4 lieutenant colonels	2,880 00	1,460 00	1,152 00		5,492 00	
8 servants	576 00	584 00		240 00	1,400 00	
4 majors	2,400 00	1,168 00	1,152 00		4,720 00	

A.—Estimate of the pay of the army, &c.—Continued.

	Pay.	Subsistence.	Forage.	Clothing.	Amount.	Remarks.
8 servants.....	\$576 00	\$584 00		\$240 00	\$1,400 00	
4 adjutants, in addition to their pay as lieutenants...	480 00		\$768 00		1,248 00	
4 sergeant majors.....	768 00				768 00	
4 quartermaster sergeants.....	768 00				768 00	
36 captains.....	17,280 00	10,512 00			27,792 00	
36 servants.....	2,592 00	2,628 00		1,080 00	6,300 00	
72 first lieutenants.....	25,920 00	21,024 00			46,944 00	
72 servants.....	5,184 00	5,256 00		2,160 00	12,600 00	
72 second lieutenants.....	21,600 00	21,024 00			42,624 00	
72 servants.....	5,184 00	5,256 00		2,160 00	12,600 00	
36 first sergeants.....	6,480 00				6,480 00	
108 sergeants.....	15,552 00				15,552 00	
144 corporals.....	13,824 00				13,824 00	
108 artificers.....	12,960 00				12,960 00	
72 musicians.....	5,184 00				5,184 00	
1,512 privates.....	108,864 00				108,864 00	
Additional compensation to commanding officers of 36 companies, at \$10 per month.....	4,320 00				4,320 00	
	257,568 00	71,832 00	4,608 00	6,120 00	340,128 00	
SEVEN REGIMENTS OF INFANTRY.						
7 colonels.....	6,300 00	3,066 00	2,688 00		12,054 00	
14 servants.....	1,008 00	1,022 00		420 00	2,450 00	
7 lieutenant colonels.....	5,040 00	2,555 00	2,016 00		9,611 00	
14 servants.....	1,008 00	1,022 00		420 00	2,450 00	
7 majors.....	4,200 00	2,044 00	2,016 00		8,260 00	
14 servants.....	1,008 00	1,022 00		420 00	2,450 00	
7 adjutants, in addition to their pay as lieutenants...	840 00		1,344 00		2,184 00	
7 sergeant majors.....	1,344 00				1,344 00	
7 quartermaster sergeants.....	1,344 00				1,344 00	
14 principal musicians.....	2,688 00				2,688 00	
70 captains.....	33,600 00	20,440 00			54,040 00	
70 servants.....	5,040 00	5,110 00		2,100 00	12,250 00	
70 first lieutenants.....	25,200 00	20,440 00			45,640 00	
70 servants.....	5,040 00	5,110 00		2,100 00	12,250 00	
70 second lieutenants.....	21,000 00	20,440 00			41,440 00	
70 servants.....	5,040 00	5,110 00		2,100 00	12,250 00	
70 first sergeants.....	12,600 00				12,600 00	
140 sergeants.....	20,160 00				20,160 00	
280 corporals.....	26,880 00				26,880 00	
140 musicians.....	10,080 00				10,080 00	
2,940 privates.....	211,680 00				211,680 00	
Additional compensation to commanding officers of 70 companies, at \$10 per month.....	8,400 00				8,400 00	
	409,500 00	87,381 00	8,064 00	7,560 00	512,505 00	
MISCELLANEOUS.						
For double or extra rations to officers commanding departments, posts, &c.						
NOTE.—The actual expenditure on account of double rations will depend on the rank of com- manding officers, and the number who may re- ceive the allowance. This estimate is founded on the present distribution of the army.....		31,732 00			31,732 00	
For compensation of 106 supernumerary second lieutenants, graduates of the Military Academy...	39,432 00	38,690 00		3,180 00	81,302 00	
For the brevet compensation of such officers as are by law entitled to it.....	7,448 00	3,577 00	5,515 00	600 00	17,140 00	
For payments in lieu of clothing that will not be drawn in kind by the troops.....				30,000 00	30,000 00	
	46,880 00	73,999 00	5,515 00	33,780 00	160,174 00	

RECAPITULATION.

	Pay.	Subsistence.	Forage.	Clothing.	Amount.
General staff.....	\$103,097 25	\$52,968 00	\$31,392 00	\$4,770 00	\$191,527 25
Engineers.....	19,534 00	12,702 00	3,840 00	1,290 00	37,356 00
Ordnance department.....	63,920 00	8,906 00	1,248 00	810 00	74,884 00
Two regiments of dragoons.....	189,624 00	25,550 00	16,320 00	2,220 00	233,714 00
Four regiments of artillery.....	257,568 00	71,832 00	4,608 00	6,120 00	340,128 00
Seven regiments of infantry.....	409,500 00	87,381 00	8,064 00	7,560 00	512,505 00
Miscellaneous.....	46,880 00	73,999 00	5,515 00	33,780 00	160,174 00
	1,090,113 25	332,638 00	70,987 00	56,550 00	1,550,288 25

No. 2.

ESTIMATE OF THE SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, *Washington, November 5, 1836.*

Sir: In compliance with instructions from the Department of War, under date of 9th of September ultimo, I have the honor to submit an estimate of the probable amount required to subsist the regular troops, militia, and volunteers, in the service of the United States in 1837, aggregating \$913,445.

Of this sum, \$608,072 66 will be required to subsist the regular troops, and \$305,372 34 to subsist the militia and volunteers.

The sum estimated for the regular troops in 1837 exceeds that of 1836 \$157,672 66, and arises from two causes: first, the extraordinary increase in the price of provisions throughout the whole country; and, secondly, the necessity of subsisting an additional regiment of dragoons.

The estimate for the salaries of clerks is the same as 1836, and is predicated upon the act of 3d of March, 1835, rendering permanent the present mode of supplying the army.

The estimate for contingencies of the office exceeds that for 1836 \$100, owing to the purchase of fuel out of this fund, in lieu of being supplied with that article, as for the last three or four years, by the Department of War.

An estimate for the actual compensation of messenger, at \$700, is also submitted; this application will require an act of Congress, and has been rendered necessary by an act of that body at their last session, prohibiting the employment of orderly sergeants in any of the military bureaus; the person now employed acted in that capacity, and is now engaged as messenger.

The compensation asked is precisely the same as that paid to a great portion of the messengers in the civil employments; his duties are as arduous, and as faithfully performed, and there is no reason why he should not receive the like remuneration for his services.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Hon. B. F. BUTLER, *Acting Secretary of War.*

Estimate of the probable amount required to subsist the regular troops, militia, and volunteers, in the service of the United States in 1837.

Troops in the line and recruits.....	\$458, 805 00
Ordnance men at the various arsenals.....	18, 250 00
Two regiments of dragoons.....	104, 390 00
Militia and volunteers in the Florida campaign.....	292, 000 00
Rations of sugar and coffee for the whole, in lieu of whiskey.....	40, 000 00
	<hr/> 913, 445 00

GEORGE GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, *Washington, November 5, 1836.*

No. 3.

ESTIMATE FOR THE COMMISSARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Moneyed estimate of clothing, camp equipage, &c., for the United States army, for the year commencing with November, 1837, and ending with October, 1838, as per estimate dated Clothing bureau, October 12, 1836, and designed to provide for two regiments of dragoons, four regiments of artillery, seven regiments of infantry, for ordnance, and to meet extra calls during the above period.

400 dragoon uniform caps, with metal equipments, at \$2 46.....	\$984 00
2,341 infantry and artillery uniform caps, with metal equipments, at \$2 05.....	4, 799 05
1,633 pompons, white, at 20 cents.....	326 60
641 pompons, red, at 22 cents.....	141 02
5 pompons, blue, at 37½ cents.....	1 87½
466 hair plumes and bands, at \$1 18.....	549 88
1,100 dragoon forage caps, at 85 cents.....	935 00
3,613 infantry and artillery forage caps, at 75 cents.....	2, 709 75
2 dragoon sergeant majors' coats, at \$7 37.....	14 74
3 dragoon chief musicians' coats, at \$8 89.....	26 67
35 dragoon sergeants' coats, at \$6 72.....	235 20
20 dragoon musicians' coats, at \$8 24.....	164 80
450 dragoon privates' coats, at \$6 72.....	3, 024 00
466 dragoon brass shoulder straps, pairs, at 93 cents.....	433 38
10 dragoon sashes, at \$1 70.....	17 00
81 dragoon sergeants' woollen jackets, at \$5 11.....	413 91
1,350 dragoon corporals' and privates' woollen jackets, at \$5 03.....	6, 790 50
130 dragoon sergeants' woollen overalls, at \$4 61.....	599 30
2,300 dragoon privates' woollen overalls, at \$4 34.....	9, 982 00
65 dragoon sergeants' cotton jackets, at \$1 11½.....	72 47½
1,300 dragoon privates' cotton jackets, at 94 cents.....	1, 222 00

80 dragoon sergeants' cotton overalls, at \$1 30.....	\$104 00
1,150 dragoon privates' cotton overalls, at \$1 06½.....	1,221 87½
350 dragoon greatcoats, at \$10 59½.....	3,708 25
17 artillery sergeant majors' coats, at \$9 97.....	169 49
13 infantry sergeant majors' coats, at \$8 48.....	110 24
8 infantry chief musicians' coats, at \$10.....	80 00
90 artillery sergeants' coats, at \$7 02.....	631 80
149 infantry sergeants' coats, at \$6 71.....	999 79
50 artillery musicians' coats, at \$8 38.....	419 00
93 infantry musicians' coats, at \$8 23.....	765 39
850 artillery privates' coats, at \$7 02.....	5,967 00
1,756 infantry privates' coats, at \$6 71.....	11,782 76
2,510 infantry and artillery shoulder straps, pairs, at 50 cents.....	1,255 00
16 artillery non-commissioned staff epaulets, pairs, at \$2 37½.....	38 00
22 infantry non-commissioned staff epaulets, pairs, at \$2 37½.....	52 25
90 artillery sergeants' epaulets, pairs, at \$1.....	90 00
143 infantry sergeants' epaulets, pairs, at \$1.....	143 00
90 artillery corporals' epaulets, pairs, at \$1.....	90 00
166 infantry corporals' epaulets, pairs, at \$1.....	166 00
14 artillery aiguillettes, at \$1 25.....	17 50
16 infantry aiguillettes, at \$1 25.....	20 00
25 artillery sashes, at \$1 95.....	48 75
31 infantry sashes, at \$1 95.....	60 45
1,400 artillery woollen jackets, at \$3 41.....	4,774 00
2,441 infantry woollen jackets, at \$3 29.....	8,030 89
270 artillery sergeants' woollen overalls, at \$3 36½.....	907 87½
510 infantry sergeants' woollen overalls, at \$3 36½.....	1,714 87½
9,483 privates' woollen overalls, at \$3 02.....	28,638 66
95 artillery sergeants' cotton jackets, at \$1 01.....	95 95
207 infantry sergeants' cotton jackets, at 96 cents.....	198 72
1,400 artillery privates' cotton jackets, at 86 cents.....	1,204 00
2,433 infantry privates' cotton jackets, at 81 cents.....	1,970 73
649 sergeants' cotton overalls, at \$1½ cents.....	528 93½
12,266 privates' cotton overalls, at 68½ cents.....	8,402 21
700 sergeants' cotton shirts, at 67½ cents.....	472 50
12,500 privates' cotton shirts, at 48½ cents.....	6,062 50
9,500 flannel shirts, at \$1 18½.....	11,257 50
6,000 drawers, Canton flannel, at 53 cents.....	3,180 00
20,000 pairs laced bootees, at \$1 46.....	29,200 00
10,000 pairs stockings, at 35 cents.....	7,350 00
3,500 leather stocks, at 10 cents.....	350 00
2,500 greatcoats, (infantry and artillery,) at \$8 31.....	20,775 00
4,000 blankets, at \$3.....	12,000 00
2,500 knapsacks, at \$1 55.....	3,875 00
3,000 haversacks, at 25½ cents.....	772 50
350 axes, at \$1 25.....	437 50
300 spades, at 63 cents.....	189 00
400 camp kettles, at \$1.....	400 00
450 mess pans, at 43 cents.....	193 50
1,200 bedsacks, double, at \$1 83.....	2,196 00
100 bedsacks, single, at \$1 50.....	150 00
1 national and 1 regimental color, per set.....	85 00
400 dragoon hatchets, at 43 cents.....	172 00
5 guidons, at \$8.....	40 00
30 drums, complete, at \$6 25.....	187 50
30 fifes, at 25 cents.....	7 50
250 drum heads, batter, at \$1.....	250 00
200 drum heads, snare, at 50 cents.....	100 00
12 drum slings, at 38 cents.....	4 56
30 drum sticks, pairs, at 75 cents.....	22 50
220 drum cords, at 25 cents.....	55 00
70 drum snares, sets, at 50 cents.....	35 00
25 bugles, with extra mouth-pieces, at \$4 25.....	106 25
6 iron pots, at \$1 53.....	9 18
60 wall tents, complete, at \$28 45.....	1,707 00
2 hospital tents, at \$91 50.....	183 00
40 dragoon tents, at \$27.....	.....
200 common tents, at \$11.....	2,200 00
50 tent poles, sets, at \$2.....	100 00
1 bass drum, at \$18.....	18 00
6 trumpets, at \$7.....	42 00
200 nose bags, at \$1.....	200 00
500 horse blankets, at 2 19.....	1,095 00
500 horse brushes, at 42 cents.....	210 00
150 iron combs, at 12½ cents.....	18 75
500 currycombs, at 17 cents.....	85 00
200 saddles, complete, at \$14.....	2,800 00
250 bridles and martingales, at \$6.....	1,500 00
400 chain halters, at \$1 75.....	700 00
400 pairs of spurs, at \$1 50.....	600 00

200 saddlebags, at \$4 75.....	\$950 00
150 martingales, at \$2	300 00
30 garrison flags and halliards, at \$45 51.....	1,365 30
25 recruiting flags, at \$7.....	175 00
	<hr/> 233,115 08
Add for 1,700 packing casks, not embraced in the estimate from the War Department, but must be provided, and are therefore introduced at an average price of \$2 25 each....	3,825 00
	<hr/> 236,940 08
Deduct for materials, clothing, &c., on hand at the United States arsenal, to be used in part of the supplies called for.....	30,000 00
	<hr/> 206,940 08
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COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Philadelphia*, November 1, 1836.

C. IRVINE, *Commissary General of Purchases*.

Hon. B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War*.

No. 4.

ESTIMATES FOR THE SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, *November 12, 1836*.

SIR: Agreeably to your instructions, I herewith enclose estimates of the expenses of the medical department of the army, and of the Surgeon General's office, for the year 1837.

The estimate for the salary of the messenger is increased in consequence of the increased price of all articles of subsistence, the former allowance being deemed inadequate to the support of a family.

The estimate for extra losses and damages is thought essential and necessary. Much of the bedding, &c., has been already destroyed in Florida, and most of the surgical instruments and hospital furniture which fall into the hands of the militia may be considered as entirely lost, or rendered totally unfit for use, independent of the great injury which instruments must sustain in field service, with the greatest possible care.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN KING, *Assistant Surgeon*.

Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington*.

Estimate of the expenses of the medical department of the army for the year 1837.

Medicine, instruments, and dressing.....	\$7,000 00
Hospital stores, bedding, &c.....	8,000 00
Furniture for dispensaries.....	1,000 00
Stationery and printing.....	1,000 00
Packing boxes, cask, &c.....	1,000 00
Medical books and vaccine matter.....	500 00
Private physicians and medicines furnished.....	12,000 00
Extra supplies, from loss, &c.....	2,000 00
Other contingencies.....	1,000 00
Extra damages and losses sustained in surgical instruments, bedding, &c., in field service...	5,000 00
Total.....	<hr/> 38,500 00

BENJAMIN KING, *Assistant Surgeon*.

No. 5.

ESTIMATE FOR THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Estimate of funds for the service of the quartermaster's department for the year 1837.

1. REGULAR SUPPLIES.

For fuel.....	\$75,000 00
For forage for the horses of officers when required in kind, and for horses, mules, and oxen in the service of the quartermaster's department at the various posts.....	30,000 00
For forage for the horses of two regiments of dragoons.....	90,000 00
For straw for soldiers' bedding.....	3,000 00
For stationery, including company and other blank books for the army; certificates for discharged soldiers; blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments; and the printing of department orders, army registers, and general regulations.....	10,000 00
	<hr/> \$208,000 00

2. BARRACKS, QUARTERS, AND STOREHOUSES, ETC.

For repairing and enlarging barrack, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals at the several posts; for erecting temporary cantonments at such post as shall be occupied during the year, and gun-houses for the protection of the cannon at the forts on the seaboard, including the necessary tools and materials for the objects enumerated, and for the authorized furniture for the barrack-rooms of non-commissioned officers and soldiers.....	\$50,000 00	
For rent of quarters for officers, and barracks for troops at posts where there are no public buildings for their accommodation, and of storehouses for the safe-keeping of subsistence, clothing, &c., and of grounds for summer cantonments and encampments, and for military practice.....	45,000 00	\$95,000 00

3. TRANSPORTATION OF OFFICERS' BAGGAGE.

For mileage to officers, or the allowance made to them for transportation of their baggage when travelling on duty without troops.....	50,000 00
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4. TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS AND SUPPLIES.

Of the army, including the baggage of troops when moving either by land or water; freights and ferriages; the purchase or hire of horses, mules, oxen, carts, wagons, and boats for the transportation of troops and supplies, and for garrison purposes; drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay department; the expense of sailing a public transport between the posts on the Gulf of Mexico, and of procuring water at such posts as from their situation require it.....	\$130,000 00	
Of clothing, from the depot at Philadelphia to the stations of the troops.....	10,000 00	
Of subsistence, from the places of purchase and the points of delivery under contracts to such places as the circumstances of the service may require it to be sent.....	12,000 00	
Of ordnance, from the founderies and arsenals to the fortifications and frontier posts, and of lead from the western mines to the several arsenals.....	25,000 00	177,000 00

5. INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

For postage of letters and packets received by officers on public service.....	13,000 00	
For expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation of judge advocates, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March 16, 1802.....	20,000 00	
For extra pay to soldiers employed in the erection of barracks and quarters, the construction of roads, and on other constant labor, for a period of not less than ten days, under the act of March 2, 1819.....	20,000 00	
For expenses of expresses from the frontier posts; of escorts to paymasters; of the necessary articles for the interment of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; hire of laborers; compensation to clerks in the offices of quartermasters and assistant quartermasters at posts where their duties cannot be performed without such aid; and compensation to temporary agents in charge of dismantled works, and in the performance of other duties.....	14,000 00	
For the purchase of horses to mount the second regiment of dragoons.....	85,000 00	
For various expenditures necessary to keep the two regiments of dragoons complete, including the purchase of horses to supply the place of those which may be lost and become unfit for service, and the erection of additional stables.....	40,000 00	192,000 00
		722,000 00

NOTE.—The expenditures made through the Quartermaster's department rest, with few exceptions, upon the authority of the regulations made in pursuance of law. See the 5th section of the act of 3d March, 1813, entitled "An act the better to provide for the supplies of the army of the United States, and for the accountability of persons intrusted with the same;" and the 9th section of the act of 24th April, 1816, entitled "An act for the better organization of the general staff, and making further provision for the army of the United States."

The item for fuel, and that for repairing and enlarging barracks, quarters, &c., have been slightly increased beyond the estimate for the present year, in consequence of the addition of a regiment of dragoons to the army at the last session of Congress, which will occasion an increased expenditure under those heads.

For the same reason the item for forage for dragoon horses has been increased to double the amount of the last estimate, which comprehended but one regiment; and a new item of \$85,000 is introduced for the purchase of horses to mount the second regiment, and \$10,000 added to the item for various expenditures to keep the two regiments complete and erect additional stables.

The item for transportation of the army has been increased from \$96,000 to \$130,000, the former sum having been found inadequate to meet the expenditures under that head. Although there was a balance of \$31,600 of the appropriation for 1835 carried to the service of the present year, the whole amount was exhausted on the 30th of September, and remittances on that account were necessarily suspended. In an

item so very important as transportation of the army, the extent of which results from circumstances that cannot be foreseen, the estimate should be liberal. Of the sum asked for under this head it is believed that about \$15,000 will be required to make good the deficiency of the appropriation for the present year.

The item for expenses of courts-martial and courts of inquiry has been increased from \$5,500 to \$20,000 to meet the heavy charges that will be incurred under that head by the investigation which has been ordered into the causes of the failure of the first campaigns in Florida and the delay in opening the Creek campaign. Considering the number of witnesses that will probably be required, the distance they will have to travel, and the time which such an investigation must necessarily occupy, the amount asked for is deemed the smallest that could safely be estimated.

The item for transportation of ordnance has been reduced \$5,000, and that for postage \$500. All other items remain the same as they were in the last estimate.

T. CROSS, Major, Acting Quartermaster General.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, November 2, 1836.

Estimate of funds for contingencies of the army in the year 1837.

For contingencies of the army	\$3, 000 00
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T. CROSS, Major, Acting Quartermaster General.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, November 2, 1836.

NOTE.—There are no data upon which an estimate for *contingencies* of the army can be founded. The appropriation is confided to the discretion of the Secretary of War, with no other restraint than that imposed by the obligation to report the expenditures to Congress annually, in conformity with the fifth section of the act of 3d March, 1809. For many years past the sum appropriated under this head had been \$10,000; at the last session of Congress, however, it was reduced to \$3,000, and I have adopted that sum in this estimate without knowing the reasons which induced the reduction of the amount asked for.

T. CROSS, Major, Acting Quartermaster General.

Estimate of salaries of clerks and messenger, and of contingent expenses of the Quartermaster General's office for the year 1837.

One clerk, at \$1,600 per annum	\$1, 600 00
One clerk, at \$1,200 per annum	1, 200 00
Four clerks, at \$1,000 per annum each	4, 000 00
One messenger, at \$500 per annum	500 00
	7, 300 00

As per act of Congress of 9th May, 1836:

For contingencies	600 00
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T. CROSS, Major, Acting Quartermaster General.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington City, November 2, 1836.

No. 6.

ESTIMATE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, November 5, 1836.

SIR: Pursuant to your instructions, I respectfully submit the following estimate of the expenses of the recruiting service of the army for the year 1837.

1. "Two months' extra pay," allowed by the act of March 2, 1833, to each musician and private who may re-enlist into his former company or regiment, to wit:

For 200 re-enlisted musicians and privates, at \$12 for each man	\$2, 400 00
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2. *Contingent expenses.*

Including quarters, fuel, bunks, straw, compensation to citizen surgeons for examination and medical attendance, magistrate's fees for administering the oath of allegiance to recruits, and all other expenses on their account until put in march to join their regiments, at \$9 per man for 5,496 recruits, exclusive of the number (200) of soldiers that will, it is calculated, re-enlist	49, 464 00
From the above sum of \$49,464 deduct the balance of the appropriation for "expenses of recruiting" for the current year, which, it is calculated, will remain in the treasury on the 31st of December, 1836	17, 502 00
Total amount required to be appropriated for "expenses of recruiting"	31, 962 00

Recapitulation.

Amount required for "two months' extra pay" allowed to each musician and private who may re-enlist	\$2, 400 00
Amount required for "expenses of recruiting"	31, 962 00
Aggregate sum required to be appropriated for the recruiting service for the year 1837.....	<u>34, 362 00</u>

Remarks and explanations.

The number of recruits, as above estimated for, to fill up the rank and file of the army for 1827, is calculated as follows, to wit:

The number of recruits required for the several regiments of the army, on the 30th of September, is	1, 888
To which add the number of discharges that will take place by the expiration of service, from the 1st of October to the 31st of December.....	494
Add, also, the estimated number of casualties by deaths, desertions, and discharges for disability, &c., for the same period	372

2, 754

From the above deduct the number of recruits in depot, or on the march, and not assigned to regiments	351
Deduct, also, the estimated number that may be enlisted from the 1st of October to the 31st December, 1836, inclusive	300
	<u>651</u>

Number of recruits required to complete the military establishment on the 31st of December, 1836	2, 103
To the above number of vacancies (2,103) add the number of discharges on account of the <i>expiration of service</i> for the year 1837.....	2, 104
Add, also, the estimated number of vacancies occasioned by <i>deaths, desertions, and discharges for disability, &c.</i> , for 1837.....	1, 489

5, 696

Total number of recruits (inclusive of re-enlistments) required for the military establishment, exclusive of the enlisted men of the ordnance department for the year 1837.....

Respectfully submitted.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Major General ALEXANDER MACOMB, *Commander-in-chief U. S. Army.*

No. 7.

Estimate of the amount that will be necessary to be appropriated for arrearages prior to the 1st of July, 1815, payable through the office of the Third Auditor, and for half-pay pensions to widows and orphans for the year 1837, viz :

Arrearages prior to July, 1815, in addition to the unexpended balance of the year 1836 of \$4,511 80.....	\$1, 000 00
Half-pay pensions to widows and orphans, in addition to the unexpended balance of the year 1836 of \$133 62	4, 000 00
	<u>5, 000 00</u>

PETER HAGNER, *Auditor.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, November 11, 1836.*

No. 8.

Estimate for the service of the ordnance department for the year 1837.

A.—For the national armories.....	\$360, 000
B.—For the armament of fortifications, viz: Providing in part the cannon, howitzers, mortars, cannon balls, shells, gun-carriages, mortar-beds, &c., for the fortifications completed and for those now erecting.....	200, 000
C.—For the current expenses of the ordnance service, viz: Repairing small arms at the several arsenals and depots.....	\$47, 025
Repairing field artillery carriages.....	14, 500
Ordinary repairs to keep the public buildings in order at the several arsenals and depots.....	12, 000
Repairing and preserving military stores at arsenals and forts.....	8, 575
For the purchase of a supply of laboratory paper.....	15, 000
Providing ordinary military supplies for the army.....	9, 750
Miscellaneous expenses at arsenals, including stationery, printing, fuel, forage for public horses, and other incidental expenses.....	12, 500

Estimate for the service of the ordnance department for the year 1837—Continued.

EXPENSES AT THE LEAD MINES, VIZ:			
Compensation to the persons employed in collecting rents, receiving and distributing lead.....	\$2, 500		
Stationery, printing, fuel, and forage for public horses.....	625		
For the payment of amounts claimed for defending suits against the United States agent for leasing mineral lands in the mining district.....	1, 500	\$4, 625	
ARSENALS.			
D.—St. Louis, Missouri:			
For the erection of a timber shed, 151 by 30 feet.....	4, 615		
For the building of a gun-carriage shed, 105 by 30 feet.....	2, 473		
For the construction of three water cisterns, with connecting pipes and wells.....	2, 194		
For the erection of connecting walls between gun and timber sheds and adjoining buildings, including two gates.....	5, 048		
For making drains and cesspools, to carry off water, levelling and graduating area, making cart roads in front of the buildings, and for a fence between the old quarters and arsenal.....	1, 778		
For a driving room, near the laboratory building.....	300		
For fitting up the machinery for the armory, tilt-hammer, and smith shops, with the necessary wheels, shafts, lathes, &c., &c.....	2, 640		
For erecting a house for the keeper of the magazine, and enclosing the same with a suitable fence.....	1, 200		
For erecting a stone wall for enclosing the arsenal grounds, (2,204 perches,) with stone coping, at \$2 75 per perch, including excavation.....	6, 061		
For repairing the buildings and fences, and repainting some of the buildings, at this post.....	1, 301	24, 610	
E.—Mount Vernon, Alabama:			
For completing the brick wall, to enclose all the buildings at this arsenal, removing earth, gravelling grounds, finishing cisterns, guard-house, &c.....	10, 000		
For procuring blinds or shutters for the arsenal and soldiers' barracks.....	1, 256		
For covering the coping of the gun shed walls, magazine walls, connecting walls, and the walls in front of the two blocks of officers' quarters, with copper, viz: 6,382 pounds copper, at 35 cents.....	\$2, 234		
For the services of a competent mechanic, to execute the above work, and brazing materials.....	455	2, 689	
For the erection of a flag-staff.....	125	14, 070	
F.—Apalachicola, Florida:			
Towards completing the arsenal and other buildings in Florida, under the act approved April 5, 1832.....		70, 000	
G.—Detroit, Michigan:			
For erecting additional officers' quarters in the northwest angle of the arsenal square, and finishing the grading inside the same and outside the surrounding wall.....	12, 000		
For painting the arsenal and other public buildings, including the surrounding wall.....	5, 000	17, 000	
H.—Augusta, Georgia:			
For erecting a new stable; building a cistern to contain water; for a new piazza around the soldiers' barracks; and for new floors to the old magazine, armorers' and other workshops.....	1, 840		
For making new gutters and spouts, fences and additions to some of the buildings of the arsenal, and repainting some of the public buildings.....	850	2, 690	
I.—Pittsburg:			
For conducting water from soft spring to the arsenal, and other buildings, in iron pipes; constructing a reservoir of stone, with cement; hydrants, fire plugs, &c.....	3, 000		
For raising and underpinning stone walls—800 perches, at \$2 50.....	2, 000		
For grading street, and completing paving or flagging gutters.....	1, 797		
For building two small houses, for fire engines.....	500		
For resetting and jointing coping on gable ends of brick buildings, and on brick connecting walls, and adding 100 feet coping.....	475	7, 772	
K.—Frankford, Pennsylvania:			
For permanent enclosure of the public ground at this arsenal with a brick wall and stone coping.....		9, 500	

Estimate for the service of the ordnance department for the year 1837—Continued.

L.—Washington city:			
For completing the sea wall, now in progress, to the northern boundary or ends of the penitentiary wall, 1,600 feet—1,600 perches of stone, and laying the same, at \$2 per perch.....	\$3, 200		
Towards filling up the marsh on the southeast and east fronts of the arsenal ground, between the sea wall and the present shore.....	12, 000		
For completing magazine and keeper's house.....	10, 000		
For repairing the public wharf.....	400		
		\$25, 600	
M.—Fort Monroe arsenal:			
For extending and repairing wharf.....	600		
For repairing shops, timber sheds, and other public buildings.....	1, 150		
For additional machinery and fixtures to smiths' and finishing shops.....	1, 700		
		3, 450	
N.—Pikesville, Maryland:			
For taking down the old wall and putting up a new one on the front line of the public grounds.....	2, 141		
For opening and enlarging sewers and drains; new floors to cellars and workshops; and for repainting the arsenal storerooms, &c.....	2, 160		
		4, 301	
O.—Harbor of New York:			
For finishing the necessary buildings constructing at Governor's island; for a small depot for munitions of war, including the graduation of the grounds and the construction of permanent skidding for heavy cannon.....		2, 337	
P.—Watertown, Massachusetts:			
For building a carriage-maker's and carpenter's shop, of brick, two stories high, 100 feet long by 40 feet wide.....	8, 000		
For one steam-engine of 8-horse power.....	\$1, 000		
For forges, bellows, anvils, &c., for forging shop.....	1, 200		
	2, 200		
For altering and repairing roofs and gutters of the public buildings.....	1, 800		
For building two additional rooms to the commanding officer's quarters.....	1, 500		
For building a gate house.....	1, 000		
For sinking a well near the new workshop.....	\$300		
For repairing the large wharf.....	300		
	600		
		15, 100	
Q.—Watervliet arsenal, New York:			
For completing the permanent wall around the public grounds, viz:			
For constructing 3,950 linear feet of stone wall, including coping, all other materials and labor, at \$5 66½ per foot.....	22, 377		
For constructing a lattice bridge across the Erie canal.....	1, 740		
For constructing a road from the timber shed (crossing the afore-mentioned bridge) to workshops, viz:			
Filling; in 6,000 yards of earth, at 26 cents.....	1, 560		
For filling in and grading public grounds around the new shops, 6,560 yards of earth, at 26 cents.....	1, 705		
For extending the smith shop 120 feet in length, giving 10 additional forges.....	4, 944		
For thorough repairing brick-work, roofs, and flooring of south gun-house.....	670		
For additional machinery to shops, viz:			
Constructing race-way, culvert, water-wheel, and other fixtures for working tilt-hammer and machinery connecting with the water-shop.....	3, 086		
For repainting old buildings, enclosures, &c.....	500		
		36, 582	
R.—Kennebec arsenal, Maine:			
For constructing 62,100 feet of stone wall on northeast and south lines of the arsenal lot, at 25 cents per cubic foot.....	15, 525		
For 15,708 feet, superficial measure, of coping for the above, 50 cents per foot.....	7, 854		
For constructing 4,756 perches of river wall, at \$2 50 per perch.....	11, 890		
For graduating and preparing the grounds for constructing the walls on the north, east, and south lines, and excavating the trenches for the same.....	3, 350		
For constructing a road from the wharf to the magazines, armorers' and blacksmiths' shops; and for removing the high ridge on the north side of the lot which is parallel to and near the line of the wall.....	4, 750		
For prosecuting the improvements now in progress, filling the north and south ravines, constructing culverts through the same, and for the gradual improvement of the post.....	6, 460		
For building an office; completing the piazza to No. 1 quarters, and finishing quarters No. 2.....	1, 659		
For building an additional stable and converting the same into quarters.....	2, 497		
		53, 985	

Estimate for the service of the ordnance department for the year 1837—Continued.

S.—Fayetteville, North Carolina:		
Towards completing the arsenal and other buildings near Fayetteville, North Carolina, under the act approved June 14, 1836.....	\$75, 000	.....
T.—Baton Rouge, Louisiana:		
For completing the powder magazine and quarters for enlisted and hired men at this post.....	11, 432	.....
		\$373, 429
U.—For the purchase of 1,500 percussion cannon locks, at \$10 each		15, 000
For the manufacture of 550 elevating machines for barbette and casemate carriages, at \$15 each		8, 250
For the purchase of sponges for field and battering cannon.....		1, 960
V.—For the rifle factory at Harper's Ferry armory, viz:		
For erecting a stone wall 250 feet long, 12 feet high, and 6 feet thick, for the protection of the rifle works.....	1, 874	.....
For building a shop for browning gun barrels, of brick, 20 feet by 22 feet, two stories high.....	1, 114	.....
For erecting a tilt-hammer shop, of stone, 35 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 15 feet high, and machinery for the same.....	2, 995	.....
For erecting a workshop for jobbers, of brick, 25 feet long, 22 feet wide, and 20 feet high.....	1, 538	.....
For erecting a jobbing shop for smiths and spring-makers, 25 feet by 25 feet, of brick.....	1, 048	.....
		8, 569
		1, 091, 183

Recapitulation.

For the national armories.....	\$360, 000
For the armament of fortifications.....	200, 000
For the current expenses of the ordnance service.....	123, 975
For the arsenals.....	373, 429
For the purchase of percussion cannon locks.....	15, 000
For the manufacture of elevating machines for barbette and casemate carriages.....	8, 250
For the manufacture of sponges for field and battering cannon.....	1, 960
For the rifle factory at Harper's Ferry armory.....	8, 569
	1, 091, 183

NOTES.

A.—The sum of \$360,000, herein estimated for the national armories, is the same in amount as has been appropriated for those establishments since 1822, except for the years 1835 and 1836, when the amount appropriated was only \$330,000 for each of those years; the additional sum of \$30,000 estimated for, beyond what was appropriated for the years 1835 and 1836, being generally required by the interests of the public service, and partly in consequence of the rise of wages, and the necessity of procuring new tools at both the armories.

B.—In a report from this office, of the 8th of March last, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, \$17,840,249 was stated to be required to arm completely and supply with munitions all the fortifications then finished, progressing, or in contemplation by the board of engineers; but the armament of the forts and batteries more immediately required for the defence of the Atlantic frontier will require, it is estimated, about \$3,000,000.

By these statements, the sum of \$200,000, inserted in the estimate, is presumed to be small; yet, for want of officers, a greater sum could not be advantageously expended during the year 1837.

C.—The sum of \$123,975 has been inserted for the current expenses of the ordnance service, being about \$48,000 more than was appropriated for this branch for the year 1836; this increase being required principally in consequence of the necessity of repairing a large quantity of small arms, which have sustained injury by the troops serving in the campaigns against the Indians, and for the purchase of a supply of laboratory paper.

D.—The erection of the timber and gun-carriage sheds is deemed indispensable for the preservation of the carriages and timber.

The construction of three cisterns to contain water is considered essentially necessary, as a measure of security against accident from fire. The sum of \$2,048 has been embraced for the completion of the connecting walls at the arsenal, according to the original design.

The inequalities of the ground included within the buildings to be constructed require cutting down and filling with earth drawn from a distance. Roadways are also necessary in front of the buildings; and, from the nature of the slope of the grounds, a covered drain and cesspools will be necessary.

The most of the machinery is now on hand at this arsenal; the sum of \$2,640 has therefore been embraced in this estimate for having it fitted up ready for use. The magazine is situated about three-fourths of a mile below the arsenal, and within one hundred and fifty yards of the public road; and the country around it is yet entirely uncultivated, and considered insecure from prairie fires, or wilful design, being remote from the arsenal. The sum of \$1,200 has therefore been embraced in the estimate for its protection. The necessity for enclosing the grounds at the post is daily becoming more apparent. The

fence now enclosing the arsenal tract on three sides is of posts and palings, and has been so long up, that, from decay, it requires continually to be repaired; besides which, it affords no security to some of the buildings.

E.—The sum of \$28,812 was appropriated, at the last session of Congress, for erecting a permanent brick wall to enclose all the public buildings at the arsenal; but, in consequence of the great rise in the price of materials and labor, this amount is found inadequate. The officer in charge of this work reports that lime, for instance, is double the price that it was when the last estimate was prepared. Labor has also increased fifty per cent., and mechanics' wages thirty-three per cent. The sum of \$10,000 has therefore been inserted in this estimate for completing the wall. The other sums inserted in this estimate are deemed necessary towards the completion of the work, according to the original design.

F.—The officer in charge of this post has estimated the sum of \$89,246 for the completion of the public works at Chattahoochee, in order that the intention of the act approved April 5, 1832, be carried into effect as early as practicable. The sum of \$70,000 only has been embraced in this estimate for the expenditure during the ensuing year, which amount it is considered will be sufficient for that period.

G.—The officer in charge of this arsenal estimates the sum of \$17,000 as necessary to be expended in the year 1837 for the completion of the work according to the original design, and in order to fulfil the intention of the fifth section of the act, No. 152, approved 28th June, 1832.

H.—The items under this head are deemed sufficiently explanatory.

I.—An appropriation of \$3,000 was made at the last session of Congress for the purchase of the water right, and for the expenses of conducting water to the arsenal. This amount has proved insufficient, in consequence of the sum of \$2,000 having been paid for the purchase of the former. The sum of \$3,000 has therefore been embraced in this estimate for the completion of this object.

The grading of the streets in the borough of Lawrenceville renders necessary the work for which this estimate is made; and, when the grading shall be completed, the continuation of the gutters will be indispensable.

There are no rooms suitable for the fire engines; and the building of two small houses to contain them is deemed necessary. The coping on the buildings and connecting walls requires to be jointed, so as to prevent the water from getting through; and, as these joints will take about one hundred feet, that quantity of new coping will have to be added. This is a very necessary repair.

K.—A partial appropriation was made at the last session of Congress for the construction of a brick wall and coping on the eastern boundary of the public lands at this post. It is proposed to extend the same kind of enclosure, so as to embrace all the ground occupied at this arsenal. For this purpose the sum of \$9,500 has been embraced in this estimate.

L.—In regard to the sea wall, and filling up the flats and marsh, it is observed that, by the proposed improvement, at least four acres will be reclaimed, which will be invaluable, both on account of the limited space belonging to the United States and the health of the place. This estimate is based on actual measurement, and is believed to be as low as it can be done for. The expense is, however, trifling, in comparison to the benefit that will arise from prosecuting this desirable object. Besides, the work is commenced, and will be lost if this improvement is not completed.

A partial appropriation was made at the last session of Congress for the purchase of a site and cost of construction of a new magazine and keeper's house, near the arsenal. The sum of \$10,000 has been inserted in this estimate for the completion of these objects.

M.—The wharves are continually filling up; and, as one is indispensable for the use of the arsenal, it is requisite to extend the one now in use twenty feet, to allow a vessel to come alongside. To effect this object, and to make some repairs to the wharf, the sum of \$600 has been embraced in this estimate.

Several of the buildings are getting out of repair, and it would be true economy to repair them before their defects become more serious.

As the steam-engine recently procured affords sufficient power, it is proposed to procure additional machinery for the use of this post, as a large portion of the work can be performed more economically with machinery than is at present done by hand, and will greatly facilitate the operations conducting at this arsenal.

N.—This wall has, in consequence of the length of time it has been built and the severity of the last two seasons, been thrown down, or started in several places. The wall proposed to be built is estimated to be of sufficient strength and durability to withstand the pressure of the earth against it and the effects of rain and frost.

The cellars are required for storage of many articles, and are frequently inundated in consequence of the want of capacity in the sewers and drains to carry off the water. It is proposed to enlarge the drains and sewers, as well as to make new floors to the cellars and some of the workshops. To effect these objects, and to repaint some of the buildings for their preservation, the sum of \$2,160 has been embraced in this estimate.

O.—The officer in charge of this work has estimated that the sum of \$2,337 is required for its completion, in consequence of the great increase in the price of materials, &c., since the estimate for the year 1836 was prepared.

P.—The carpenter's shop at this post is too narrow and contracted for heavy work, or for the accommodation of three or four workmen in the lower story, the upper one only being suited for lighter kind of work. It is proposed to build the new shop in the immediate vicinity of the new forging shop, so that power from a steam-engine may be communicated to both shops with as little loss as possible. The great facilities to be obtained in many of the operations conducting at this post by the application of steam power over that of manual labor justify the expenditure asked for the purchase of a steam-engine, with forges, bellows, &c.

By the report of the officer in charge of this post it appears that the gutters to some of the buildings require altering, and several of the roofs need repairs for their preservation. The sum of \$1,800 has been inserted in this estimate to effect these objects.

The officers' quarters at this arsenal being small, and the rooms in consequence contracted and inconvenient, this item is found necessary to enlarge them. As many of the buildings are surrounded by the outer fence of the public grounds, and no sentinels being stationed at the gates, it is proposed to erect a small house near it, to be occupied by one of the enlisted men for the security of the post.

Q.—An appropriation was made at the last session of Congress towards constructing a permanent stone wall around the land at this post. The sum of \$22,377 has been inserted in this estimate for its completion.

The enlargement of the Erie canal, which traverses the public ground at this post, renders a new bridge necessary; and the public convenience requires a change of its position, in order to a more direct communication between the water and other shops and timber sheds. The works erected on the banks of the canal this year have been planned with a view to this bridge. The road is rendered necessary by the same causes as above and the increased height of the proposed new bridge, and is indispensable for communication as above. The sum of \$1,705 has been inserted for completing the grading of the public grounds around the shops, which will greatly increase the convenience of out-door work and of access.

The present forging shop has been found entirely inadequate to the operations of the post, even with the temporary sheds in the field; an increase is necessary to enable this department of the work to perform its part.

The sum of \$670 has been inserted for a thorough repair of the south gun-house, which is deemed necessary for its preservation. The sum of \$3,086 has been embraced for procuring some additional machinery, which it appears will be required for conducting the various operations at the post during the ensuing year.

R.—The arsenal lot is at present enclosed by a common fence, which is in a very dilapidated condition, though erected only seven or eight years since. A high and permanent enclosure is therefore deemed necessary for the security of the public property at this post. A heavy coping on such a wall as it is proposed to erect here is considered indispensably necessary; without such a finish, it is believed the wall would be destroyed in a few years.

A river wall, connecting the north and south walls, is required to complete the enclosures around the lot. This should be seven or eight feet thick at the base, to give it sufficient strength to support the bank in its rear and to resist the action of the frost and the action of the river during high freshets. The north line of the proposed wall must necessarily cross a deep ravine, which should be filled up to the height of about fifteen feet; and the trenches for the foundation of the wall on the north and south side and east end must be excavated to the depth of at least three feet below the surface of the ground to be secured against the frost. The ascent from the wharf to the arsenal, magazine, &c., by the present route is very precipitous and difficult; by changing its location, the ascent can be made much more gradual and easy, and will be in every respect an improvement to the post. The ridge on the north side, and the one running through the middle of the lot, should be cut down, and the north and south ravines filled up, to render the land available for building purposes, and to facilitate the transaction of the business of the post.

Culverts (in the ravines to be filled up) are required, to receive the water running from the upper end of the lot, and prevent the washing of the grounds. An office is required, none having been built at the post, and there being no suitable rooms that can be appropriated for that purpose.

The building designed for a stable is entirely too small to accommodate the public teams. It can readily be converted into a dwelling; and additional quarters for the accommodation of the mechanics are much wanted.

The officer in charge of this arsenal being much absent from the post in the inspection of cannon, the arsenal, and all the work progressing there, is thus, for the want of officers, unavoidably left in charge of a sergeant.

S.—Under the act approved June 14, 1836, to establish an arsenal of construction in the State of North Carolina, the sum of \$45,000 was appropriated towards the purchase of a site and its erection. The site has been purchased, and arrangements are making for procuring the requisite materials this fall, in order that the intention of the act may be carried into effect as early as practicable. The whole sum will probably be expended in the spring.

It was not until recently that an officer could be assigned to this duty, the delay having arisen in consequence of the difficulty of obtaining officers for the transaction of the business of the department.

T.—The appropriation made at the last session of Congress for the accomplishment of these objects has been found insufficient, in consequence not only of the great increase in wages and the price of materials, but, in some measure also, in consequence of the appropriation being inadequate. The sum of \$11,432 has therefore been inserted in this estimate for the completion of the magazine and quarters for the mechanics at the post.

This work has been unavoidably delayed by the great amount of business transacting by Captain Newton, his sickness, and the want of an officer to assist him.

U.—The percussion locks, sponges, and machines for pointing and elevating cannon, are obviously indispensable to the proper and efficient working of the batteries. These are but a small portion of what will be necessary, and are intended to make a few batteries along the sea-coast complete for service.

V.—The sum of \$1,874 has been embraced for the erection of a stone wall, for the protection from freshets on the Shenandoah river, at the rifle factory. This wall is represented to be of great importance, in order to prevent the destruction of much valuable property at those works. The building of a shop for browning barrels is much needed, as that at present used is decayed, and is situated at an inconvenient distance from the rifle factory. The erecting of a tilt-hammer shop, and procuring the requisite machinery for the same, is represented to be essentially necessary. The machinery for welding gun barrels executes the work much better and at much less expense than working by hand, besides, the machinery can be advantageously applied in the fabrication of some of the component parts of small arms.

In consequence of the present crowded state of the shops in which the rifles and carbines are stocked, it becomes expedient to erect two small additional shops for the use of the jobbers and spring-makers; to effect which, the sum of \$2,568 has been embraced in this estimate.

GEO. BOMFORD, Colonel of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, November 16, 1836.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 705.

[2D SESSION.]

ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF PROVIDING FOR CARRYING INTO EFFECT THE RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS OF JUNE 17, 1777, FOR THE ERECTION OF A MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF GENERAL DAVID WOOSTER, OF THE REVOLUTION.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 23, 1836.

Mr. COLES, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the memorial of citizens of Connecticut, praying Congress to carry into effect resolutions passed on the 17th day of June, 1777, to erect a monument to the memory of General Wooster, reported :

That the said resolutions, taken from the Journals of Congress, vol. 2, page 168, are in these words :

Resolved, That a monument be erected to the memory of General Wooster, with the following inscription : In honor of David Wooster, brigadier general in the army of the United States. In defending the liberties of America, and bravely repelling an inroad of the British forces to Danbury, in Connecticut, he received a mortal wound on the 27th day of April, 1777, and died on the 2d of May following. The Congress of the United States, as an acknowledgment of his merit and services, have caused this monument to be erected.

Resolved, That the executive of the State of Connecticut be requested to carry the foregoing resolution into execution, and that five hundred dollars be allowed for that purpose."

Your committee are satisfied that the monument to the memory of General Wooster has not been erected, and that no money has been paid from the treasury of the United States for that purpose.

They are of opinion that the resolutions above recited contain a pledge of the national faith, the fulfillment of which is due alike to the honor of the illustrious body by which those resolutions were passed, and to the memory of the distinguished general officer whose life was sacrificed on the altar of his country.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 706.

[2D SESSION.]

EXPLANATIONS OF THE ESTIMATES FOR FORTIFICATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1837.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 30, 1836.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *December 28, 1836.*

Sir: The accompanying report of the chief engineer contains explanations in reference to the estimates for fortifications, as requested in your letter of the 24th instant.

General Gratiot will endeavor to see you also, and give you such further explanations as you may desire.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*

Hon. C. C. CAMBRELENG, *Chairman Committee of Ways and Means, H. R.*

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, *Washington, December 28, 1836.*

Sir: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to offer the following explanations in relation to the estimates for fortifications submitted by this department for the year 1837, and to which the honorable chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives draws your attention in his note of the 24th instant.

The causes which conduced to the limited expenditures during this year on the several fortifications are fully explained in my report to you of the 30th ultimo, to which I beg leave to refer for more detailed information touching each locality. As regards the large estimates made for some of the works for 1837, those situated north of the 37th degree, being located in sections of the country populous and abounding in operatives and materials of every description, can be pushed to any extent which may be required, or the means within the disposal of the Executive will permit, during the next season of operations, the commencement of which dates from the return of the mild weather. The estimates were framed, therefore, with the intention of forwarding the works during the next year to the utmost these resources would allow, and thereby regaining in part the time lost by the failure of the appropriations for 1835, and the passage of those for 1836 at too late a period to be advantageously applied.

The sums asked are deemed not larger than can be profitably expended during the year on each of the objects to which they respectively refer.

The works south of the 37th degree are carried on to most advantage during the autumn, winter, and spring, which will account for the large amount of the appropriation for these remaining unexpended, as operations were either not commenced, or but partially so, on the last day of September; since then, however, some of these balances, as well as those for all the works, have been greatly diminished, as will be shown below.

Only \$50,000 of the \$100,000 asked for Fort Calhoun will be applied to the construction of the fort; the remainder being intended for a permanent wharf—an indispensable appendage to the erection of the work—which cannot be delayed to a later period.

The unexpended balance of the last appropriation for Fort Pulaski, Georgia, is now being applied, and by the end of March next, it is believed, will be nearly or entirely exhausted. The sum asked for this work—\$229,000—embraces the operations for two years—viz: from the 1st of April next to the middle of July, and again from the middle of October to the middle of July, 1838; before which time it is not probable that the appropriation for that year would become available, and the whole working season would thereby be lost.

The estimates submitted for a fort on Foster's Bank and Fort Jackson are required for the completion of both, as explained in my report of the 30th November, to which I beg leave again to refer.

The item for incidental expenses is intended for the various purposes of repairs and enlargement of sites, when the same may be necessary, as signified in the words of the estimate, and is deemed an essential fund for the preservation of our fortifications, which would be subjected to much injury if the power of making early repairs, by means of this fund, were denied to the Executive.

The item for contingencies will be applied in making such examinations as may be ordered either by act or resolution of Congress or by the Executive.

The balances which remain in the treasury at this time for the several objects embraced in the estimates are:

For Fort Warren.....	\$140,000 00
For Fort Independence.....	91,500 00
For Fort Adams.....	65,000 00
For Fort Schuyler.....	180,000 00
For Fort Delaware.....	73,380 00
For Fort McHenry.....	22,140 00
For Fort Calhoun.....	99,100 00
For Fort Pulaski.....	76,500 00

The estimates for the first quarter of 1837 for only two of the works have as yet been received—viz: for Fort Adams, amounting to \$30,000, and for Fort Pulaski of \$61,000; so that the probable balance which will remain in the treasury on recommencing operations in the spring will be, on account of Fort Adams, 35,000, and on account of Fort Pulaski, \$15,500.

The balances on account of the other works will be probably reduced in a similar ratio.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. GRATIOT.

Hon. B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 707.

[2D SESSION.]

CLAIM OF CONNECTICUT FOR A BALANCE DUE FOR MILITARY SERVICES OF THE MILITIA OF THAT STATE DURING THE WAR OF 1812-15.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 30, 1836.

At a general assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford, in said State, on the first Wednesday of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five—

Resolved, That the senators of this State in the Congress of the United States be directed, and the representatives thereof be requested, to obtain of the government of the United States an adjustment and payment of the balance due this State for military services and disbursements during the last war.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 708.

[2D SESSION.]

APPLICATION OF CITIZENS OF CLINTON AND ESSEX COUNTIES, IN NEW YORK, FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A MILITARY ROAD FROM PLATTSBURG TO WHITEHALL, IN THAT STATE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES DECEMBER 30, 1836.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled :

The undersigned, inhabitants of the counties of Clinton and Essex, residing along and contiguous to the margin of Lake Champlain, in the State of New York, beg leave respectfully to represent to your honorable bodies: That your petitioners have seen, with lively interest and approbation, a notice of a petition to your honorable bodies by the citizens of Washington county, of said State, praying that appro-

priations may be granted to improve the navigation of Lake Champlain, to erect a light-house on Crown Point, and to construct breakwaters near the harbors of Port Kent and Plattsburg.

In addition to these highly necessary and beneficial public improvements, your petitioners would respectfully recommend to your honorable bodies the construction of a military or national public road, from Whitehall, in the county of Washington, to Plattsburg, in the county of Clinton, along the margin of said lake. The advantages of such a work, both to our State and nation, are most obviously vast and numerous; among which your petitioners would suggest the following:

The consummation of the contemplated work would form a connecting link in the great and extended chain of internal improvement and public transportation, already completed and in a state of forwardness, between the cities of Boston and New York, and the extended northern and western frontiers. When it is considered that, in addition to the facilities of water transportation by means of the Hudson and northern canal to Whitehall, during the season of navigation, it forms the junction of the Albany and Troy, as also the great eastern railroads; and that a road, at the public expense, has been constructed from Plattsburg, west, through the counties of Clinton and Franklin, thereby affording a cheap and speedy communication between that point and Ogdensburg, on the St. Lawrence; and when it is considered that for more than six months in the year these necessary and extended lines of public transportation are, by the closing of the navigation, interrupted and rendered useless for want of the proposed connecting link, none will doubt, it is believed, the expediency of its immediate accomplishment. This would afford a safe, cheap, and speedy communication, at any season of the year, "in peace or in war," between our commercial cities and seaports and Plattsburg—an important military post, as experience has taught us—and thence along the whole range of western frontier. The delay, difficulty, and vast expense of transporting troops and ordnance, during the last war, from Whitehall to Plattsburg, over a circuitous and rough road in the State of Vermont, and the difficulties attending the crossing of Lake Champlain at safe and convenient points, may with justice and force be adverted to in aid of the prayer of your petitioners. But your petitioners will forbear to recount the numerous and valuable advantages to be derived, both in a public and private point of view, and will briefly disclose the obstacles which have hitherto and still do present themselves to the accomplishment of the work in question by private or individual enterprise.

Though the route through which the proposed road is designed to pass is mostly over a level and cultivated country, and where the owners and occupants of the soil are able and willing to make and keep in repair a tolerably good road through their respective possessions and towns, yet from the southern part of the county of Essex to the village of Whitehall, a distance of about thirty miles, the country, along the only practicable route for a road, is mostly uninhabited, owing to the unevenness and unproductiveness of the soil. The United States mail is now carried thrice a week over the proposed route; but during the cold season of the year, from Whitehall to Putnam, a distance of about twenty miles, it is transported on the ice in a one-horse sleigh, or on horseback, or by the carrier on foot; and during the season of navigation it is transported between those points partly by water, in a small boat or canoe, and partly by land, on horseback, or by the carrier on foot; whereas the contemplated road would insure the transportation of the United States mail in covered carriages, in a secure, cheap, and expeditious manner; affording, as it most surely would, profitable employment for a line of daily stages to ply between Whitehall and Plattsburg.

Your petitioners, therefore, earnestly solicit your honorable bodies to grant the prayer of their petition.
FEBRUARY 18, 1836.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 709.

[2D SESSION.]

AMOUNT OF APPROPRIATIONS NECESSARY TO COMPLETE CERTAIN MILITARY ROADS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 2, 1837.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, *January 2, 1837.*

Mr. HENDRICKS, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, submitted the following documents in relation to Senate bill No. 87, "making appropriations to complete certain military roads in the State of Arkansas:"

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington City, December 31, 1836.*

SIR: In compliance with your request, I herewith furnish you with a copy of Lieutenant Collins's estimate of funds for the completion of certain roads in Arkansas, which was forwarded to this office by him on the 5th of December, 1835.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. CROSS, *Major, Acting Quartermaster General.*

Hon. A. H. SEVIER, *United States Senate.*

Estimate of funds required to complete roads in Arkansas.

For the road from Little Rock to St. Francis river, in the direction of Memphis.....	\$30,000 00
From Fort Smith to Jackson.....	25,000 00
From Strong's to Batesville.....	35,000 00
From Helena to the mouth of Cache.....	10,000 00
From Little Rock to Chicot.....	20,000 00
From Missouri line to Red river, (Fulton).....	20,000 00

R. D. C. COLLINS, *Lieutenant and Assistant Quartermaster.*

[24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 710.

[2D SESSION.]

APPLICATION OF THE LEGISLATURE OF KENTUCKY FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE MILITIA
OF THAT STATE CALLED OUT ON THE REQUISITION OF GENERAL EDMUND P. GAINES
IN 1836.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 3, 1837.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION in relation to the troops raised under the proclamation of the governor of this State for
Camp Sabine.

Whereas the lieutenant and acting governor of the State of Kentucky in July last issued his proclamation, under the requisition of General E. P. Gaines, of the United States army, calling upon the militia of this State for one thousand volunteers, to rendezvous at Frankfort, the seat of government, on the 17th of August, 1836, to march to Camp Sabine, the headquarters of General E. P. Gaines, to engage in the service of the United States, in protecting the southwestern frontier; and whereas the patriotic young men of the State promptly responded to the call, and prepared, at considerable expense, for the service, but orders were given by the executive for their discharge before they had commenced their march for Camp Sabine: Therefore—

Be it resolved by the general assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives from this State requested, to use their best exertions to procure the passage of a law by Congress to make suitable provisions for the payment of the troops thus called and received by the executive of this State for said service.

JNO. L. HELM, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
C. A. WICKLIFFE, *Speaker of the Senate.*

Approved December 16, 1836.

JAS. CLARK.

[24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 711.

[2D SESSION.]

APPLICATION OF TENNESSEE THAT THE VOLUNTEERS OF THAT STATE BE PAID FOR
EQUIPPING THEMSELVES FOR SERVICE TO THE UNITED STATES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 9, 1837.

Memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee to the Congress of the United States:

Your memorialists would respectfully represent that during the present year three several calls have been made upon the citizens of Tennessee, by the proclamation of their governor, to enter into the service of the United States as volunteers. The first and third of these calls were made under requisitions of Major General Edmund P. Gaines, and the second by that of the Secretary of War. Under every call more than twice the number actually required promptly enrolled, organized, and prepared themselves for the service. For the circumstances under which the several proclamations were issued, the number of their patriotic citizens who volunteered under them, and the manner in which they were disappointed and unexpectedly rejected, your memorialists would refer to the several communications made by Governor Cannon to them during their present session, with the accompanying documents herewith transmitted. The message of the 8th of October exhibits the numbers that volunteered, organized, and reported under the different calls, but many of the companies reported under every proclamation, and are, therefore, thrice counted. There were, however, a number of companies made up, but failed to report themselves to the executive, on account of understanding that the requisitions were filled, who incurred heavy expenses in equipping for the service. This class is not enumerated in the message, but is, in the opinion of your memorialists, entitled to the favorable consideration of Congress. It will be seen that many of the companies reported were mustered into service and immediately discharged; others were retained a short time in the service, and then ordered home or discharged.

Your memorialists would further represent that the said volunteers incurred considerable losses both of time and of money, and made many sacrifices in preparing and qualifying themselves for the efficient service of their country. Many of them gave up their crops, others lost their employments, others again entered into heavy responsibilities for those who were unable to supply themselves with horses, equipage, &c., and all have sustained considerable damage. Though there is no existing law of Congress providing for such cases, yet your memorialists will not allow themselves to doubt that Congress will, without hesitation, make special provision for the ample reward of such patriotic devotion to our common country, and such almost unexampled readiness to meet the dangers of war and climate at the call of their government, which has been in this instance evinced by our fellow-citizens. It need not be suggested to a Congress of the United States, that not only justice and equity, but the highest considerations of public policy, require that the spirit of patriotism which has been so signally displayed by the volunteers on this occasion should be fostered and encouraged. It would also be unnecessary to remind you that Tennesseeans have never been backward in encountering perils and braving every danger when required by their country. It will be seen, in this instance, that they were ready, nay, eager, to exchange the quiet and

comforts of home for the dangers and hardships of the campaign; to quit their own salubrious climate, where they were blessed with health and peace and plenty, and encounter all the hazards of throwing themselves upon a southern or western frontier, in that season of the year, too, when disease assumes its most malignant forms. It will also be remembered that there was nothing selfish in this movement, for they were not in any instances threatened by danger within their own borders, but it was to rescue their countrymen at a distance from the horrors of an Indian war, that they were so ready to sacrifice their means, desert their homes, and shed their best blood if necessary.

They would also bring to your view and consideration the disbursements made by the executive of their State, out of his own means, in defraying the necessary expenses of organizing and marching said troops in some instances, for in other and many cases they defrayed their own expenses. The executive staff were also engaged for a considerable time in their respective duties, and are entitled to compensation. But, for a full understanding of the extent and nature of their advancement and services, reference is here made to the message of the governor on that subject.

Your memorialists consider it only necessary to bring the cases of their volunteer constituents to your consideration. They ask nothing at your hands but a just and equitable remuneration for actual losses and sacrifices incurred in proposing to serve their country, under a reasonable expectation that they would be received, and that their services were required. Any method that the wisdom and justice of Congress may devise to answer this end, either by a certain number of months' extra *per diem* and commutation pay, or otherwise, will be satisfactory to them. They ask nothing in the name of bounty, and would accept no gratuity, but only demand a fair recompense for expenses and losses. This they feel assured the Congress of the United States will not deny them. They therefore submit the case with full confidence to the consideration of your honorable body.

EPHRAIM H. FOSTER, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
JONATHAN WEBSTER, *Speaker of the Senate.*

Adopted October 25, 1836.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 712.

[2D SESSION.]

ON THE PURCHASE OF THE PATENT RIGHT OF JOHN H. HALL TO HIS RIFLE, AND ON
MAKING PROVISION FOR HIS EMPLOYMENT FOR MAKING THE SAME.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 14, 1837.

Mr. Tipton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of John H. Hall, reported:

That on an examination into the case of the petitioner it appears his improvements in the construction of fire-arms, and particularly of the rifle, have been subjected to the test of a rigid and scientific comparison with other small arms used in the military service of the United States, by officers well qualified to form correct estimates of their relative efficiency in the public service; and that such comparison has resulted in the conviction, on their part, of the superior qualities of the rifle invented by the petitioner over the other arms in use; and it also appears that this arm has undergone the additional test of a long course of experiment and practical use in the hands of the appropriate corps of the army, in all which it has been found well suited to the purposes for which it was intended. These facts being established, and the invention being of a nature calculated, if not exclusively, certainly in a material degree, for the public service alone, and not likely, from any probable application to private use, to remunerate the individual for the cost and merit of its discovery, the committee deem it but just that a suitable pecuniary reward should be extended to him by the government on his relinquishing to the United States his patent right for this and other important discoveries in the fabrication of fire-arms which he has heretofore made, or which he may hereafter, for the space of twenty years, make in the construction of fire-arms, as proposed by him; and inasmuch as the services of the petitioner are found to be important in attending personally to the manufacture of arms at the public armories, it is deemed advisable to make suitable provision for his future employment.

In conformity with these views, the committee report a bill for the benefit of the petitioner, and submit the report made at the last session of Congress by the Military Committee of the House of Representatives, with the documents attached thereto, that the whole may be printed together, to present a full view of the subject.—(For this report and documents, see volume 6, Military Affairs, State Papers, No. 649, page 104.)

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 713.

[2d Session.]

MEMORIAL OF CERTAIN NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE ARMY THAT PERSONS
OF THEIR GRADES BE PROMOTED TO COMMISSIONS FOR FAITHFUL AND MERITO-
RIOUS SERVICES.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 16, 1837.

We, the undersigned non-commissioned officers in the American army and Americans by birth, respectfully represent to the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, as soldiers of our native country and supporters of her institutions and laws, that the condition of the ranks of the army needs the fostering care and especial regard of your honorable bodies. While the commissioned officers of the army and navy have been petitioning, year after year, for relief and additions to their pay, the soldiers have remained perfectly quiet, in hopes some kind friend would bring up their cause next for your consideration; and believing the time now to have arrived for us to speak in our own behalf, we do so most respectfully.

The institution at West Point has for the last eighteen years furnished *all* the commissioned officers for the army, to the total exclusion of every enlisted soldier, no matter what his services, qualifications, or merit have been; which, in the opinion of the undersigned, is *contrary to the true spirit of the Constitution of our country, and in opposition to all our republican institutions.* When the patriotic soldier seriously reflects that being enlisted excludes him from preferment, and that not one of his grade can ever obtain promotion, either by acts of bravery or otherwise, and that most of his officers are men who know not the soldier's wants by actual experience, he naturally loses his ambition, and either becomes a miserable outcast, deserts, or quits the army in disgust. In fact, very few Americans will ever enter the service under such circumstances; and we attribute, in a great measure, the present abandoned and degraded condition of the American soldiery to no other cause, and are consequently led to believe that were a portion of the officers promoted from sergeants, the ranks of the army would in a few years be greatly improved, and a meritorious and faithful class of officers be added to the army.

We are not, however, among those who wish for a *total* annihilation of the Military Academy, for we believe the institution a good one; we only ask for an equal chance with the rest of our countrymen. We are personally acquainted with many officers now in service who rose from the ranks, and certainly they are no disgrace to the American army. Under the usages which have for a long time and do now govern the army there is no chance for the soldier—not even a vestige of hope that he can under any circumstances rise above the rank of a sergeant; he is doomed to serve out a servitude of years, despised and degraded by all his countrymen, notwithstanding his qualifications and merits may be of a superior kind. We therefore look upon those laws, usages, or regulations which totally exclude any class of Americans from the just reward of his merit alike prejudicial to the good of our country and the respectability of the army.

The pay of the higher grades of the non-commissioned officers should be increased so that they could live respectably with due economy, (a medium grade between the commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, consisting of the sergeant majors, quartermaster sergeants, ordnance sergeants, and first sergeants of companies, should be established;) old faithful officers and soldiers should have the exclusive privilege of suttling for the troops, and every other encouragement given to those who risk their lives and property and spend the bloom and vigor of youth in the service of their country, consistent with the good and welfare of our republic.

Our position at present in the army forbids us entering fully into details to elucidate all we wish to say; but feeling assured that our motives will be duly appreciated, we leave the conclusions and inferences to be drawn by the wisdom of Congress, and pray for an investigation of the subject which we seek to bring to your notice.

WILLIAM GILL, *late Ordnance Sergeant, Fort Moultrie, South Carolina.*

JOHN HOLDEN, *Ordnance Sergeant, Fort Moultrie, South Carolina.*

JNO. C. LINDENBERGER, *Ordnance Sergeant, Castle Pinckney, South Carolina.*

ISAAC D. RICE, *Sergeant, G Company First Artillery.*

JAS. THOMAS, *Sergeant, G Company First Artillery.*

B. F. BROSS, *Sergeant, G Company First Artillery.*

WM. COSBY, *Sergeant, C Company First Artillery.*

HENRY MENTZ, *Corporal, D Company Second Artillery.*

JOHN SHERMAN, *late Sergeant, A Company First Artillery.*

JOHN PERCIVAL, *late Sergeant, G Company First Artillery.*

J. W. JONES, *First Sergeant, G Company First Artillery.*

J. ROBINSON, *First Sergeant, D Company First Artillery.*

D. COLLENS, *Sergeant, D Company First Artillery.*

E. BURNS, *Sergeant, B Company Second Artillery.*

S. A. GREENWOOD, *Sergeant, D Company First Artillery.*

J. WARD, *First Sergeant, E Company Second Artillery.*

H. H. WYNKOOP, *Sergeant, I Company First Artillery.*

R. KNICKERBOCKER, *Sergeant, E Company Second Artillery.*

Names of the non-commissioned officers, according to rank, on the foregoing petition to Congress.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Company.	Regiment.	Remarks.
1	J. W. Jones	First sergeant.....	G	First artillery	Appointed sergeant major of 1st artillery September 1, 1836, and appointed orderly sergeant October 1, 1836.
2	J. Robinson	do.....	D	do.....	In Florida.
3	J. Ward	do.....	E	Second artillery.....	Discharged at expiration of service.
4	W. Gilt.....	Ordnance sergeant		Fort Moultrie.....	Do. do. do.
5	J. Holden	do.....		do.....	At Fort Moultrie.
6	J. C. Lindenberger.....	do.....		Castle Pinckney.....	At Castle Pinckney.
7	D. Collins.....	Sergeant.....	D	First artillery	In Florida.
8	E. Burns	do.....	B	Second artillery.....	Do.
9	S. A. Greenwood	do.....	D	First artillery	Do.
10	H. H. Wynkoop	do.....	I	do.....	Do.
11	R. Knickerbocker.....	do.....	E	Second artillery.....	Discharged at expiration of service.
12	I. D. Rice	do.....	G	First artillery	Appointed 1st sergeant of the company in Florida.
13	J. Thomas.....	do.....	G	do.....	In Florida.
14	B. F. Bross	do.....	G	do.....	Do.
15	W. Cosby	do.....	C	do.....	Discharged at expiration of service.
16	J. Sherman.....	do.....	A	do.....	Appointed quartermaster sergeant of 1st artillery.
17	J. Percival.....	do.....	G	do.....	Discharged at expiration of service.
18	H. Meantz	Corporal.....	D	Second artillery.....	Acting quartermaster sergeant in Florida.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 714.

[2D SESSION.]

ON THE NECESSITY FOR AN IMPROVED ORGANIZATION OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 20, 1837.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 18, 1837.*

SIR: I herewith transmit and respectfully commend to the favorable consideration of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate the accompanying communication from the acting quartermaster general, which clearly sets forth the necessity of "an improved organization of the quartermaster's department." I enclose also two sections, and beg leave to request their substitution in the place of that portion of Senate bill No. 5, reported with amendments on the 9th instant, which relates to the quartermaster's department, and which, on a consultation with Major Cross, I found defective in several particulars.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*

HON. THOMAS H. BENTON, *Chairman of Committee on Military Affairs, Senate.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January 14, 1837.*

SIR: Having in my annual report stated only the general considerations which call for an improved organization of the quartermaster's department, I beg leave now to add a few suggestions somewhat more in detail for the information of the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom the subject has been referred.

The necessity for an increase of the number of officers is very urgent, as is clearly shown by the events of the past season, when various important works of improvement have been suspended for want of agents to conduct them.

Nor were these the only objects that have suffered. During most of the last year there has not been a disposable officer of the department to station at either of the posts to the north and east of this city, though it has been necessary to send important supplies from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, for the southern campaigns.

In the whole of the northwestern region there has been but one officer of the department, (stationed at Detroit,) and in the west it became necessary, at the opening of the Creek campaign, to withdraw the quartermaster even from the important station of St. Louis, leaving but one officer, and he a junior assistant quartermaster, for all the western posts lying north of Arkansas. In fact, nearly the whole force of the department has been required for active service in the field, in connexion with the large bodies of troops which have been assembled in Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Arkansas, while special agents, without experience, and not under bonds to the United States, have been necessarily employed to attend to important duties elsewhere, involving the expenditure of large sums of public money.

It is at all times productive of inconvenience to the service to withdraw experienced agents from their permanent stations; but it is especially so when those stations are the great sources from whence are to be derived the supplies destined to support the armies engaged in active operations in the field. Such, however, has been the state of things in many instances during the past season, and it cannot be avoided under existing circumstances with the present limited organization. I feel, therefore, fully

warranted in saying that the twelve additional officers proposed will be barely enough to meet the present necessities of the service.

But much as the deficiency in the number of officers has been felt, the want of some *higher grades* to attend the armies in the field, to look to their supply and economy, and to take charge of remote districts and conduct the operations within them, has been still more embarrassing to the service.

It cannot reasonably be expected of an officer holding the very humble rank of major or captain to perform the high and important duties of chief quartermaster to an army of six or eight thousand men engaged in active operations, and composed for the most part of irregular troops, who are comparatively helpless. It is clear that, under such circumstances, nothing like system, order, or economy can be introduced or enforced; and that delays, confusion, and waste will be the necessary consequence. If he should possess the rare capacity required for such a task, he would still lack the authority necessary to enable him to do justice to his station, and which adequate rank alone can confer.

Serving, as the regular army usually does, with large bodies of militia and volunteers, the officers of the department almost invariably find themselves subordinate to the local quartermasters, and thus the chief direction of the most important operations frequently belongs, of right, to an officer wholly destitute of experience in the details of the service, and acting under no pecuniary responsibility to the United States. This striking defect would be corrected and many other advantages secured to the service by authorizing the two additional grades which have been suggested.

The necessity for higher grades in seasons of active operations is, indeed, manifest to all who have had the slightest experience. However able may be the general who shall undertake to conduct a campaign without experienced officers of the quartermaster's department, clothed with sufficient rank and authority to entitle them to direct and control its complicated operations, he will be more than fortunate if he is successful.

A general cannot enter into the perplexing details involved in the collection of supplies from remote points, the formation of depots, the organization of trains, and the various other objects dependent upon the quartermaster's department, without neglecting his higher and more appropriate functions as commander-in-chief—enough in themselves at all times to engross his undivided attention.

With every assemblage of troops deserving the name of an army, there should, beyond all doubt, be an assistant quartermaster general attached to the personal staff of the commanding general, charged with the direction of all the operations of the department; ready at all times to lay before the general correct information as to the state of the supplies in depot, as well as those in course of preparation, the means of transportation, the practicability of establishing new depots at advanced positions, and the time which would be required to do so—considerations on which all the movements of the army depend, and by which they must necessarily be governed.

Besides the advantages to be derived from the services of those higher grades in seasons of active operations, they would at other times be placed in charge of those districts which are too remote from the fountain of authority here either to be reached by a wholesome supervision or to depend upon instructions from hence to meet those cases of emergency which frequently arise, and which require prompt and decisive action.

New Orleans, St. Louis, Detroit, and New York, are the four great central positions at which officers of rank at least equal to the grades proposed should be located. I have therefore suggested that number and no more; and of these two only are of the highest grade. They would ordinarily be charged with the disbursements at those great stations, far exceeding those at any other places, and quite too large either to be imposed upon or confided to a junior officer of humble rank and compensation; and having authority over all subordinate agents within their districts, they would be able to correct many abuses which are now, probably, never discovered, or if discovered, are allowed to pass unnoticed for want of adequate authority on the part of the officers to apply the proper remedy. Thus, economy would be promoted by the arrangement, and increased efficiency secured to the service.

I beg you to observe, sir, that, in proposing these additional grades for the quartermaster's department, I am not seeking to introduce anything new into the public service, but merely to revive offices which have existed heretofore under circumstances far less pressing than those of the present time.

The two assistant quartermaster generals proposed correspond precisely with the two quartermaster generals of division provided for by the act of the 24th of April, 1816, organizing the staff of the peace establishment of that date. Their duties certainly will not be less important, while their responsibilities will be much greater, resulting from the increased expenditures now made through the agency of the department for objects of improvement which were then unknown to the service. It is, therefore, but just and reasonable that their rank should be the same.

And so likewise with the two deputy quartermaster generals proposed. By the act of the 3d of March, 1799, that office was instituted, and clothed with the rank of lieutenant colonel. The duties now are certainly not less arduous and responsible than they were at that early day, and, in proposing a revival of the office to meet the wants of the service, the same rank may reasonably be asked for it.

As to the assistant quartermasters, they correspond so precisely with the former assistant deputy quartermaster generals that when they changed title in 1821 their official bonds were not even renewed; the rank of captain was then enjoyed by the latter grade, and would therefore seem to be due in justice to the former. As they are to relinquish their rank in the line of the army, it is necessary to provide distinct ranks for them in the staff, as well for the purpose of regulating their compensation as to establish uniformity in that respect among themselves, the want of which has occasioned inconvenience to the service.

I will only add, in conclusion, that if higher considerations did not call for the additional grades proposed, they might justly be deemed necessary to give something like form and symmetry to the organization of the department, and thus offer to its junior members a reasonable prospect of advancement. At present there is no intermediate grade between the brigadier general at its head and the majors, some of whom have served more than sixteen years in that capacity without any chance of promotion, while junior majors of the line have passed on to the grade of lieutenant colonel and colonel. In other departments of the staff a regular gradation is preserved, similar to that in the organization of regiments, and common justice demands that it should be so likewise in the quartermaster's department.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

T. CROSS, Major, Acting Quartermaster General.

Hon. B. F. BUTLER, Secretary of War ad interim, Washington.

SECTION —. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to add to the quartermaster's department not exceeding two assistant quartermaster generals, with the rank of colonel, two deputy quartermaster generals, with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and eight assistant quartermasters, with the rank of captain; that the assistant quartermasters now in service shall have the same rank as is provided by this act for those hereby authorized; and that the pay and emoluments of the officers of the quartermaster's department shall be the same as are allowed to officers of similar rank in the regiments of dragoons: *Provided*, That all appointments in the quartermaster's department shall be made from the army; and when officers taken for such appointments hold rank in the line, they shall thereupon relinquish said rank, and be separated from the line of the army; and that promotion in said department shall take place as in regiments and corps.

SECTION —. *And be it further enacted*, That the quartermaster general be, and he is hereby, authorized from time to time to employ as many forage-masters and wagon-masters as he may deem necessary for the service, not exceeding twenty in the whole, who shall be entitled to receive each forty dollars per month, and three rations per day, and forage for one horse; and neither of whom shall be interested or concerned, directly or indirectly, in any wagon or other means of transport employed by the United States, nor in the purchase or sale of any property procured for or belonging to the United States, except as an agent for the United States.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 715.

[2D SESSION.]

APPLICATION OF ALABAMA THAT THE PAY OF THE MILITIA WHEN IN THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES BE INCREASED.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 21, 1837.

MEMORIAL of the senate and house of representatives of the State of Alabama, in general assembly convened, in favor of an increase of the pay of the militia when in actual service.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists respectfully represent unto your honorable bodies that their attention has been drawn to the subject of the compensation allowed by law to the citizen soldier when called into the service of the United States, and its inadequacy is so manifest in every point of view that they cannot, in justice to those they represent, omit bringing the subject directly before that authority who possess the exclusive power of applying the remedy. Whatever may be the opinion of your memorialists as regards the compensation of the regular soldiery, they must refrain from expressing their views, inasmuch as they feel that they have no immediate concern with that subject. No identity, however, in their judgment, exists with these cases. The consideration which should influence the action of Congress in the former will be found wholly inapplicable in the latter, particularly as relates to the privates of the regular army. In joining the service there is no holy zeal for *liberty*, nor impassioned love of country. They are known to take the bounty and to enter the army precisely as they would hire into any other employment. Indeed, many are believed to seek it as an asylum from hunger, want, and misery, entailed upon them by their hideous and ungovernable vices. Not so with the citizen soldier; he is not moved by the attraction of a paltry bounty, nor influenced by the hope of ultimate gain to himself. While pursuing the peaceful walks of private life, and engrossed and fettered by the various ties of his social relations, he is aroused by the call of his country to arms! At once he pauses in his avocations, hesitates not to sacrifice his private interests, however great, on the altar of the general good; bursts asunder the delicate bands that bind him to his home and to his family, and flies with the unconquerable spirit of a *freeman* to the tented field or untented wilderness. It is not expected or desired by your memorialists, or their constituents, that you will authorize a reimbursement of the collateral or incidental deprivations of the citizen soldier, nor, indeed, that you will provide *adequate* compensation for his actual loss of time and property, or necessary expenditures of private funds; but the present paltry pay is so grossly inadequate, even below the compensation allowed our soldiers during the last war with Great Britain, when our federal treasury was not only exhausted, but millions in default, that it does seem that wisdom, good policy, and even justice require that now our government treasury is running over, and inundating the whole land with the surplus revenue, at least a reasonable compensation—some slight solace for the emptied pockets of the sufferer—should be provided for those who, at the sound of their country's tocsin, forget self, in the view of danger to their fellow-citizens, tear themselves from all the comforts and endearments of home, and voluntarily repair where duty calls, in defence of the frontier from savage massacre, or the shores of their beloved country from foreign invasion: Therefore—

Be it resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Alabama in general assembly convened, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives be requested, to use their best endeavors to obtain an increase by Congress of the pay now allowed to the militia when called into the service of the States of the Union to a sum more commensurate with their actual loss of time and their expenditure of private funds for their equipment and comfort.

And be it further resolved, That the governor transmit to each of our senators and representatives in Congress a copy of the foregoing memorial and resolution.

A. P. BAGBY, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
HUGH McVAY, *President of the Senate.*

Approved December 23, 1836.

C. C. CLAY.

TUSCALOOSA, January 6, 1836.

The above is a true copy.

T. B. TUNSTALL, *Secretary of State.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 716.

2D SESSION

ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY UNDER GOVERNOR R. K. CALL, IN FLORIDA, AND INSTRUCTIONS TO MAJOR GENERAL JESUP TO ASSUME THE COMMAND IN 1836.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 23, 1837.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 20, 1837.*

SIR: Pursuant to the resolutions of the Senate of the 14th and 18th instant, I have the honor herewith to transmit copies of the correspondence called for therein.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*

HON. MARTIN VAN BUREN, *President of the Senate*

No 1.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *November 4, 1836.*

SIR: On the 29th ultimo a rumor reached this city, through the Charleston papers, that you had marched, with the troops under your immediate command, to the Withlacoochee, and there discovered the enemy in considerable force, and that, instead of crossing the river and attacking him, you had fallen back upon Fort Drane to obtain provisions. From the tenor of your last despatch, under date of October 10, in which you stated that Major Pierce had united with you the day before, making your force thirteen hundred and fifty strong, and bringing seven days' rations for the whole army; that with these supplies you intended marching to the Withlacoochee, in the hope of encountering the enemy in his strongholds, and that the depots at Volusia and at the mouth of the Withlacoochee would afford the means of replenishing your supplies, it was confidently hoped that this rumor would prove erroneous. It was, however, substantially confirmed by various communications received during the early part of the present week, which also gave us the additional intelligence that Colonel Lane, with the regulars and friendly Indians under his command, after marching from Tampa Bay to the Withlacoochee, had also retired to Fort Drane; that the Tennessee brigade, having sustained a serious loss in horses, and being destitute of forage, had been moved to Black creek; and that, in consequence of these untoward events, and for the want of horses, transportation, and supplies, your operations are likely to be suspended for several weeks. The mails since, though they have not brought us any communication from yourself, have furnished ample details as to all these events, which have been still further elucidated by the verbal statements of Lieutenant Mitchell, lately of your staff, who, it appears, had been despatched to this place and to Philadelphia on business connected with the replenishing of your supplies. That officer also reports that at the time of his departure you were suffering severely from sickness and fatigue.

In the meantime, the preparation of such orders from this department as the exigency of the case requires has been deferred, in the hope of receiving your official report; but the mail of the last night having failed to bring it, it is deemed indispensable to the public interest to take, without further delay, such measures as appear to be required by the facts within the knowledge of the department.

Although no definitive judgment has been formed as to the occurrences above referred to, I am yet instructed by the President to express to you his disappointment and surprise that you should have commenced the execution of a campaign of so much importance, and so long meditated, without first taking effectual measures to secure all needful supplies from the various depots which for several months have been subject to your orders; and, above all, that after approaching with so large a force within so short a distance of the enemy, and finding him apparently disposed to give battle, you should have retired without a more serious attempt to cross the river and to drive him from his position. This disappointment and regret are greatly increased by the consideration that these retrograde movements will probably have the effect to expose the frontiers to new invasions by marauding parties, and to encourage the Indians in their resistance; thereby increasing, beyond what might otherwise have been needed, the severity of the measures which will now be required to subdue them. It is due to these considerations, and also to the army and to yourself, that the circumstances connected with your late movements should be distinctly explained; and in case you shall not have transmitted a full report on the subject before the receipt of this communication, you will do so without delay. In the meantime, it is hoped that the army will soon be prepared to resume offensive operations; but as there is reason to fear that the state of your health will not allow you to finish the campaign with the promptitude and energy which the crisis demands, the President deems it expedient to relieve you from your command. By his direction I have, therefore, this day instructed Major General Jesup, if he shall not already have united with you, to do so at once, or to communicate with you on the subject without delay, and thereupon to assume the command of the army serving in Florida, which you will accordingly be pleased to transfer to him. A copy of the despatch to him is herewith transmitted to you, and the original is borne by the same messenger who will deliver you this communication.

Should General Jesup not be at your headquarters on the arrival of the messenger, you will take the earliest measures to despatch him to the place where you shall have the best reasons to suppose that officer will be found, with the utmost expedition; and in the meantime you will make all such dispositions as may be in your power for promoting the plan of the campaign prescribed in the instructions to General Jesup; and after he shall have relieved you, you will also be pleased to co-operate, so far as the state of your health and your other engagements may allow, in the execution of his duties.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*

HIS EXCELLENCY R. K. CALL, *Governor of Florida.*

No. 2.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *November 4, 1836.*

SIR: Before this commission reaches you, you will have become fully acquainted with the retrograde movements of Governor Call, and the other events connected therewith which have recently occurred in Florida. These circumstances have for a time suspended offensive operations; and from the feeble state of Governor Call's health it is to be feared that he will not be able to prosecute the campaign when resumed with that promptitude and energy which the crisis demands. The President has therefore determined to commit to you the command of the army serving in Florida, and the general direction of the war against the Seminoles.

You will, accordingly, on the receipt of this communication, should you then be at Governor Call's headquarters, and if not, so soon as you can reach there, or can communicate with him, assume the command of all the forces in the Territory.

The hostile Indians having been discovered in considerable force on the banks of the Withlacoochee, and it having been also ascertained that their principal camps and settlements are situated on the south side of that river, you will immediately make all suitable arrangements for a vigorous attack upon their strongholds, and for penetrating and occupying the whole country between the Withlacoochee and Tampa Bay. With a view to this end, you will first establish posts at or near the mouth of the Withlacoochee, at Fort King, and at Volusia; and you will take the proper measures for securing through them the safety of the frontier. You will, also, through the same posts, and by such means of transportation as may be most certain and economical, make permanent arrangements for procuring sufficient and regular supplies. So soon as those dispositions shall be completed, you will concentrate all your disposable forces and proceed without delay to cross the Withlacoochee, and to possess yourself of the positions now occupied by the Indians, attacking and routing them in their strongholds, and scouring the whole country between the Withlacoochee and Tampa Bay.

Should you succeed in bringing the Indians to a general engagement, and in defeating them therein, the ready submission of the tribe may probably be expected. If, however, they should abandon their present position on the Withlacoochee before you reach it, or you should drive them from it without entirely subduing them, you will then take such advanced positions to the south of Volusia, and to the east and south of Tampa Bay, as the nature of the country may admit, and push from them such further operations as may be necessary to the most speedy and effectual subjugation of the enemy.

The above direction to attack the enemy in his strongholds, and to possess yourself of the country between the Withlacoochee and Tampa Bay, you will regard as a positive order, to be executed at the earliest practicable moment. In other respects, you will exercise a sound discretion, and will adopt such measures as you may deem best calculated to protect the frontiers and to effect the subjugation and removal of the Indians.

Great confidence being reposed in your prudence, energy, and skill, it is deemed unnecessary to urge you to promptitude or activity, or to impress on you the importance of early and frequent communications.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*

Major General THOMAS S. JESUP, *United States Army, Florida.*

NOTE.—A postscript was added to the original letter to General Jesup acknowledging letters received from him after the preparation of the above, and enclosing a communication from the acting quartermaster general; but as it is believed that this postscript was not included in the copy sent to Governor Call, it is not now sent.

No. 3.

HEADQUARTERS, *Volusia, December 2, 1836.*

SIR: Your letter of the 4th ultimo was delivered to me by Lieutenant Johnston a few miles from this place on my approach, and I regret exceedingly that my ill health, and the many important official duties which have claimed my attention, should have compelled me to delay my answer until the present time.

I shall surrender most cheerfully to General Jesup the command of the army, in which the President has been pleased to supersede me, and have given Lieutenant Johnston every facility in my power to find the camp of that officer. I must be permitted to say that I regarded your letter as the most extraordinary document I have ever read.

It informed me of a rumor which had reached Washington very unfavorable to my conduct and military character. It reminds me of the means and supposed means I possessed of achieving a victory over the enemy; of the unwillingness of the department to credit the rumor, but that it had been substantially confirmed by various communications received, &c., and further "elucidated" by the verbal statement of Lieutenant Mitchell, "late of my staff," &c.

You proceed to state that "no definitive judgment has been formed as to the circumstances above referred to," and that, although no definitive judgment has been formed as to the occurrences above referred to, you are yet instructed by the President to pronounce on me what every one must conceive to be the deepest censure, and to supersede me in the command of the army: thus inflicting the severest penalty and the highest disgrace in the power of the President to visit upon me were my guilt established by the most incontrovertible testimony. All this is done without waiting to receive my official report, which I am called on to make without delay.

Now, sir, should I be so fortunate as to show by a plain statement of facts, which can be supported by the oaths of hundreds of honorable men, that injustice has been done me, can injury be repaired? May I hope for that magnanimity which will acknowledge error and redress wrong? My official report of the incidents of the march to and from the Withlacoochee was made to the late Secretary of War, and forwarded from Fort Drane on the 19th of October last. It was made while suffering under the most severe indisposition, and does not do justice to many of the officers under my command or to myself. But I did

not feel culpable for anything that occurred, and therefore made no defence of my conduct. Let it should not have been received by the department, a copy is herewith enclosed. Allow me to offer a remark on the evidence on which I have been condemned. As to the "rumor," it is intangible, and I shall say nothing about it; nor are the communications which you mention as having been received entitled, in my estimation, to higher credit, as they must have been destitute of truth. For Lieutenant Mitchell, who seems to have "elucidated" the whole matter, and whom you seem to have considered as a member of my staff, sent on to Washington and Philadelphia by me on business connected with the replenishing of my supplies, I must say, if he made such representations, he was truly unfortunate in communicating facts. For the want of an ordnance officer, so often complained of to the department by the officers in command in Florida, I appointed Mr. Mitchell to take charge of the ammunition in the same order in which my staff was announced to the army. He marched with us from Suwanee Old Town, and lived in the family of General Armstrong until a few days before our return from the Withlacoochee to Fort Drane, when he came into the mess with myself and staff. On our arrival at the latter place he applied for permission to go to Black creek, which was readily granted. He suggested that he might be of service in procuring and forwarding clothing and blankets, which I intended to order the quartermaster at Black creek to purchase for the friendly Indians, as it had been represented by their commander that they were in great want of those articles.

At Black creek I understood he applied to one of my aids, then at that place, for an order to proceed to Charleston and Philadelphia to make those purchases. This was done without my knowledge, and certainly very contrary to my intention, as I did not wish him to go further than Black creek. He has forwarded no clothing for the Indians, nor has he made any report of his proceedings. I have to request that this officer may be ordered without delay to join his company at Fort Clinch, on the Withlacoochee. As to his having been sent by me to replenish my supplies, the statement is erroneous.

The Indians were almost naked, and I felt it my duty to have them clothed on the requisition of their commander. I shall now proceed to answer the complaints or accusations which you were instructed by the President to prefer against me, in the order in which they are made; and, first, as it regards his "disappointment and surprise" that I should have commenced the execution of a campaign of so much importance and so long meditated without first taking effectual measures to secure the necessary supplies." When I formed my plan of campaign, which was submitted to the department, Micanopy, but ten miles distant from Fort Drane, was held as a military post, and was relied on as one of the depots from whence supplies could be drawn for the use of the army while engaged in that quarter. Tampa Bay was another depot already established, and I proposed another near the mouth of the Withlacoochee, and one at this place. So soon as I was advised of the time when the Tennesseans would leave their cantonment in Alabama for Florida, I sent an express to Colonel Crane, commanding the forces in East Florida, to employ the whole transport train at Black creek in carrying supplies to Micanopy. In a few days after this I learned with surprise and embarrassment that Micanopy had been abandoned by that officer. This gave the enemy undisputed possession of the country forty miles further north. They were bravely met and fought on several occasions by Colonels Warren and Mills, of Florida, and Captain Tomkins, of the United States artillery; but they were too numerous for our forces, and I had not the means of driving them back and advancing other posts until I entered the country with the Tennessee brigade. In pursuance of my plan of campaign, abundant supplies of every kind were deposited at Black creek, and steamboats were in readiness with which provisions and forage could be conveyed to this place in twelve hours.

This is on the eastern margin of the peninsula. I was as fully prepared as the nature of the country would admit of, and as any general could have been at the opening of a campaign. On the western side of the peninsula I had only sufficient force to establish a depot at the Suwanee Old Town, where supplies were placed for the use of the army when advancing into the enemy's country. At St. Mark's ample stores of every kind were deposited, ready to be conveyed to the Withlacoochee whenever the army should advance to use and protect them. Before this it was impossible, with the means which I possessed, to establish that depot.

On the 19th day of September I marched with the Tennessee brigade from Tallahassee for Suwanee Old Town, where we arrived on the 24th. Before I left Tallahassee, in addition to the supplies at the Old Town, a large brig, loaded with an assorted cargo, had sailed from St. Mark's to the mouth of the Suwanee. Other vessels were known to be on their way from New Orleans with additional supplies; and the quartermaster was ordered to charter a still further number to carry the public stores from St. Mark's to the same destination. The steamboat *Minerva*, calculated from her draught of water to enter and ascend the Withlacoochee, then lying at Mount Vernon, on the Apalachicola, was chartered on the 17th of September to take in a cargo of forage and ammunition from one of General Jesup's depots on the Chattahoochee, and proceed to the mouth of the Suwanee, where she was by appointment to be on the 24th of September. The steamboats sent me by the government, under the command of naval officers, were already in the Suwanee river, where I found them on my arrival. One of these boats, the *Izard*, was ordered by Commodore Dallas to return to Pensacola; the other two required repairs, and their crews were prostrate by disease. I ordered the *Izard* to remain, and permitted the other two, neither of which could enter the Withlacoochee, to proceed to Pensacola for supplies and fresh crews, expecting them to return as soon as possible; but they have never yet returned to their station, nor am I informed in what manner they have been employed by Commodore Dallas. On the 29th day of September, General Read, of Florida, then at Suwanee Old Town, was selected, for his well-established intrepidity of character, his untiring perseverance, and his knowledge of the Withlacoochee, to take command of a detachment of Florida militia, and a small detachment of regular troops daily expected from Key West to arrive at the mouth of the Suwanee, and with the steamboat *Izard*, and two large barges, which of themselves were capable of carrying six hundred barrels of freight, to proceed to the mouth of the Suwanee, where it was supposed he would find the steamboat *Minerva* and several other vessels with supplies, and proceed at once with them all to the mouth of the Withlacoochee, only thirty-five miles distant, and to ascend the river with the steamboats and barges, and establish a depot at Graham's camp, about fifteen or twenty miles above the mouth.

Thus prepared, on the same day, the 29th of September, the army marched without a wagon train, carrying ten days' supply of provisions on their riding and pack horses, to attack the enemy at Fort Drane, which had been for some time abandoned by our troops. The night before an express was sent to Major Pierce, at Black creek, advising him of my intended movements, and directing him to advance without delay with his forces, and all the transport wagons with supplies for the army, relying on the large crops of corn

known to have been made at General Clinch's and McIntosh's plantations for forage for our horses. On the 1st day of October the army arrived at Fort Drane, and but for the escape of an Indian from a party we surprised and destroyed, about ten miles off, who gave intelligence of our approach, the whole Mickasucky tribe would have been surprised, and perhaps destroyed. We were greatly disappointed in finding no corn at either the plantation of General Clinch or McIntosh. Though large crops were made, it had all been destroyed by the Indians and cattle, which had free access to the fields.

We, however, found an abundance of sugar-cane, on which our horses were fed, and on which they were greatly improved. The express sent to Major Pierce did not, from some cause, arrive at Black creek by three days as early as it should have done. But expecting my orders to advance, his wagons were all loaded and in readiness, and in two hours after the arrival of the express, though it was late at night, his whole train was in motion, and he joined me on the evening of the 8th of October. I reported to the department that he brought me seven days' rations for the whole army. This was according to the report made to me at the time, but the estimate did not hold out, and many of the companies received but five days' rations. With this supply I resolved to follow the trail of the enemy in order to find his stronghold, in preference to taking the roads made by our armies in former marches; and as a further security against the necessity of being compelled to fall back for supplies in any contingency, I had ordered two steamboats and several schooners to be laden with forage and provisions, and to sail immediately up the St. John's river, and come to anchor in Lake George, there to await a signal from me to advance to Volusia, only six miles distant. These orders were promptly executed. The vessels ascended and took their stations, where they remained until they were ordered by the express boat to return to Black creek. The army marched on the evening of the 9th from Fort Drane. The trail of the enemy led us to his stronghold in the cove of the Withlacoochee. We arrived at this point on the morning of the 13th. That day was spent in attempting to cross the river without success. The next morning, the 14th, the army having less than two days' rations to subsist on, it became necessary to march to one of the depots for relief. I found the cove of the Withlacoochee so much lower down the river than I expected, and consequently so much further from Volusia, that I deemed it impossible for the army, without great distress, to reach the latter place, as it would require a march of six or seven days. I called a council of war to advise with the officers, and after hearing my views they were adopted, and it was almost unanimously determined that we should march to the depot ordered to be established on the Withlacoochee. We accordingly took up the line of march for that place.

Major Goff, of the Tennessee brigade, was sent with two hundred men in advance, to ascertain the situation of the depot; if he should not find it, to fire signal guns, with his whole command, until he received a response from General Read. He advanced to Graham's camp, the place directed for the depot. He remained there during the night of the 15th, the signal guns were fired on the evening preceding, and on that morning, without receiving a reply. Despairing of finding a depot or of hearing from General Read, the country being impassable by land to the mouth of the river, and having no boat to descend by water, he determined to retire, and sent an express to meet and inform me of the result of his examination. On the 16th the express met me about noon, ten or twelve miles from the point designated for the depot. The army was immediately halted; General Read had not been heard from since the 29th of September; the provisions of the army were almost entirely exhausted; relief must be had as soon as practicable, or extreme suffering was the inevitable consequence. The army could not reach Graham's camp, on the Withlacoochee, that night. If we advanced further, and spent two more days without finding relief, the consequences must have been fatal.

In this trying situation something must be done, and done quickly. After a few moments' consultation with General Armstrong and Major Pierce, I resolved to march to Fort Drane, where it was certain we could get beef for the army and sugar-cane for the horses. In this we were not disappointed. We reached Fort Drane the night of the 17th; an express was sent to Black creek to forward supplies, which met the army with great despatch, and relieved its necessities. I trust I have abundantly shown that, from the state of preparation, as early as the 29th of September I had every reason to expect that the depot ordered to be established at Graham's camp, on the Withlacoochee, would be completed by the 16th of October at least.

Let us now examine the causes which are known positively to have led to this disappointment and to my distressing embarrassment. Before the 5th day of October General Read was at the mouth of the Withlacoochee with an abundant supply of everything for the use of the army. He ordered the officer commanding the steamboat Izard to carefully examine the entrance into the mouth of the river; then to enter, and to ascend to the point designated for the depot. In this attempt the steamboat unfortunately, through mistake or accident, was thrown across the channel, which, being narrow, she grounded at the bow and stern at full tide, and when the water fell she broke in two from the weight of her engine and sunk. The destination of the steamboat Minerva having been changed by General Jesup, (certainly with no expectation that it would embarrass my movements in the smallest degree,) who ordered her, as I have been officially informed by her enterprising captain, to take at least one trip to the mouth of the Apalachicola with the Creek warriors before she took in a cargo on the Chattahoochee for the Withlacoochee. She was also ordered by Colonel Lane to make a second trip, in which she was greatly delayed by a fall of the Chattahoochee, and instead of arriving on the 24th of September, according to appointment, she did not make her appearance until the 22d day of October. In the meantime General Read, with his usual energy and untiring perseverance, proceeded to fortify a large barge, which he loaded with supplies, and was in the act of passing the bar to ascend and establish the depot at all hazards when the Minerva appeared in view. On that very day General Read, aided by that invaluable officer, Colonel Wood, a member of my staff, who had taken the temporary command of the Minerva for this expedition, succeeded in ascending the river and establishing the depot, where there has been an abundant supply of public stores ever since.

Now, sir, permit me to ask, is the accusation just, and can it be supported in truth, that I did commence "the execution of this important campaign without having first taken effectual measures to secure all the needful supplies?" I answer that it is not, and the charge cannot be supported, as is proven by the fact that the Minerva, on the first day of her arrival, succeeded in establishing the depot. That the steamboat Izard should have been lost may be attributed alone to the arrangement of the government in selecting naval officers to navigate steamboats in narrow channels and rivers who have been instructed only in navigating ships on the ocean. Had the Izard been navigated by one skillful from long practice in the management of steamboats, it is the opinion of General Read that there would have been no difficulty in ascending the stream.

It may be asked why I did not make known all these facts in my official report of the 19th October. I answer that many of them had not then transpired; others were then unknown to me. But had they all been communicated on that day, they could not have saved me, as the President was pleased to censure and supersede me in command of the army on rumor, without waiting for my official report. Having answered fully, as I conceive, the first ground of complaint alleged against me, I proceed to the second charge.

"That after approaching so near the enemy with so large a force, and finding him disposed, apparently, to give me battle, I should have retired without a more serious attempt to cross the river and drive him from his position." In answer to this charge, I say, and will maintain with facts, that the passage of the river with the means I possessed, and within the time in which our supplies required it to be done, was a rational impossibility, and could not have been accomplished by General Jackson himself. This fact was fully ascertained at the time, and has been further confirmed, to the satisfaction of the whole army, on our last visit to the cove.

I may not speak of myself, or my own desire to cross and give battle to the enemy. But I can assure the President that the brave Tennesseans, headed by their gallant leader, were impatient at every moment's delay in pursuing the enemy; and that they have never stopped at any barrier, however formidable, which could be overcome by hardy enterprise. When we arrived at the river on the morning of the 13th, General Armstrong and myself entered the swamp with the spies and advanced guard. We had been induced to believe the stream was fordable, and that a passage could be forced in the presence and under the fire of the enemy. Under this belief we resolved to make the attempt. The spies, through mistake, had preceded the guides, one of whom was a prisoner, captured the evening before. A halt was ordered, to give the guides time to advance to the front, and take the trail to the ford. I halted myself in view of the river, which was so wide, from its overflowing the banks, that I took it to be one of those lakes so frequently found in the swamps of this country. General Armstrong advanced with the guides to the head of the spies, and approached the supposed ford. The guides entered the river. Major Lauderdale, a gallant and veteran soldier, was close behind them. General Armstrong, than whom a braver man never lived, was the first person in advance, and at the water's edge; the two front horses were already swimming, when the Indians poured in a heavy volley from the opposite side of the river. Our advance retired, fortunately, without any loss or injury. The fire was returned with great spirit by the spies. General Armstrong rejoined me, and reported the river to be at least 200 yards wide, swimming from bank to bank, with driftwood passing rapidly down the current. I immediately ordered all the horsemen to retire from the swamp, satisfied with the impracticability of swimming the stream in the presence of the enemy. After reaching the open ground in the rear, Major Gordon most gallantly volunteered to lead his battalion on foot to give a further examination to the river, and to engage the enemy. He was authorized to do so, and he and his command advanced with great intrepidity to the bank of the stream, when they received the fire of the enemy, which was instantly returned, and continued until they were ordered to retire, having silenced the yells and nearly the firing of the enemy. As stated in my official report, the gallant Major Gordon and three of his brave followers were wounded in this affair. The report of Major Gordon and his officers confirmed the opinion I had at first formed, that the passage of the river on horseback was impossible. The next mode of crossing was by the construction of rafts. This was proposed. I have previously said that I marched from Suwanee Old Town with no other transportation than pack-horses; hence, we brought with us no other tools than a few axes. I called on Major Pierce, who informed me that he had no others than those required by the pioneers. We had not expected to meet such a barrier, and was therefore unprepared to overcome it. To construct rafts to land a sufficient number of men to meet a formidable body of Indians would have been the work of some time with the best preparation. With us it could not have been accomplished before the last ounce of provisions in our camp would have been consumed. Besides, there were no suitable materials to be found in the neighborhood for the construction of rafts. The pitch pine, it is well known, will sink almost as soon as lead; and the hard heavy wood of the swamp, except when it is found dead and dry, is but little more favorable.

I have had more than one occasion in the south to make the experiment, and know that it will not succeed. But admitting, for the sake of argument, that a sufficient number of rafts of the best materials could have been constructed in one hour to cross the whole army at a single trip, could its passage have been effected in the presence of the enemy without great slaughter? A raft could not have been carried over in less than ten or fifteen minutes, during which time the men would have been exposed to the deadly aim of a concealed enemy. It may be said that the rafts might have been built, and the men crossed over at some other point than that occupied by the enemy. But the falling of the trees, and the sound of the axes in procuring materials to construct the raft, would soon attract the attention of a vigilant enemy, and he would be prepared to meet you wherever you might attempt to cross, unless you went to some distant place. I assure you, sir, that the passage of this river at any point is exceedingly difficult, and almost impassable, without boats. I am aware that the President is of opinion that if we had passed into the cove we should have found an abundance of corn; but in this he is entirely mistaken. I examined the cove in person, and am well convinced that there could not have been five bushels of corn raised in it, nor was there any appearance of corn having been brought to it from any other place, which corroborates the statement of all the prisoners that they made no corn, and were living alone on beef. Even this article was generally unfit for use, and we destroyed hundreds of cattle which our hungry troops would not use.

Our subsequent difficulties in crossing the river, after the water had fallen four feet, proves it to have been impossible at the time the first attempt was made, as we still found it swimming in some places, and in all others deep fording, presenting a width of 220 yards, bordered on both sides with deep cypress swamps.

I have yet to speak of the stream flowing from the lake into the river, which the detachment of Tennessee troops, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Gill, attempted to cross without success on the 13th day of October. This formed another barrier, and with the lake on the north, and the Withlacoochee on the south, constituted a defence equalled only by the cove itself. On our last visit to the Withlacoochee, supposing the passage into the cove would be obstinately defended by the enemy, the Tennessee brigade, with its usual gallantry, claimed the honor of forcing the passage. It was awarded to them; but while they were preparing to advance, a report from the friendly Indians sent to reconnoitre the banks informed me that four of their number had already crossed, and could find no recent sign of the enemy. On receiving this intelligence, General Armstrong, Colonel Trousdale, and the other

officers present, with the same spirit of chivalry which induced them to make the request, knowing it was my wish, in the first instance, that the regular troops and Creek warriors should be sent into the cove, declined the permission granted them, and asked permission to seek a new enterprise at the stream flowing from the lake and the towns beyond it, where Lieutenant Colonel Gill and his brave followers had fought so gallantly on the 13th of October. Accordingly, the Tennessee brigade was ordered to that point; they approached in the confident expectation of finding the enemy, then strongly posted and in large force. They were disappointed. They found no other impediment to their march but the stream itself, and the swamps and marshes with which it was bordered on both sides. The water had greatly subsided, but the stream was wide and deep, in some places still swimming, the banks boggy, and covered with a dense undergrowth.

The report of General Armstrong and all the officers of his brigade proves the impossibility of crossing, when the attempt was first made, on the 13th of October, and sustains the high character of Colonel Gill for his bearing and good conduct on that day. I have already, in my official report of the 27th ultimo, mentioned the destruction of the towns beyond this stream by the regiment under the command of Colonel Trousdale, accompanied by Major Barrow, the aid of General Armstrong, who gallantly volunteered his services on this occasion. I trust, sir, that the difficulties which presented themselves in the passage of the river, the want of means to overcome them, and the necessity which required that the army should march immediately to a depot for supplies, show sufficient and abundant reasons why I did not cross the river, and drive the enemy from his position. When I marched from the camp opposite the cove, my route was down the banks of the Withlacoochee, merely avoiding its swamps, which were impassable. I had, as I have shown, a right confidently to believe I should find supplies in a march of thirty-five or forty miles. I expected to cross one-half of the army in boats at that point, and in a few days march up on both sides, and attack the enemy. The idea of a "retrograde" movement had never been conceived by me or any officer of my command. I thought it best to march this short distance on the line of the enemy's barrier to a point where the pressing necessities of the army could be supplied, where a portion of it might be crossed over the river with its baggage without difficulty, and from whence the whole force could arrive at the cove in five days, attack, and route the enemy. I deemed this more judicious than to exhaust the last remnant of our supplies in a fruitless effort to cross the river, which, in our situation, was believed to be impossible. Yet this charge of making retrograde movements has been made by the Department of War, sustained by the high authority of the President of the United States, and constitutes the first sentence in the order to General Jesup, by which I am superseded. All this is done on "rumor," and before a "definite judgment has been formed" of my conduct. I believe the explanation I have given, and the proofs I am prepared to offer, will not only acquit but justify me in the opinions of all unprejudiced men; but the judge who condemns the prisoner on "rumor" unproved, and causes him to be executed before a "definitive" judgment is formed of his guilt, will seldom admit, on any testimony, however conclusive, that the unhappy man died innocent.

That I did not meet with supplies on the Withlacoochee, according to my expectations, I have and still consider one of the greatest misfortunes which could have befallen me, and has been a source of the deepest mortification.

But it was from no fault of mine, for I had prepared all the necessary means to insure success, and but for the circumstances which I have mentioned, which could not be anticipated by any one, the depot would have been established before the 5th of October. When, however, I failed in all these well-grounded expectations, what was next to be done? Should the army perish in the wilderness, or should it march in pursuit of food? I preferred the latter, and it was done.

The several complaints which you have mentioned against me, when taken collectively, amount to the charge of having made a retrograde movement before the enemy. This charge will be repelled by the united voice of the whole army which I have the honor to command, and I am prepared to meet it in such a manner as will satisfy my friends and country of the injustice which has been done me.

The apprehensions of the President for the safety of the frontier, supposed to have been exposed by what you have been pleased to denominate "my retrograde movements," were entirely unnecessary, and must have arisen from his want of information of my position at Fort Drane, and of the fact that the last scout of the enemy had been destroyed or driven across the Withlacoochee.

Since writing the above, I have the satisfaction to inform you that Major General Jesup has arrived at my camp, and on this day (4th of December) I shall surrender to him the command of the army in Florida. Feeling a deep interest in the prompt and successful termination of this troublesome war, I am highly gratified at being relieved in command by an officer of such distinguished merit. But I owe it to him, as my successor, to say that he may, and most probably will, meet with embarrassment and delays in the execution of his high trust which have not and cannot be anticipated by the government. He will find, as others have done, that the transportation of supplies into the interior, even now, when all the depots are established and well furnished, will be attended with the most serious embarrassment, and that, to keep an army constantly acting against the enemy, another force of equal size should be employed in constructing and garrisoning posts, and in protecting the transport train in its passage. Believing, sir, that I have sustained the deepest injury, and that I have been visited with the greatest injustice by the orders of the President, communicated in your letter of the 4th ultimo, I must avail myself of the common privilege of demanding an investigation of my conduct. I have therefore respectfully to request that a court of inquiry may be ordered to assemble to inquire into and report on all the official improprieties with which I am charged. In making this request I have no right, perhaps, to offer a suggestion with regard to the time or place when and where the court should assemble, but it is a duty I owe to myself to inform the department that, by the fatigue and exposure I have encountered in the prosecution of this campaign, during a continued stage of enfeebled health, I have contracted a disease of the lungs which would cause a visit to the north during the winter months to be attended with the most fatal consequences. It would, therefore, be to me a matter of vital importance that some other time or place should be selected. So soon as I shall have passed this ordeal I shall, with great pleasure, tender to the President of the United States my resignation as governor of the Territory of Florida.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. K. CALL, *General Commanding, &c.*

Hon. B. F. BUTLER, *Acting Secretary of War, Washington*

No. 4.

(Copy of copy enclosed in No. 3.)

HEADQUARTERS, *Fort Drane, October 19, 1836.*

SIR: I had the honor, on the 9th instant, to inform you of my contemplated march to the Withlacoochee.

On the evening before my arrival Colonel Randall, the adjutant and inspector general, was ordered, with Major Upshan, of the Tennessee brigade, to advance with the spies under the command of Captains Lauderdale and Wilson, and the front guard, under command of Colonel Trousdale, and select an encampment about four miles from the river. In the performance of this duty they surprised a party of the enemy, killed ten warriors, and captured eleven women and children. But five of the warriors escaped, and several of them were traced for some distance by the blood. We learned from the prisoners that the stronghold of the enemy was immediately on the opposite side of the river, and not more than four miles distant, and that one of the principal negro towns was about three miles distant, situated between the Withlacoochee and a stream flowing into it from a large lake. The next morning I attempted to cross the river, but found it swollen by the heavy rains and out of its banks. The enemy was in possession of the opposite side, and gave us a volley as soon as we appeared, but without effect. Two hundred good marksmen, under the command of Major Gordon, were ordered to dismount and take possession of the bank of the river; this was done with great gallantry by all the officers and men engaged, and a partial fire ensued, which continued for some time, when, ascertaining the impracticability of swimming our horses under the fire of the enemy where the river was near two hundred yards wide, I caused the detachment to retire. In this fire Major Gordon was slightly wounded in the breast, and two of the privates were wounded, but not dangerously. The loss of the enemy was not ascertained, but supposed to be much greater than ours. On the same day Lieutenant Colonel Gill, of the Tennessee brigade, was despatched to attack the negro town above described. He was met at the stream, which constitutes the principal barrier of defence, by a body of negroes and Indians, who disputed his passage with great obstinacy for one hour and a half, when the enemy was driven from his position, as it is believed, with considerable loss; several were seen to fall, and one in particular, who was seen to fall from a tree. Our loss was three killed—our faithful Indian guide Billy, and privates McKinley and Daniel H. West, of the Tennessee brigade, and eight wounded, but, I am happy to say, none of them dangerously.

The stock of our provisions being nearly exhausted, we were compelled the next day to march to our supplies, having every confidence that the depot at the mouth of the Withlacoochee had been established, from which we were not more than thirty miles distant. We marched to that place for relief, but we were unable to penetrate the country to the mouth of the river; and on our arrival at the lowest practicable point, not hearing anything of the party ordered to establish the depot, I was compelled, most reluctantly, to fall back on this place. But for this disappointment I am confident the war might have been closed in ten days. As I had expected, Colonel Lane's regiment was operating near me on the river, and has this morning united with me. On his arrival at Tampa Bay he had a skirmish with the enemy within a few miles of the fort, in which he defeated and drove them at all points. The loss of the enemy was not ascertained; that of Colonel Lane was two regular soldiers wounded. On his march to the Withlacoochee, he again encountered the enemy on the lakes and swamps of the river. In his approach the men were sometimes up to the shoulders in water, and were compelled to carry the ammunition on their bayonets.

With all these disadvantages he continued to advance, and routed the enemy from his strong position. On this occasion he had one of his warriors wounded. What effect was produced on the enemy was not ascertained, as they fled so soon as the barrier was passed. I have ordered the mounted men to fall back on Black creek to forage horses, which have been without grain for more than twenty days. I shall remain here with Colonel Lane's command, and, while our horses are recruiting, will have a large quantity of provisions despatched here, and from this shall advance a post within cannon shot of the stronghold of the enemy on the Withlacoochee. This is a place of great strength, from the natural barrier it presents to every approach, and where, I learn from the prisoners, the women and children were concealed during the last winter and spring. I have despatched an officer to ascertain the situation of the depot at the mouth of the Withlacoochee, to enable me to open a communication by land or water. I hope in ten days to be able to take the field again, and that the war will be closed in a short time.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. K. CALL, *General Commanding the Army of Florida.*

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington.*

NOTE.—The original of the above has never been received by the department.

No. 5.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *December 30, 1836.*

SIR: I have this day had the honor to receive and to lay before the President your communication of the 2d instant, with the accompanying copy of a report addressed by you to the Secretary of War on the 19th October, the original of which has never reached the department; and as it has not been alluded to in any communication heretofore received from you, it was not until this day that the department had any intimation that such a report had been made.

The several topics embraced in your last communication will receive an early and deliberate consideration.

In the meantime I hasten to correct certain erroneous impressions which you appear to have imbibed, to the prejudice of an officer referred to in my letter of the 4th ultimo. Speaking of that communication, you observe: "It informed me of a rumor which had reached Washington very unfavorable to my conduct and military character. It reminds me of the means and supposed means I possessed of achieving a

victory over the enemy; of the unwillingness of the department to credit the rumor, but that it had been substantially confirmed by various communications received, and further 'elucidated' by the verbal statement of Lieutenant Mitchell, 'late of my staff,' &c. In a subsequent part of your communication you again allude to this officer, and make the following observations and statements: "As to the rumor, it is intangible, and I shall say nothing about it; nor are the communications which you mention as having been received entitled, in my estimation, to higher credit, as they must have been destitute of truth. For Lieutenant Mitchell, who seems to have 'elucidated' the whole matter, and whom you seem to have considered as a member of my staff, sent on to Washington and Philadelphia by me, on business connected with the replenishing of my supplies, I must say, if he made such representations, he was truly unfortunate in communicating facts. For the want of an ordnance officer, so often complained of to the department by the officers in command in Florida, I appointed Mr. Mitchell to take charge of the ammunition, in the same order my staff was announced to the army. He marched with us from Suwanee Old Town, and lived in the family of General Armstrong until a few days before our return from the Withlacoochee to Fort Drane, when he came into the mess with myself and staff. On our arrival at the latter place he applied for permission to go to Black creek, which was readily granted.

"He suggested that he might be of service in procuring and forwarding the clothing and blankets which I intended to order the quartermaster at Black creek to purchase for the friendly Indians, as it had been represented by their commander that they were in great want of those articles. At Black creek I understood he applied to one of my aides, then at this place, for an order to proceed to Charleston and Philadelphia to make those purchases. This was done without my knowledge, and certainly very contrary to my intention, as I did not wish him to go further than Black creek. He has forwarded no clothing for the Indians, nor has he made any report of his proceedings. I have to request that this officer may be ordered, without delay, to join his company at Fort Clinch, on the Withlacoochee. As to his having been sent by me to replenish my supplies, the statement is erroneous.

"The Indians were almost naked, and I felt it my duty to have them clothed, on the requisition of their commander."

That part of my letter of the 4th of November, referred to in the passages above quoted, is in the following words: "On the 29th ultimo a rumor reached this city, through the Charleston papers, that you had marched with the troops under your immediate command to the Withlacoochee, and there discovered the enemy in considerable force; and that, instead of crossing the river and attacking him, you had fallen back upon Fort Drane to obtain provisions.

"From the tenor of your last despatch, under date of October 10, in which you stated that Major Pierce had united with you the day before, making your force thirteen hundred and fifty strong, and bringing seven days' rations for the whole army; that, with these supplies, you intended marching to the Withlacoochee, in the hope of encountering the enemy in his strongholds; and that the depots at Volusia and at the mouth of the Withlacoochee would afford the means of replenishing your supplies, it was confidently hoped that this rumor would prove erroneous. It was, however, substantially confirmed by various communications received during the early part of the present week, which also gave us the additional intelligence that Colonel Lane, with the regulars and friendly Indians under his command, after marching from Tampa Bay to the Withlacoochee, had also retired to Fort Drane; that the Tennessee brigade, having sustained a serious loss in horses, and being destitute of forage, had been moved to Black creek; and that, in consequence of these untoward events, and for the want of horses, transportation, and supplies, your operations are likely to be suspended for several weeks.

"The mails since, though they have not brought us any communications from yourself, have furnished ample details as to all these events, which have been still further elucidated by the verbal statements of Lieutenant Mitchell, lately of your staff, who, it appears, had been despatched to this place and to Philadelphia on business connected with the replenishing of your supplies. That officer also reports that, at the time of his departure, you were suffering severely from sickness and fatigue.

"In the meantime the preparation of such orders from this department as the exigency of the case requires has been deferred in the hope of receiving your official report; but the mail of the last night having failed to bring it, it is deemed indispensable to the public interest to take, without further delay, such measures as appear to be required by the facts within the knowledge of the department."

On a more careful perusal of this extract you will perceive that my letter did not inform you that any rumor "unfavorable to your conduct or military character" had been elucidated by the verbal statements of Lieutenant Mitchell. The observation is, that certain events in respect to which ample details had been furnished by the mails received at Washington prior to 4th of November had been further elucidated by the verbal statements of that officer. There is nothing in this expression which can warrant you in inferring, as you seem to have done, that the verbal statements of Lieutenant Mitchell were derogatory to your character, or that he had given countenance to any rumor of that nature.

But it is due to Lieutenant Mitchell that this correction should not be confined to a mere exposition of the erroneous character of the inferences you have drawn from the language of the department. As an act of simple justice to him, I have to inform you that he made no statements in respect to any such rumor. Having called on me in my official capacity as acting head of the War Department, on the business with which he was charged, I proposed to him such inquiries in regard to the events which had then recently occurred in Florida, and to the actual posture of affairs when he left the army, as were calculated to obtain any information which he might be able to communicate. His replies were characterized not only by perfect respect towards yourself, but apparently by great candor. He placed in my possession a newspaper article, originally addressed to the editor of the Florida Herald, and published in an extra number of that paper of the 21st of October, and referred to it as a full and accurate account, so far as it extended, from the pen of one of your aides. His verbal statements corresponded with that article, but brought down the account to a few days later, and gave the additional intelligence mentioned in my letter, as to the state of your health at the time of his departure.

You will also perceive, on a more careful examination of the above extract, that it does not represent Lieutenant Mitchell as one of your staff at the time of his communication to the department, nor does it allege that he had been sent on by you on business connected with your supplies. The suggestion is, that he was "lately of your staff," and that "he had been despatched to this place and to Philadelphia," &c., without saying by whom. The passage above quoted from your last communication substantially confirms this suggestion, to which it should be added that he was also charged with a requisition from General Armstrong for clothing for the Tennessee brigade.

A copy of that part of this letter which relates to Lieutenant Mitchell will be transmitted to that officer, and it is not doubted that you will take pleasure in extending to him the like justice which you invoke for yourself.

B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*

His Excellency R. K. CALL, *Governor of Florida.*

No. 6.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 14, 1837.*

SIR: In my letter of the 30th ultimo I had the honor to acknowledge the receipt on that day of your communication of the 2d of the same month, and to reply to so much of it as related to Lieutenant Mitchell. Pursuant to the assurance then given, I now proceed to notice, so far as deemed just to you or necessary in other respects, the several topics embraced in your letter.

You have been pleased to characterize the communication addressed to you on the 4th of November last as a document in the highest degree extraordinary and unjust; and the excited feeling likely to be produced by such an impression is displayed in every part of your reply. Under the influence of this feeling you indulge in many remarks not at all necessary to the explanation of your conduct or the defence of your character; you charge the President and the department with the injustice not only of condemning you unheard, but of inflicting on you, without proof and on mere rumor, the severest penalty which the case admitted; you impute to us the mockery, after thus visiting you with all the consequences of actual guilt, of calling for an explanation of your conduct; and you more than once intimate doubts as to the willingness of either to repair, even after the clearest demonstration, the wrongs we may have committed. For reasons which, in your cooler moments, will readily occur to you, no reply will be made to these parts of your communication.

It is believed that all your exceptions to the language and directions of my letter are founded on an erroneous view of its true scope. The object of that paper was two fold; first, to require an explanation of the causes which led to the failure of the movement made by the troops under your command in the month of October last; and, secondly, to transfer the command of the forces serving in Florida and the general direction of the war against the Seminoles to General Jesup. For each of these measures, distinct and, as it was thought, ample grounds were stated by the department. In your reply you have not discriminated between these two purposes; you treat the whole as a censure, or rather as a punishment for presumed misconduct; and, to sustain this view, you entirely overlook the particular reasons on which the various parts of the communication proceeded.

In giving you the views of the President and of the department on the material points discussed in your reply, the original order and design of my letter will be carefully adhered to.

The propriety of the call for explanation must be determined by the circumstances known to the department at the time when it was made. These were briefly enumerated in my letter, as derived not from rumor, nor from unfriendly communications, but from various authentic sources to which, in the absence of any report from you, we were obliged to have recourse. Of these statements, that which was most relied upon, so far as it proceeded, was the account addressed by one of your own aides to the editor of the Florida Herald, and originally published in that paper. But, as no report had been received from yourself, it was thought to be due to your station and personal character that the general grounds on which the action of the department was founded, and the reasons which led to it, in the absence of such a report, should be distinctly suggested in the instructions. The rumor from the Charleston newspapers being the first intimation which reached us of the failure of your movement on the Withlacoochee was referred to as introductory of the subject, but the measures directed by the President were expressly placed on the various confirmatory accounts subsequently received.

It is a sufficient answer to all your objections to the nature of this evidence, that it was the best within the reach of the department, and that it came from so many sources and was so corroborated by undoubted facts as to be worthy of full credit. A further, and, if it were needed, a still more decisive answer is to be found in the fact that, of the various circumstances stated in my letter, there is not one which is not substantially admitted in your communication of the 2d ultimo, or in the enclosed copy of your still missing despatch of the 19th of October.

The case presented two prominent particulars, each of which excited disappointment, surprise, and regret. The first was that, with such ample means and such abundant time for adequate preparation, you should have commenced your forward movement to the enemy's strongholds without taking effectual measures to secure the needful supplies; and the second, that a more serious attempt had not been made, after coming up with the enemy, to cross the river and to drive him from his position. That these points were well calculated to produce such emotions in the mind of the President, no one better knows than yourself. Your correspondence with the department up to and including your last despatch, (that of October 10,) had authorized other and very different expectations. That the public would entertain the like feelings, and would not be satisfied without full explanation on both subjects, was equally plain. For these and other reasons, briefly stated in my letter, you were required to transmit a detailed report of all the circumstances connected with your movements. That this call was well warranted by the existing posture of affairs is a point too obvious to need remark; you have yourself conceded it by giving a minute and elaborate explanation. Its sufficiency is therefore the only matter which, under this head, is yet to be considered.

The various facts detailed in your report in respect to the measures taken by you to secure the necessary supplies, whilst operating on the Withlacoochee, have been maturely weighed by the President and the department. We concur with you in thinking that you had good reason to expect, when you marched from Fort Drane on the 9th of October, that the depot previously ordered to be established by General Read at Graham's camp would be completed by at least the 16th of October; and we are also satisfied that the causes which prevented the establishment of that particular depot at that time are by no means to be imputed to any act or omission of yours. This remark, however, must not be understood as sanctioning your complaints against the naval officers employed in navigating the steamboats; the justice of which, on the facts now in possession of the department, is not perceived.

In thus explicitly exonerating you from any responsibility for the failure of General Read's efforts to establish the depots in question, the fullest measure of justice to which you are entitled is believed to have been awarded you. But it is due to candor, and is called for by the peculiar language of your letter, to say that it yet remains to be regretted that you should have marched from Fort Drane with so scanty a supply of provisions before you had ascertained that the projected depot—a depot so indispensable to the success of your movement—had been actually established. The direction to General Read involved several distinct measures, and its accomplishment was very liable to be defeated by accidents beyond his control. There seems, therefore, to have been a want of due caution in moving to a position where you would be thrown on him for the subsistence of your force, without first knowing that his supplies would certainly be accessible. On the other hand, it is not doubted that the error of judgment above imputed to you had its origin in the ardent desire of yourself and of the troops under your command to meet the enemy and to hasten the conclusion of the war. Under these patriotic impulses, it is, perhaps, not strange that you should have counted with too much confidence on the efforts of General Read, and should have overlooked the contingencies by which they were liable to be defeated. All this is cheerfully allowed by the President, and I take pleasure in stating it. More than this, with the views now entertained by him and the department, it seems to us impossible, consistently with justice, to concede. And, with respect to your general operations, it is still a subject of disappointment and regret, considering the time and means allowed you, that more effectual measures were not taken for securing such supplies as might have enabled you, on commencing offensive operations, to maintain the positions to which you might advance, and to prosecute the campaign with steadiness and vigor. The delay which this would have required might better have been incurred than to risk the far greater delay and the other injurious consequences of a retrograde.

The circumstances set forth in your communication for the purpose of explaining your retirement from the river, without a more serious attempt to cross it, have also been deliberately considered. The conclusions of the President and of the department on this part of the case, if not so favorable as you desire, are yet sufficiently so to exempt yourself and the army under your command from the imputations which you suppose to be implied in the call for explanation. At the same time it is my duty to remind you that the passage of the Withlacoochee was effected on the 16th of October (only a day or two after you abandoned the attempt) by Colonel Lane, with the regulars and Indians under his command, at a place about three miles from your encampment. It was also accomplished on the 13th of November by your own army.

These facts prove that the difficulties of the passage, though doubtless at all times very great, were not insuperable. Cogent and perhaps sufficient reasons for the abandonment of the enterprise on your first movement are, however, to be found in your total want of provisions (except such as your men would not use) and other supplies, and in the great loss of horses which your troops had sustained; but this only increases our regret at the original cause of these untoward circumstances. Had you been as well supplied on the 13th of October as you were on the 13th of November, neither the river nor the arms of the enemy would have prevented the accomplishment of your great purpose—the encountering of the Indians in the cove of the Withlacoochee. Before I leave this point, it is proper I should observe that, in speaking of your movements as "*retrograde*," reference was had not to your march along the river in quest of the expected depot, but to the retirement of the army to Fort Drane and Black creek—the former thirty miles, and the latter near one hundred miles from the Withlacoochee. It is in this sense, also, that the expression is used in the despatch to General Jesup; and you will allow me to express my surprise at the erroneous construction you have given it, and still more at the strictures upon it in which you have thought proper to indulge.

The transfer of the command to General Jesup, when properly understood, will be seen to have been not only right, but unavoidable. Throughout your letter you have treated this step as a removal for misconduct. This feature of your letter, and the animadversions and complaints connected with it, are the more extraordinary, since, in the communication to yourself, and in that of the same date to General Jesup, (a copy of which was enclosed to you,) the transfer of the command to the latter was expressly attributed to the apprehension that you might not be able, in your then feeble state of health, to finish the campaign with the promptitude and energy demanded by the crisis. In no part of your communication have you once alluded to this fact, or to the weighty considerations connected with it, as the assigned and sufficient reason for changing the command; although it appears from your own statements that the account of your sickness given to the department was strictly true. Nor do you seem to have recollected that it was originally designed, and so made known to you at an early day, that the command should be taken by General Jesup on his arrival in Florida. It is true the department afterwards acceded to the very liberal suggestion of that officer, that, as you had prepared the plan of the campaign, you should be allowed to conduct it; and had the condition of things remained unaltered, this arrangement, probably, would not have been interfered with. But their condition had been entirely changed by the retirement of the army from Withlacoochee; the suspension of offensive operations; the want of an official report from you; the short period remaining for the service of the Tennessee volunteers; the necessity produced by that cause, and by other considerations, for the utmost promptitude; and, above all, by your own severe sickness. Under these circumstances, and knowing, as we did, that General Jesup had arrived in Florida, with what propriety could the campaign have been left, at a juncture so critical, to the contingencies of your recovery? How could it be foreseen that you would survive; or, if you survived, that you would be able in due season, or at any time, to take the field? On a more dispassionate review of this branch of the case, you cannot help perceiving that, in the language you have used in respect to it, you have done the President great injustice; and I trust you will be convinced that the measure in question, at the time and under the circumstances referred to, was not merely an act of prudence, but of imperious duty.

In answer to your request for a court of inquiry, it is perhaps sufficient to remark that, as you are not now in the military service of the United States, it is believed there is no authority to organize such a court; and even if the power were clear, the President is of opinion that there exists no adequate cause for its exercise. The call upon you for explanation has been fully complied with. No difference exists as to any material fact; and though he is obliged, upon your own statement, to impute to you the errors of judgment above mentioned, yet he does not deem them of such a character as to demand any further investigation. Should you, on the receipt of this letter, still desire a court of inquiry, you will please repeat your request, and it shall receive a fuller consideration.

Before closing this letter, I am instructed to inform you that the efficient measures taken to redeem the time lost by the failure of your first movement, and the energy, fortitude, and courage displayed by all the forces under your command on resuming the campaign, and especially in the several engagements in the cove of the Withlachoochee and the Wahoo swamp, as stated in your report of the 27th of November, have received, as they deserve, the high approbation of the President. It is also due to you to add that General Jesup, in despatches recently received from him, has borne testimony in the strongest manner to the merits of your general plan of operations, and to the efficiency of the measures in progress when he assumed the command. The first of these despatches which came to hand was published by the department, as an act of justice to yourself, in the *Globe* newspaper of the 27th ultimo.

Since commencing this communication a resolution has been received from the Senate calling for your explanatory letter. Its transmission to that body will supersede the necessity of a compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 20th ultimo.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*

His Excellency R. K. CALL, *Governor of Florida, Tallahassee, Florida.*

P. S.—The President's directions for the preparation of this letter were given some time since, and it was commenced on the day of its date; but from the pressure of matters in the department requiring immediate action, and of my other official duties, its completion has necessarily been delayed.

JANUARY 20, 1837.

No. 7.

JACKSONVILLE, *December 20, 1836.*

Sir: In the last annual message of the President of the United States I find the following remarks: "The result of the first movements made by the forces under the direction of Governor Call, in October last, as detailed in the *accompanying papers*, excited much surprise and disappointment."

Not having been informed by you of the authors or the nature of the "communications" mentioned in your letter of reproach, dated on the 4th of November, or through any source, of the character of the "*papers*" which excited so much the "surprise and disappointment" of the President of the United States, I have respectfully to request that I may be furnished with a copy of those "*papers*," which appear to have been sufficiently important to lay before Congress, and this, too, before I have been informed of their contents, or had an opportunity of replying to them; thus forestalling public opinion, and impressing it with a belief of my having committed great official improprieties, even before (according to your own statement, made evidently under the sanction of the highest authority) the President and yourself had formed a "*definite judgment of my conduct*."

The President further remarks, that a "full explanation had been required of the causes which had led to the failure." Now, sir, in common justice I have a right to expect that my letter in answer to yours of the 4th of November, which contains the explanations required, will also be laid before Congress.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. K. CALL.

Hon. B. F. BUTLER, *Acting Secretary of War.*

No. 8.

[Extract.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 7, 1837.*

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your three several letters of the 20th ultimo.

The papers referred to by the President in that part of his message quoted by you are the annual report of Major General Macomb to me, as acting head of this department, and my annual report to the President, both which are contained in the accompanying printed pamphlet, which I have the honor, by the President's direction, to forward to you.

I am also directed by the President to inform you that after your communication of the 2d ultimo shall have been replied to by this department, it will be laid, together with such reply, and with my letter of the 4th of November last, before Congress, should you then desire it.

[The residue of this letter related to other subjects.]

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*

His Excellency R. K. CALL, *Governor of Florida, Jacksonville, Florida.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 717.

[2D SESSION.]

APPLICATION OF WISCONSIN THAT ARMS AND AMMUNITION MAY BE FURNISHED TO THAT TERRITORY FOR DEFENCE AGAINST THE INDIANS.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 23, 1837.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled :

The memorial of the council and house of representatives of the Territory of Wisconsin respectfully represents: That this Territory is particularly exposed to the depredations of various tribes of Indians settled within its limits and contiguous thereto. Experience and the recent difficulties with these unrelenting foes to the enterprising settlers of the country have conclusively shown your memorialists the necessity of constant preparation to prevent and effectually repel any attack that may be contemplated or attempted by them hereafter; and as the citizens must always depend upon their own resources during the early stages of difficulties with the Indians, your memorialists respectfully request that Congress will cause three thousand stands of arms to be deposited within the Territory for the use of the citizens—one-half to be rifles, and the balance muskets—and one thousand pistols of the late model recommended for the first regiment of dragoons. Also four light brass field pieces, not to exceed three hundred pounds in weight, (three-pounders,) fixed on carriages, with a supply of fixed ammunition for the whole sufficient for a campaign of four months.

Your memorialists deem it unnecessary to detail facts to prove the expediency and necessity of granting their request, as the recent and present difficulties with the natives in various parts of the United States and its Territories, and the disadvantages under which the white citizens labor in their controversies with the Indians, are familiar to all.

All which is respectfully submitted.

P. H. ENGLE, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
HENRY S. BAIRD, *President of the Council.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 718.

[2D SESSION.]

APPLICATION OF ALABAMA THAT THE PAY AND ALLOWANCES OF VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA WHEN CALLED INTO THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES MAY BE INCREASED.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 23, 1837.

MEMORIAL of the senate and house of representatives of the State of Alabama in favor of an increase of the pay of the militia when in actual service.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled :

Your memorialists respectfully represent unto your honorable bodies that their attention has been drawn to the subject of the compensation allowed by law to the citizen soldier when called into the service of the United States, and its inadequacy is so manifest in every point of view that they cannot, in justice to those they represent, omit bringing the subject directly before that authority who possess the exclusive power of applying the remedy. Whatever may be the opinion of your memorialists as regards the compensation of the regular soldiery, they must refrain from expressing their views, inasmuch as they feel that they have no immediate concern with that subject. No identity, however, in their judgment, exists with these cases. The consideration which should influence the action of Congress in the former will be found wholly inapplicable in the latter, particularly as relates to the privates of the regular army. In joining the service there is no holy zeal for liberty, nor impassioned love of country. They are known to take the bounty and to enter the army precisely as they would hire into any other employment. Indeed, many are believed to seek it as an asylum from hunger, want, and misery, entailed upon them by their hideous and ungovernable vices. Not so with the citizen soldier. He is not moved by the attractions of a paltry bounty, nor influenced by the hope of ultimate gain to himself. While pursuing the peaceful walks of private life, and engrossed and fettered by the various ties of his social relations, he is aroused by the call of his country to arms! At once he pauses in his avocations, hesitates not to sacrifice his private interests, however great, on the altar of the general good; bursts asunder the delicate bands that bind him to his home and to his family, and flies with the unconquerable spirit of a freeman to the tented field or untented wilderness. It is not expected or desired by your memorialists or their constituents that you will authorize a reimbursement of the collateral or incidental deprivations of the citizen soldier, nor, indeed, that you will provide *adequate* compensation for his actual loss of time and property, or necessary expenditure of private funds; but the present paltry pay is so grossly inadequate, even below the compensation allowed our soldiers during the last war with Great Britain, when our federal treasury

was not only exhausted, but millions in default, that it does seem that wisdom, good policy, and even justice, require that now our government treasury is running over, and inundating the whole land with the surplus revenue, at least a reasonable compensation—some light solace for the emptied pockets of the sufferer—should be provided for those who, at the sound of their country's tocsin, forget self in the view of danger to their fellow-citizens, tear themselves from all the comforts and endearments of home, and voluntarily repair where duty calls, in defence of the frontier from savage massacre, or the shores of their beloved country from foreign invasion: Therefore—

Be it resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Alabama in general assembly convened, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives be requested, to use their best endeavors to obtain an increase by Congress of the pay now allowed to the militia when called into the service of the States of the Union, to a sum more commensurate with their actual loss of time and their expenditure of private funds for their equipment and comfort.

And be it further resolved, That the governor transmit to each of our senators and representatives in Congress a copy of the foregoing memorial and resolution.

A. P. BAGBY, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
HUGH McVAY, *President of the Senate.*

Approved December 23, 1836.

C. C. CLAY.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 719.

[2D SESSION.]

ARMY REGISTER FOR 1837.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE JANUARY 26, 1837.

WAR DEPARTMENT, January 25, 1837.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit a communication from the adjutant general, with fifty-five copies of the official Army Register for the members of the Senate, in compliance with a resolution of February 1, 1830.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*

HON. M. VAN BUREN, *President of the Senate.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, January 25, 1837.

SIR: I herewith respectfully present to you fifty-five copies of the official Army Register for 1837, required to be furnished by the Secretary of War for the use of the members of the Senate of the United States, as enjoined by a resolution of that body dated December 13, 1815.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

HON. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War.*

Register of the army of the United States for 1837.

GENERAL AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevet and staff appointments.	Remarks.
Alexander Macomb, maj. gen.	May 24, 1828.		
Edmund P. Gaines, brig. general	March 9, 1814.	Maj. gen. bvt., Aug. 15, 1814.	
Winfield Scott.....do.	.....do.	Maj. gen. bvt., July 25, 1814.	
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
Roger Jones, colonel.....	March 7, 1825.	Brig. gen. by brevet, June 7, 1832.	
INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
John E. Wool, colonel.....	April 29, 1816.	Brig. general by bvt., April 29, 1826.	
George Croghan.....do.	Dec. 21, 1825.		
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.			
Thomas S. Jesup, brig. general.	May 8, 1818.	Major general by brevet, May 8, 1828.	
Henry Stanton, major.....	May 13, 1820.	Lieut. col. by brevet, May 13, 1830.	
Trueman Cross.....do.	May 22, 1826.		
Joshua B. Brant.....do.	Dec. 28, 1832.		
Henry Whiting.....do.	Sept. 23, 1835.	Major bvt., March 17, 1824.	
(20 assistant quartermasters taken from the line.)			
SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.			
George Gibson, colonel.....	April 18, 1818.	Brig. gen. by brevet, April 29, 1826.	
James H. Hook, quartermaster.	March 10, 1829.	Major by bvt., May 20, 1823.	
Capt. Jos. P. Taylor, ass. q. m.	.....do.		
(Assistant commissaries. Number not limited.)			

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

Charles Gratiot, commandant of the corps of engineers, brevet brigadier general, chief engineer.

TOPOGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT.

John J. Abert, topographical engineer, brevet lieutenant colonel in charge of the topographical bureau.

PAY AND MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of commission.	Brevets and former commissions.	Remarks.
PAY DEPARTMENT.					
1	Nathan Towson.....	Paymaster general.	May 8, 1822	Brig. gen. bvt., June 30, '34.	Washington.
1	Benjamin F. Larned.....	Paymaster.....	Nov. 24, 1815	Capt. bvt., Aug. 15, 1814.	Detroit, Mich. Territory.
2	David S. Townsend.....	.....do.	April 29, 1816	Maj. bvt., July 27, 1814.	Boston, Massachusetts.
3	Daniel Randall.....	.....do.	July 21, 1818	A. D. P., June 8, 1814.	
4	Charles H. Smith.....	.....do.	Nov. 24, 1819		Norfolk, Va.
5	A. A. Massias.....	.....do.	Dec. 12, 1820	Captain, July 1, 1809.	
6	T. P. Andrews.....	.....do.	May 22, 1822		
7	Edmund Kirby.....	.....do.	Aug. 5, 1824	Captain, May 1, 1824.	Brownsville, N. Y.
8	L. G. De Russey.....	.....do.	Sept. 21, 1826	Captain, Dec. 11, 1825.	Natchitoches, La.
9	Robert A. Forsyth.....	.....do.	Sept. 10, 1831		
10	Adam D. Steuart.....	.....do.	Jan. 14, 1833		St. Louis, Mo.
11	John S. Lytle.....	.....do.	Feb. 27, 1834		Charleston, S. C.
12	Charles Mapes.....	.....do.	Jan. 7, 1835		
13	Peter Muhlenberg.....	.....do.	Feb. 2, 1835	Major, May 1, 1814.	Augusta, Ga.
14	Elbert Herring.....	.....do.	July 4, 1836		New York.
15	Wharton Rector.....	.....do.	Aug. 15, 1836		
16	Christopher Andrews.....	.....do.	Oct. 24, 1836		
17	Donald Frear.....	.....do.	Oct. 29, 1836	Major bvt., Sept. 17, 1814.	
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.					
1	Thomas Lawson.....	Surgeon general.	Nov. 30, 1836		Washington.
1	Thomas G. Mower.....	Surgeon.....	June 30, 1814		New York.
2	B. F. Harney.....	.....do.	Aug. 17, 1814		Baton Rouge.
3	W. V. Wheaton.....	.....do.	Sept. 4, 1816		West Point.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—Continued.

No.	Names.	Rank.	Date of commission.	Brevets and former commissions.	Remarks.
MEDICAL DEP'T—Continued.					
4	William Beaumont	Surgeon	Nov. 26, 1827		St. Louis.
5	Lyman Foot	do	March 5, 1831		Fort Winnebago.
6	Clement A. Finlay	do	July 13, 1832		Fort Monroe.
7	Prestley H. Craig	do	do		Fort Jesup.
8	Richard S. Satterlee	do	do		Fort Howard.
9	Samuel G. I. De Camp	do	Dec. 1, 1833		Fort Gibson.
10	Edward Macomb	do	Nov. 1, 1834		Fort Leavenworth.
11	Hamilton S. Hawkins	do	July 4, 1836		Fort Towson.
12	Alfred W. Elwes	do	do		Fort Crawford.
13	Robert C. Wood	do	do		2d regiment of dragoons.
14	Philip Minis	do	Dec. 1, 1836		
15	Henry A. Stinnette	do	Dec. 31, 1836		
1	James H. Sargent	Assistant surgeon	June 1, 1821	P. S., April 24, 1816.	Fort Constitution.
2	William Turner	do	do	do	Fort Wolcott.
3	T. I. C. Monroe	do	do	P. S., April 29, 1816.	Fort Wood, N. Y.
4	Sylvester Day	do	do	P. S., April 18, 1818.	Allegheny arsenal.
5	Joseph Eaton	do	do	do	Fort Trumbull.
6	Joseph P. Russell	do	do	P. S., August 10, 1818	Fort Columbus.
7	Richard Weightman	do	do	P. S., August 21, 1818	Fort Marion.
8	Benjamin King	do	do	S. M., October 14, 1818	Washington, D. C.
9	John A. Breton	do	July 1, 1821		
10	Lawrence Sprague	do	June 22, 1825		Hancock barracks.
11	Joel Martin	do	Aug. 15, 1825		Arsenal, Augusta, Ga.
12	Robert Archer	do	Aug. 5, 1826		Fort Monroe.
13	William L. Wharton	do	Sept. 1, 1828		Fort Johnston.
14	Charles S. Tripler	do	Oct. 30, 1830		Fort Sullivan.
15	Edward Worrell	do	Feb. 24, 1832		
16	Philip Maxwell	do	July 13, 1832		
17	Henry L. Heiskell	do	do		Fort Oglethorpe.
18	Charles McDougall	do	do		Fort Winnebago.
19	Burton Randall	do	Oct. 24, 1832		
20	Nathan S. Jarvis	do	March 2, 1833		
21	Richard Clark	do	do		Fort Gratiot.
22	Adam N. McLaren	do	do		Fort Crawford.
23	Benjamin F. Fellowes	do	do		Fort Leavenworth.
24	George F. Turner	do	July 23, 1833		Castle Pinckney.
25	M. C. Leavenworth	do	Sept. 1, 1833		Fort Jesup.
26	J. J. B. Wright	do	Oct. 25, 1833		Fort Howard.
27	Willison Hughey	do	do		Jefferson Barracks.
28	John B. Porter	do	Dec. 1, 1833		Fort Brady.
29	John Emerson	do	do		Fort Snelling.
30	Henry Holt	do	Dec. 31, 1833		Fort Gibson.
31	Thomas Henderson	do	do		Fort McHenry.
32	John B. Wells	do	Feb. 1, 1834		Fort Towson.
33	John M. Cuyler	do	April 1, 1834		New Orleans.
34	Madison M. Mills	do	do		Fort Gibson.
35	William Hammond	do	June 1, 1834		Fort Coffee.
36	George R. Clarke	do	Nov. 1, 1834		
37	Joseph H. Bailey	do	Nov. 28, 1834		Fort Gibson.
38	Leonard C. McPhail	do	Nov. 30, 1834		Do.
39	Lewis A. Birdsall	do	Dec. 29, 1834		Fort Towson.
40	Samuel P. Moore	do	Mar. 14, 1835		Fort Des Moines.
41	Alex. F. Suter	do	Mar. 27, 1835		Fort Morgan.
42	John C. Reynolds	do	May 1, 1835		Key West.
43	Chas. M. Hitchcock	do	Aug. 17, 1835		Fort Cass.
44	Wm. W. Hoxton	do	Aug. 24, 1835		West Point.
45	Erastus B. Wolcott	do	Jan. 1, 1836		Fort Mackinac.
46	Wm. Maffit	do	do		
47	Thomas Lee	do	do		
48	Bernard M. Byrne	do	May 20, 1836		Fort Pike.
49	Augustus C. Turtelot	do	June 21, 1836		
50	Thomas R. Johnson	do	July 4, 1836		
51	Eugene H. Abadie	do	do		
52	I. Rhett Motte	do	do		
53	Robert Southgate	do	Aug. 30, 1836		
54	Isaac H. Baldwin	do	do		
55	Samuel Forry	do	do		
56	Charles McCormick	do	do		
57	Wade Sullivan	do	Nov. 21, 1836		
58	Charles H. Laub	do	Nov. 30, 1836		Fort Gibson.
59	Charles D. Maxwell	do	do		
PURCHASING DEPARTMENT.					
1	Callender Irvine	Commissary general of purchases.	Aug. 8, 1812		Philadelphia.
1	Edward S. Fayssoux	Storekeeper	Aug. 24, 1833		Philadelphia.
2	Daniel B. Spencer	do	Nov. 14, 1836		

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevets and former commissions.
COLONEL.			
1	Charles Gratiot	May 24, 1828	Brig. gen. bvt., May 24, 1828.
LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			
1	Joseph G. Totten	May 24, 1828	Col. brevet, September 11, 1824.
MAJORS.			
1	Sylvanus Thayer	May 24, 1828	Lieut. col. bvt., March 3, 1823.
2	R. E. De Russey	December 22, 1830	Lieut. col. bvt., June 30, 1834. Supt. Mil. Academy.
CAPTAINS.			
1	John L. Smith	August 29, 1820	Major brevet, August 29, 1830.
2	William H. Chase	January 1, 1825	
3	Richard Delafield	May 24, 1828	
4	William A. Eliason	March 5, 1832	
5	Cornelius A. Ogden	May 15, 1835	Brevet, June 30, 1834.
6	Henry Brewerton	September 21, 1836	
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			
1	Thomas J. Leslie	March 31, 1819	Paymaster, Mil. Acad.; capt. bvt., March 31, 1829
2	George Dutton	December 22, 1830	
3	Joseph K. F. Mansfield	March 5, 1832	
4	Alexander H. Bowman	January 21, 1835	
5	Robert E. Lee	September 21, 1836	Engineer office.
6	Alexander J. Swift	October 31, 1836	
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
1	Fred. A. Smith	Jan. 21, 1835	Brevet, July 1, 1833.
2	Jon. G. Barnard	May 15, 1835	Brevet, July 1, 1833.
3	Geo. W. Cullum	April 20, 1836	Brevet, July 1, 1833.
4	William Smith	September 21, 1836	Brevet, July 1, 1834.
5	John Sanders	September 30, 1836	Brevet, July 1, 1834.
6	G. W. Morell	October 31, 1836	Brevet, July 1, 1835.
BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
1	C. H. Bigelow	July 1, 1835	
2	G. L. Welcker	July 1, 1836	
3	James L. Mason	do	

TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS.

MAJORS, BREVET.			
1	John J. Abert	November 22, 1814 ..	Lieutenant colonel brevet, November 22, 1824.
2	James Kearney	April 29, 1816	Lieutenant colonel brevet, April 29, 1826.
3	Stephen H. Long	do	Lieutenant colonel brevet, April 29, 1826.
4	Hartman Bache	August 1, 1832	Brevet, July 24, 1828.
5	Wm. G. McNeill	January 28, 1834	Brevet, January 27, 1833.
6	James D. Graham	September 14, 1834 ..	
<i>Assistant Topographical Engineers.</i>			
CAPTAINS, BREVET.			
1	Wm. Turnbull	August 20, 1831	
2	William H. Swift	August 1, 1832	
3	W. G. Williams	January 28, 1834	
4	A. Canfield	September 14, 1834 ..	

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

COLONEL.			
1	George Bomford	May 30, 1832	Brevet, February 9, 1825.
LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			
1	George Talcott	do	Inspector of arsenals and armories.
MAJORS.			
1	Henry K. Craig	do	Brevet, Dec. 23, 1823; inspector of small arms.
2	William J. Worth	do	Lieut. col. bvt., July 25, 1824.
CAPTAINS.			
1	Rufus L. Baker	do	Major brevet, May 21, 1827.
2	James W. Ripley	do	Captain, August 1, 1825.
3	John Symington	do	Brevet, May 17, 1830.
4	William H. Bell	do	
5	Edward Harding	do	
6	Alfred Mordecai	do	
7	Benjamin Huger	do	
8	James A. J. Bradford	do	
9	G. D. Ramsay	Feb. 25, 1835	
10	J. A. d'Laquet	Nov. 1, 1836	

FIRST REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevets and former commissions.	No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevets and former commissions.
	COLONEL.			2	Benj. D. Moore.....	Sept. 19, 1833	
1	S. W. Kearney.....	July 4, 1836		3	James Allen.....	May 31, 1835	
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			4	J. H. K. Burigwin.....	June 30, 1835	
1	Richard B. Mason.....	.....do.....		5	J. S. Van Derveer.....	Aug. 15, 1835	
	MAJOR.			6	Enoch Steen.....	March 5, 1836	
1	Clifton Wharton.....	.....do.....		7	B. A. Terrett.....	Mar. 31, 1836	
	CAPTAINS.			8	Wm. Eustis.....	June 15, 1836	
1	Edw. V. Sumner.....	March 4, 1833		9	L. B. Northrop.....	July 4, 1836	
2	Enstace Trenor.....	.....do.....		10	James M. Bowman.....	Oct. 15, 1836	
3	Lemuel Ford.....	Aug. 15, 1833			SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
4	Nathan Boone.....	.....do.....		1	Asbury Ury.....	June 30, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1832.
5	Jesse B. Browne.....	.....do.....		2	H. S. Turner.....	Aug. 15, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1834.
6	Matthew Duncan.....	.....do.....					Adjutant.
7	David Perkins.....	Nov. 4, 1833		3	A. R. Johnston.....	Mar. 31, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1835.
8	P. St. G. Cooke.....	May 31, 1835		4	P. R. Thompson.....	May 26, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1835.
9	J. P. Simonton.....	July 4, 1836		5	B. S. Roberts.....	May 31, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1835.
10	Ab. Van Buren.....	.....do.....		6	Wm. N. Grier.....	June 15, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1835.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			7	R. G. Stockton.....	July 4, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1836.
1	Thomas Swords.....	March 4, 1833	A. Q. M.	8	Thomas McCrate.....	July 31, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1836.
				9	George W. Suggett.....	.....do.....	
				10	Richard West.....	.....do.....	
				11	Fayette Robinson.....	.....do.....	

SECOND REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

	COLONEL.				FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	D. E. Twiggs.....	June 8, 1836		1	T. S. Bryant.....	June 11, 1836	
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			2	John Graham.....	.....do.....	
1	W. S. Harney.....	Aug. 15, 1836		3	T. Dade.....	.....do.....	
	MAJOR.			4	E. D. Bullock.....	.....do.....	
1	T. T. Fauntleroy.....	June 8, 1836		5	M. S. Howe.....	.....do.....	
	CAPTAINS.			6	C. Spalding.....	.....do.....	
1	Wm. Gordon.....	.....do.....		7	J. W. Hamilton.....	.....do.....	
2	James H. Ashby.....	.....do.....		8	G. A. H. Blake.....	.....do.....	
			Maj. bvt., July 19, 1836.	9	Croghan Kerr.....	Oct. 6, 1836	
3	Jon. L. Bean.....	.....do.....		10	A. S. Macomb.....	.....do.....	
4	S. H. Anderson.....	.....do.....		11	Wm. Gilpin.....	Oct. 19, 1836	
5	W. W. Tompkins.....	.....do.....			SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
6	H. W. Fowler.....	.....do.....		1	G. Forsyth.....	June 8, 1836	
7	B. L. Beall.....	.....do.....		2	J. H. P. O'Neal.....	.....do.....	
8	Ed. S. Winder.....	.....do.....		3	J. W. S. McNeil.....	.....do.....	
9	W. M. Fulton.....	Oct. 6, 1836		4	Z. M. P. Maury.....	.....do.....	
10	L. J. Beall.....	Oct. 19, 1836		5	S. B. Thornton.....	.....do.....	
				6	C. E. Kingsbury.....	.....do.....	
				7	C. A. May.....	.....do.....	
				8	N. W. Hunter.....	Oct. 6, 1836	
				9	R. B. Lawton.....	Oct. 12, 1836	
				10	N. Darling.....	Nov. 23, 1836	

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

	COLONEL.			7	Justin Dimick.....	April 6, 1835	Bvt., May 1, 1834.
1	A. Eustis.....	Nov. 17, 1834	Brig. gen. bvt., June 30, 1834.	8	D. D. Tompkins.....	Dec. 31, 1835	
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			9	L. B. Webster.....	Sept. 30, 1836	
1	J. B. Walbach.....	May 30, 1832	Col. bvt., May 1, 1825.		FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
	MAJOR.			1	Timothy Green.....	April 20, 1818	Capt. bvt., April 20, 1828.
1	B. K. Pierce.....	June 11, 1836	Lieut. col. bvt., Aug. 21, 1836	2	George Nauman.....	May 30, 1832	
	CAPTAINS.			3	Francis Taylor.....	Jan. 31, 1833	
1	Milo Mason.....	May 17, 1816	Maj. bvt., May 17, 1826.	4	James R. Irwin.....	May 31, 1833	Adjutant.
2	F. Whiting.....	Sept. 10, 1819	Maj. bvt., Sept. 10, 1829.	5	John Williamson.....	Sept. 30, 1833	
3	H. Saunders.....	Nov. 4, 1823	Maj. bvt., Nov. 4, 1833.	6	John H. Winder.....	Nov. 30, 1833	
4	R. M. Kirby.....	Aug. 5, 1824	Maj. bvt., Sept. 17, 1824.	7	Elen. S. Sibley.....	Mar. 6, 1834	
5	Giles Porter.....	Sept. 30, 1833	Brevet, Feb. 1, 1833.	8	William Maynadier.....	May 31, 1834	Aide-de-camp to M. Gen. Macomb.
6	D. Van Ness.....	Oct. 23, 1834	Brevet, Nov. 4, 1833.	9	Miner Knowlton.....	July 23, 1835	Mil. Academy.
				10	John F. Kennedy.....	Oct. 1, 1835	
				11	James H. Prentiss.....	Feb. 29, 1836	
				12	J. B. Magruder.....	Mar. 31, 1836	
				13	Jacob Ammen.....	May 31, 1836	Mil. Academy.
				14	J. W. Bailey.....	Aug. 6, 1836	Mil. Academy.
				15	Geo. Watson.....	Sept. 30, 1836	
				16	E. A. Capron.....	Nov. 19, 1836	
				17	David E. Hale.....	Nov. 30, 1836	
				18	John F. Lee.....	Dec. 17, 1836	

FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevets and former commissions.	No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevets and former commissions.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS				5	C. G. Waggaman....	Mar. 31, 1836	Brevet, July 1, 1835.
1	C. B. Chalmers.....	Aug. 35, 1831	Bvt., July 1, 1834.	6	D. Leadbetter.....	July 1, 1836	
2	L. A. B. Walbach ..	Oct. 1, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1834.	7	M. C. Meigs.....	.....do.....	
3	Alfred Herbert.....	Dec. 1, 1835	1st Lieut. Bvt., July 27, 1836.	8	F. A. Lewis.....	.....do.....	
4	Wm. H. Betts.....	Feb. 29, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1835	9	W. H. Warner.....	.....do.....	
				10	P. V. Hagner.....	Aug. 6, 1836	
				11	M. J. Burke.....	Aug. 31, 1836	
				12	J. S. Hatheway.....	.....do.....	

SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

COLONEL.				3	Wm. C. DeHart....	Oct. 10, 1831	Bvt., July 1, 1830. Aide-de-camp to Bvt. Major-General Scott.
1	Wm. Lindsay	April 26, 1832	Bvt., March 12, 1823.	4	J. A. Chambers.....	Jan. 28, 1832	Bvt., July 1, 1830. A. Q. M.
LIEUTENANT COLONEL.				5	C. F. Smith.....	May 30, 1832	Mil. Academy. A. Q. M.
1	Ichabod B. Crane....	Nov. 3, 1832	Bvt., Nov. 13, 1823.	6	M. M. Clark.....	Dec. 31, 1833	
MAJOR.				7	John B. Grayson..	April 30, 1834	
1	Wm. Gates	May 30, 1832	Bvt., March 3, 1823.	8	Thomas B. Adams....	Dec. 1, 1834	
CAPTAINS.				9	John Mackay	Dec. 31, 1834	
1	Frs S. Belton.....	July 31, 1817		10	John C. Casey.....	April 30, 1835	
2	R. A. Zantinger.....	Dec. 12, 1818	Maj. bvt., Aug 15, 1824.	11	Thos. B. Linnard....	Dec. 28, 1835	
3	J. Mountfort.....	Aug. 11, 1819	Maj. bvt., Sept 11, 1824.	12	R. H. K. Whiteley....	.....do.....	
4	Jo P. Taylor	July 6, 1825	Commissary.	13	R. H. Peyton.....	June 28, 1836	
5	Gus. S. Drane.....	May 30, 1832	Bvt., Nov. 15, 1827.	14	Edmund Schriver....	Nov. 1, 1836	Adj. Gen. office.
6	C. S. Merchant.....	Nov. 17, 1834	Bvt., April 20, 1828.	15	James Duncan.....	Nov. 30, 1836	
7	Charles Mellon.....	Dec. 28, 1835	Bvt., April 20, 1828.	16	Epp Kibby.....	Dec. 31, 1836	
8	Allen Lowd.....	Nov. 30, 1836	Bvt., April 20, 1828.	17	Chas. A. Fuller.....	.....do.....	
9	H. S. Mallory.....	Dec. 31, 1836	Bvt. May 31, 1829.	18	T. P. Ridgeley.....	.....do.....	
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.				SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
1	S. McKenzie.....	Feb. 20, 1825	Adjutant.	1	Horace Brooks.....	Dec. 28, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1835.
2	James Green.....	May 31, 1826		2	James M. Morgan....	.....do.....	Bvt., July 1, 1835.
				3	Henry L. Kendrick..	April 1, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1835. Mil. Academy.
				4	Samuel J. Bransford.	July 1, 1836	
				5	Bars. Conkling.....	.....do.....	
				6	Roland A. Luther.....	.....do.....	
				7	John F. Roland.....	July 4, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1836.
				8	Henry H. Lockwood..	July 20, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1836.
				9	M. L. Shackelford...	July 31, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1836.
				10	Robert Allen.....	Aug. 16, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1836.
				11	Chas. B. Daniels.....	Sept. 11, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1836.

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

COLONEL.				FIRST LIEUTENANTS			
1	W. K. Armistead....	Nov. 12, 1818	Brig. gen. bvt., Nov. 12, 1828.	1	W. S. Newton	Dec. 31, 1822	Capt. bvt., Dec. 31, 1832.
LIEUTENANT COLONEL.				2	W. B. Davidson.....	Jan. 1, 1825	
1	James Bankhead....	April 26, 1832	Bvt., Aug. 15, 1823.	3	D. H. Vinton.....	April 7, 1825	A. Q. M.
MAJOR.				4	John L'Engle.....	Dec. 11, 1825	A. Q. M.
1	Sylvester Churchill..	April 6, 1835	Bvt., Aug. 15, 1823.	5	H. Garner.....	Feb. 26, 1827	Adjutant.
CAPTAINS.				6	Martin Burk.....	May 1, 1828	
1	M. P. Lomax.....	Nov. 17, 1814	Maj. bvt., Nov. 17, 1824.	7	R. D. A. Wade.....	Sept. 10, 1828	
2	Eneas Mackay.....	Dec. 31, 1822	Maj. bvt., Dec. 31, 1832. A. Q. M.	8	Cam. Graham.....	Sept. 11, 1828	Capt. bvt., Dec. 31, 1835.
3	W. L. McClintock...	Aug. 11, 1823	Maj. bvt., Aug. 11, 1833.	9	W. S. Maitland	Dec. 31, 1828	Capt. bvt., Dec. 31, 1835.
4	Thomas Childs.....	Oct. 1, 1826	Maj. bvt., Aug. 21, 1836.	10	J. W. Harris.....	June 30, 1833	
5	Elijah Lyon.....	Feb. 20, 1827	Bvt. Jan. 1, 1827.	11	Robert Anderson....	.....do.....	Mil. Academy.
6	T. W. Lendrum.....	Dec. 31, 1828		12	Albert E. Church....	Jan. 13, 1836	Mil. Academy.
7	J. R. Vinton.....	Dec. 28, 1835	Bvt., Sept. 30, 1829.	13	Robert E. Temple....	June 22, 1836	
8	R. B. Lee.....	Aug. 31, 1836	Maj. bvt., June 9, 1836.	14	Joseph A. Smith.....	June 30, 1836	
9	Samuel Ringgold.....	.....do.....	Bvt. May 8, 1832	15	Benj. Poole.....	Aug. 31, 1836	
				16	Edwin Rose.....	.....do.....	
				17	Geo. H. Talcott.....	Sept. 13, 1836	
				18	Eras. D. Keyes.....	Sept. 16, 1836	
				SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
				1	William Wall.....	Sept. 30, 1833	Bvt., July 1, 1832.
				2	James H. Simpson....	Nov. 30, 1833	Bvt., July 1, 1832.
				3	R. W. Lee.....	Sept. 14, 1834	Bvt., July 1, 1833.

THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY—Continued

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevets and former commissions.	No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevets and former commissions.
	2d LIEUTENANTS—Continued.			8	Augustus P. Allen	July 1, 1836	
				9	Jas. L. Donaldson	do.	
4	John A. Thomas	Dec. 1, 1835	Bvt. July 1, 1833; M. Acad.	10	Thos. W. Sherman	do.	
5	M. S. Miller	Dec. 28, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1834.	11	Chris. A. Greene	Aug. 13, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1836.
6	Jos. R. Anderson	July 1, 1836		12	Chris. Q. Tompkins	Aug. 31, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1836.
7	Dan'l P. Woodbury	do.		13	Israel C. Woolhuff	do.	Bvt., July 1, 1836.
				14	Wm. Frazer	do.	Mil. Academy.
				15	Wm. Mock	do.	Bvt., July 1, 1836.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

	COLONEL.			2	S. B. Dusenberry	March 1, 1825	A. Q. M.
1	J. R. Fenwick	May 8, 1822	Brig. gen. bvt. Mar. 18, 1823.	3	Edw. C. Ross	Nov. 27, 1826	
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL			4	John B. Scott	July 31, 1827	Adjutant.
				5	John Pickell	May 28, 1831	
				6	P. Searle	Aug. 20, 1831	
				7	F. L. Jones	Jan. 31, 1832	
				8	W. P. Bainbridge	May 30, 1832	
				9	R. C. Smeal	Sept. 30, 1832	
	MAJOR.			10	W. A. Thornton	Jan. 31, 1835	
1	A. C. W. Fanning	Nov. 3, 1832	Lt. col. bvt. Aug. 15, 1824.	11	D. H. Tufts	June 10, 1836	
	CAPTAINS.			12	Charles O. Collins	June 11, 1836	A. Q. M.
				13	J. E. Johnston	July 31, 1836	
				14	Franklin E. Hunt	Aug. 15, 1836	
1	M. M. Payne	March 2, 1814	Maj. bvt., Mar. 2, 1824	15	Simon H. Drum	Aug. 31, 1836	
2	John Erving	April 25, 1818	Maj. bvt., April 25, 1828.	16	S. C. Budgeley	Sept. 16, 1836	M. Academy.
3	L. Whiting	May 21, 1822	Maj. bvt., May 21, 1832.	17	John N. Maccomb	Oct. 15, 1836	Aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Maccomb.
4	J. L. Gardner	Nov. 1, 1823	Maj. bvt., Nov. 1, 1833.		SECOND LIEUTENANTS		
5	John Munroe	March 2, 1825		1	John H. Miller	Jan. 31, 1833	Bvt., July 1, 1833.
6	Patrick H. Galt	May 15, 1829	Brevet, Sept. 26, 1828.	2	Alex. E. Shiras	Oct. 6, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1833.
7	J. M. Washington	May 30, 1832	Brevet, May 23, 1830.	3	Robert H. Archer	Dec. 31, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1832.
8	Harvey Brown	April 10, 1835	Brevet, Aug. 23, 1831.	4	Wm. G. Freeman	June 8, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1834.
9	Samuel Cooper	June 11, 1836	Brevet, July 6, 1831.	5	Joseph Roberts	June 10, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1835.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			6	James H. Stokes	June 11, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1835.
1	W. W. Morris	Aug. 11, 1823		7	John P. J. O'Brien	July 1, 1836	
				8	Charles B. Sing	do.	
				9	John W. Phelps	July 28, 1837	Bvt., July 1, 1836.
				10	George C. Thomas	Aug. 15, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1836.
				11	R. A. Wainwright	Oct. 22, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1835.
				12	Thomas L. Brent	Nov. 1, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1835.

FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

	COLONEL.				FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Z. Taylor	April 4, 1832	Brevet, April 20, 1829.	1	J. W. Kingsbury	Aug. 1, 1830	
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			2	E. Backus	July 28, 1831	
1	Wm. Davenport	April 4, 1832		3	O. Cross	Dec. 31, 1831	A. Q. M.
	MAJOR.			4	Joseph H. Lamotte	July 11, 1833	
				5	E. G. Mitchell	Oct. 25, 1835	
1	John Garland	Oct. 30, 1836	Brevet, May 7, 1827.	6	J. R. B. Gardiner	Sept. 4, 1836	
	CAPTAINS.			7	Sid. Burbank	Oct. 29, 1836	M. Academy.
1	G. Loomis	April 7, 1819	Maj. bvt., April 7, 1829.	8	Seth Eastman	Nov. 14, 1836	M. Academy.
2	T. F. Smith	April 25, 1819	Maj. bvt., April 25, 1829.	9	George Wilson	Nov. 30, 1836	
				10	E. A. Ogden	Dec. 17, 1836	
					SECOND LIEUTENANTS		
3	E. A. Hitchcock	Dec. 31, 1824		1	Thos. M. Hill	Dec. 10, 1834	Bvt., July 1, 1832.
4	W. R. Jonett	May 1, 1829		2	Wm. H. Storer	June 30, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1832.
5	Thos. Baker	May 31, 1829		3	John Beach	Oct. 25, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1832.
6	Sam. McKee	Dec. 31, 1831		4	Geo. H. Pegrum	June 11, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1833.
7	Wm. Day	Oct. 26, 1832					Adj.
8	Thos. P. Gwynne	Mar. 1, 1834		5	James McClure	Sept. 4, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1833.
9	J. J. Abercrombie	Sept. 4, 1836		6	P. C. Gaillard	Oct. 29, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1835.
10	A. S. Miller	Nov. 14, 1836		7	S. M. Plummer	Nov. 14, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1835.
				8	John M. Scott	Nov. 30, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1835.

SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commis- sion.	Brevets and former commissions.	No.	Names and rank	Date of commis- sion.	Brevets and former commissions.
	COLONEL.			8	Samuel L. Russell....	June 24, 1836	
1	Hugh Brady	July 6, 1812	Brig. gen., bvt., July 6, 1822.	9	Charles A. Waite	July 3, 1836	A. Q. M.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			10	Thompson Morris....	Nov. 6, 1836	
1	Alexander Cummings.	Aug. 20, 1828		FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			
	MAJOR.			1	J. J. B. Kingsbury...	Sept. 13, 1831	
1	N. S. Clark	July 21, 1834	Bvt. July 25, 1824	2	J. R. Smith	Mar. 22, 1832	Adjutant.
	CAPTAINS.			3	Jamiahel Day	April 4, 1832	
1	W. V. Cobles	Mar. 31, 1819	Maj. bvt., March 31, 1829.	4	S. P. Heintzelman...	Mar. 4, 1833	
2	W. Hoffman	May 1, 1819	Maj. bvt., May 1, 1829.	5	Amos B. Eaton	July 21, 1831	
3	G. Dearborn	Sept. 30, 1819	Maj. bvt., Sept. 30, 1829.	6	Silas Casey	June 28, 1836	
4	T. Staniford	Mar. 1, 1820	Maj. bvt., Mar. 1, 1830.	7	Abner R. Hetzel	do.....	A. Q. M.
5	B. A. Boynton	Jan. 8, 1823	Maj. bvt., Jan. 8, 1833.	8	James W. Penrose...	July 3, 1836	
6	E. K. Barnum	Dec. 28, 1832	Bvt., Dec. 31, 1830.	9	Edwin R. Long	Nov. 6, 1836	
7	John Bradley	July 21, 1834	Brevet, Oct. 2, 1832.	10	James M. Hill	Dec. 31, 1836	
				SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
				1	Geo. W. Patten	July 1, 1830	
				2	J. M. Clendenin....	Mar. 4, 1833	Bvt. July 1, 1830.
				3	James V. Burford...	Oct. 6, 1831	Bvt. July 1, 1832.
				4	L. R. D. Barnett	June 28, 1836	Bvt. July 1, 1833.
				5	H. W. Wessels	do.....	Bvt. July 1, 1833.
				6	J. W. Anderson	July 3, 1836	Bvt. July 1, 1833.
				7	Thos. Johns	July 31, 1836	Bvt. July 1, 1833.
				8	M. R. Patrick	Oct. 31, 1836	Bvt. July 1, 1835.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

	COLONEL.				FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
1	Jas. B. Many	July 21, 1834	Brevet, June 1, 1831.	1	E. B. Alexander....	Dec. 29, 1827	A. Q. M.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			2	E. B. Eidsall	Feb. 17, 1829	
1	Josiah H. Vose	April 23, 1830		3	Joseph Bonnell	July 15, 1831	
	MAJOR.			4	W. R. Montgomery...	Aug. 31, 1833	
1	John Fewle	Mar. 4, 1833	Brevet, June 10, 1824, M. Acad.	5	Edw. B. Bobbitt	Mar. 31, 1834	A. Q. M.
	CAPTAINS.			6	Nath. C. Macrae	Oct. 31, 1835	
1	J. S. Nelson	Aug. 13, 1819	Maj. bvt., Aug. 13, 1829.	7	Jetterson Van Hone...	April 1, 1836	
2	W. G. Belknap	Feb. 1, 1822	Maj. bvt., Feb. 1, 1832.	8	Thomas Cutts	June 15, 1836	Adjutant.
				9	A. G. Blanchard	Oct. 30, 1836	
				10	Wm. O. Kello	Nov. 15, 1836	
				SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
1	John B. Clark	Mar. 18, 1826		1	Henry Swartwout...	Mar. 31, 1834	Bvt. July 1, 1832. M. Academy.
2	Andrew Lewis	June 6, 1827		2	Jas. F. Cooper	May 31, 1835	Bvt. July 1, 1834.
3	Benj. Walker	Aug. 31, 1833		3	Geo. P. Field	July 25, 1835	Bvt. July 1, 1834.
5	L. N. Morris	Oct. 31, 1833		4	T. O. Burwell	Oct. 17, 1835	Bvt. July 1, 1834.
7	Otis Wheeler	Oct. 31, 1835		5	J. L. Coburn	Oct. 31, 1835	Bvt. July 1, 1834.
8	Hy Bainbridge	June 15, 1836		6	P. N. Barber	April 1, 1836	Bvt. July 1, 1834.
9	George Wright	Oct. 30, 1836		7	Wm. S. Henry	June 15, 1836	Bvt. July 1, 1835.
10	J. W. Cotton	Nov. 15, 1836		8	Jos. H. Eaton	Oct. 30, 1836	Bvt. July 1, 1835.
				9	Larkin Smith	Oct. 31, 1836	Bvt. July 1, 1835.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

	COLONEL.			4	G. W. Allen	Jan. 25, 1829	Bvt. Jan. 1, 1829.
1	Enos Cutler	Sept. 21, 1836		5	J. Page	April 30, 1831	Bvt. Jan. 1, 1829.
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			6	Wm. M. Graham	April 4, 1832	Maj. bvt., Dec. 31, 1835.
1	William S. Foster ..	June 8, 1836	Bvt., Aug. 15, 1824.	7	P. Morrison	Sept. 13, 1836	
	MAJOR.			8	Geo. A. McCall	Sept. 21, 1836	
1	George Birch	June 8, 1836	Brevet, Aug. 31, 1826.	9	L. Thomas	Sept. 25, 1836	A. Q. M.
	CAPTAINS.			10	R. D. C. Collins	Nov. 2, 1836	
1	J. M. Glassell	Feb. 10, 1818	Maj. bvt., Feb. 10, 1824.	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			
2	Henry Wilson	April 20, 1819	Maj. bvt., April 20, 1829.	1	G. Morris	April 30, 1831	
3	Wm. W. Lear	May 1, 1824	Maj. bvt., May 1, 1834.	2	Chilcub S. Howe....	Jan. 31, 1836	
				3	El B. Screven	do.....	
				4	Rob. C. Buchanan ..	Mar. 16, 1836	Adjutant.
				5	Chas. H. Lunell	Aug. 7, 1836	
				6	Bradford R. Allen...	Sept. 13, 1836	M. Academy.
				7	Wm. W. Bliss	Sept. 21, 1836	M. Academy.
				8	Benjamin Alvord...	Sept. 23, 1836	

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevets and former commissions.	No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevets and former commissions.
	1st LIEUTS.—Cont'd.			3	A. M. Mitchell.....	Mar. 16, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1835.
9	J. W. McCrabb	Sept. 30, 1836	A. Q. M.	4	I. V. D. Reeve.....	May 2, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1835.
10	John L. Hooper.....	Nov. 2, 1836		5	Henry Prince.....	June 11, 1836	Bvt., Sept. 18, 1835.
	SECOND LIEUTENANTS			6	Stephen T. T. blatts.	Aug. 7, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1835.
				7	Chas. Hoskins.....	Sept. 13, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1836.
1	Abram C. Myers.....	Dec. 31, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1833.	8	Collinson R. Gates..	Sept. 21, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1836.
2	H. L. Scott.....	Jan. 31, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1833.	9	M. C. M. Hammond..	Sept. 23, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1836.
				10	Chas. H. E. Spoor..	Sept. 30, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1836.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

	COLONEL.			8	St. Clair Lenny	April 1, 1836	
1	Geo. M. Brooke	July 15, 1831	Brig. gen. bvt., Sept. 17, 1824.	9	Al. Johnston.....	Oct. 31, 1836	
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			10	L. T. Jamison.....	.....do.....	
1	Sul. Burbank	Sept. 21, 1836	Brevet, July 25, 1824.		FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
	MAJOR.			1	Moses E. Merrill.....	March 4, 1833	
1	John Green.....	Oct. 31, 1833	Brevet, Sept. 25, 1824.	2	Eph. K. Smith.....	.....do.....	
	CAPTAINS.			3	Alexander S. Hoce..	Oct. 1, 1833	
1	T. F. Hunt.....	May 20, 1820	Maj. bvt., June 16, 1828; A. Q. M.	4	Edgar M. Lacy.....	Nov. 25, 1835	
2	J. Plimpton.....	June 1, 1821	Maj. bvt., June 1, 1831.	5	Isaac Lynde	Feb. 18, 1836	
3	D. Wilcox.....	April 1, 1822	Maj. bvt., April 1, 1832.	6	Robert E. Clary	April 1, 1836	
4	M. Scott	Aug. 16, 1828		7	James L. Thompson..	Oct. 31, 1836	
5	G. Lowe.....	Aug. 20, 1828		8	Calch Sibley .....	.....do.....	
6	J. B. F. Russell.....	April 23, 1830		9	C. C. Daveiss	Dec. 31, 1836	
7	W. Alexander.....	Feb. 18, 1836		10	W. Chapman.....	.....do.....	Adjutant.
					SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
				1	R. B. Marcy	Nov. 23, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1832.
				2	Daniel Ruggles.....	Feb. 18, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1833.
				3	J. C. Reid.....	April 1, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1833.
				4	Al. H. Tappen	July 31, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1835.
				5	W. M. D. McKissack.	Sept. 11, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1835.
				6	Jos. H. Whipple	Oct. 31, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1835.
				7	S. Whitehorne .....	.....do.....	Bvt., July 1, 1836.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

	COLONEL.			3	Joseph S. Worth.....	April 22, 1830	
1	Henry Atkinson.....	April 15, 1814	Brig. gen. bvt., May 13, 1820.	4	Gustavus Dorr	Mar. 4, 1833	
	LIEUTENANT COLONEL.			5	J. D. Searight	April 18, 1835	
1	John Bliss.....	Oct. 30, 1836		6	F. J. Brooke	May 6, 1835	
	MAJOR.			7	Nathaniel J. Eaton..	July 31, 1836	
1	Al. R. Thompson.....	April 4, 1832	Bvt., May 1, 1824	8	Robert Sevier.....	Aug. 10, 1836	Adjutant.
	CAPTAINS.			9	William Hoffman	Nov. 16, 1836	
1	Bennet Riley.....	Aug. 6, 1818	Maj. bvt., Aug. 6, 1828.	10	Alber'e Cady	Dec. 31, 1836	
2	I. Clark, jr.....	Aug. 27, 1822	Maj. bvt., Aug. 27, 1832. A. Q. M.		SECOND LIEUTENANTS		
3	Jacob Brown.....	April 7, 1825		1	Jona. Freeman.....	July 1, 1829	
4	W. N. Wickliffe	Feb. 15, 1826		2	T. L. Alexander.....	July 1, 1830	
5	Thos. Noel	May 1, 1827		3	J. S. Williams	May 31, 1834	Bvt., July 1, 1831.
6	Geo. C. Hutter.....	May 12, 1829		4	John Conrad	April 18, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1831.
7	G. W. Waters.....	March 4, 1833		5	Geo. H. Griffin.....	May 6, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1832.
8	Levi M. Nute.....	July 31, 1836					Aide-de-camp to Bvt. Maj. Gen. Gaines
9	M. W. Batman.....	Nov. 16, 1836		6	J. E. Blake.....	July 31, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1833.
10	Geo. Andrews.....	Dec. 31, 1836		7	John P. Center	Aug. 10, 1836	Com. Gen.'s office.
	FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			8	G. H. Binggold	Aug. 15, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1833.
1	G. H. Chosman.....	Aug. 30, 1828	A. Q. M.	9	J. P. Harrison	Nov. 16, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1833.
2	J. Van Swearingen..	May 12, 1829		10	W. S. Ketchum.....	Dec. 31, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1834.
					BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANT.		
				1	W. H. DeForrest	July 1, 1835	

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevets and former commissions.	No.	Names and rank.	Date of commission.	Brevets and former commissions.
COLONEL.				2	Gabriel J. Rains.....	Jan. 28, 1834	
1	M. Arbuckle.....	Mar. 16, 1820	Brig. gen. bvt., Mar. 16, 1830.	3	S. W. Moore.....	May 31, 1834	Adjutant.
LIEUTENANT COLONEL.				4	John P. Davis.....	do.....	A. Q. M.
1	W. Whistler.....	July 21, 1834		5	T. H. Holmes.....	Mar. 26, 1835	
MAJOR.				6	Richard H. Ross.....	June 1, 1835	
1	J. S. McIntosh.....	Sept. 21, 1836	Brevet, Mar. 8, 1827.	7	Daniel P. Whiting.....	June 8, 1836	
CAPTAINS.				8	Roger S. Dix.....	July 31, 1836	
1	Nath. Young.....	Jan. 1, 1819	Maj. bvt., Jan. 1, 1829.	9	Richard C. Gatlin.....	Aug. 31, 1836	
2	B. L. E. Bonneville.....	Oct. 4, 1825		10	G. R. Paul.....	Oct. 26, 1836	
3	John Stuart.....	June 30, 1828		SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
4	E. S. Hawkins.....	Nov. 10, 1829		1	S. G. Simmons.....	Dec. 31, 1834	Bvt., July 1, 1834.
5	Charles Thomas.....	April 30, 1833	A. Q. M.	2	H. McAvett.....	Mar. 26, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1834.
6	Francis Lee.....	May 31, 1834		3	J. G. Reed.....	May 4, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1834.
7	J. R. Stephenson.....	Dec. 31, 1831		4	A. Harris.....	June 1, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1834.
8	Jos. A. Phillips.....	May 4, 1835		5	F. Britton.....	Nov. 18, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1834.
9	D. S. Miles.....	June 8, 1836		6	A. Montgomery.....	Dec. 3, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1834.
10	W. Seawell.....	July 31, 1836		7	W. K. Hanson.....	June 8, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1835.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS				8	W. H. Griffin.....	July 31, 1835	Bvt., July 1, 1835.
1	L. F. Carter.....	Dec. 15, 1835		9	Jas. M. Wells.....	Aug. 31, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1835.
				10	Thos. B. Arden.....	Oct. 25, 1836	Bvt., July 1, 1835.
				BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANT.			
				1	Robert F. Baker.....	July 1, 1836	

LINEAL RANK OF ARTILLERY OFFICERS.

No.	Names and rank.	Letter.	Date of commission.	Regiment.	Remarks.
COLONELS.					
1	W. K. Armistead.....		Nov. 12, 1818	3d artillery	
2	John R. Fewick.....		May 8, 1822	4th artillery	
3	William Lindsay.....		April 26, 1832	2d artillery	
4	Abraham Eustis.....		Nov. 17, 1834	1st artillery	
LIEUTENANT COLONELS.					
1	James Bankhead.....		April 26, 1832	3d artillery	
2	John B. Walbach.....		May 30, 1832	1st artillery	
3	Isaiah B. Crane.....		Nov. 3, 1832	2d artillery	
4	.....			4th artillery	
MAJORS.					
1	William Gates.....		May 30, 1832	2d artillery	
2	A. C. W. Fanning.....		Nov. 3, 1832	4th artillery	
3	Sylvester Churchill.....		April 6, 1835	3d artillery	
4	B. K. Pierce.....		June 11, 1836	1st artillery	
CAPTAINS.					
1	M. M. Payne.....	E	Mar. 2, 1814	4th artillery	
2	M. P. Lomax.....	G	Nov. 17, 1814	3d artillery	
3	Milo Mason.....	F	May 17, 1816	1st artillery	
4	Francis S. Belton.....	B	July 31, 1817	2d artillery	
5	J. Erving.....	I	April 25, 1818	4th artillery	
6	A. A. Zantziuger.....	II	Dec. 12, 1818	2d artillery	
7	John Mountfort.....	G	Aug. 11, 1819	2d artillery	
8	F. Whiting.....	I	Sept. 10, 1819	1st artillery	
9	L. Whiting.....	F	May 21, 1822	4th artillery	
10	Eneas Mackay.....	H	Dec. 31, 1822	3d artillery	Assistant quartermaster.
11	W. L. McIntock.....	F	Aug. 11, 1823	3d artillery	
12	J. L. Gardner.....	A	Nov. 1, 1823	4th artillery	
13	H. Saunders.....	E	Nov. 4, 1823	1st artillery	
14	R. M. Kirby.....	G	Aug. 5, 1824	1st artillery	
15	John Munroe.....	G	Mar. 2, 1825	4th artillery	
16	Jos. P. Taylor.....	F	July 6, 1825	2d artillery	Commissary.
17	Thomas Childs.....	A	Oct. 1, 1826	3d artillery	
18	Elijah Lyon.....	E	Feb. 20, 1827	3d artillery	
19	Thomas W. Lendrum.....	I	Dec. 31, 1828	3d artillery	
20	Patrick H. Galt.....	C	May 15, 1829	4th artillery	
21	Gustavus S. Drane.....	D	May 30, 1832	2d artillery	
22	John M. Washington.....	B	May 30, 1832	4th artillery	
23	Giles Porter.....	A	Sept. 30, 1833	1st artillery	
24	David Van Ness.....	H	Oct. 23, 1834	1st artillery	
25	Charles S. Merchant.....	E	Nov. 17, 1834	2d artillery	
26	Justin Dimick.....	D	April 6, 1835	1st artillery	

LINEAL RANK OF ARTILLERY OFFICERS—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Letter.	Date of commission.	Regiment.	Remarks.
CAPTAINS—Continued.					
27	Harvey Brown	H	April 10, 1835	4th artillery	
28	Charles McIlon	C	Dec. 28, 1835	2d artillery	
29	John R. Vinton	B	do	3d artillery	
30	Daniel D. Tompkins	B	Dec. 31, 1835	1st artillery	
31	Samuel Cooper	D	June 11, 1836	4th artillery	
32	Richard B. Lee	D	Aug. 31, 1836	3d artillery	
33	Samuel Ringgold	C	do	3d artillery	
34	Lucian B. Webster	C	Sept. 30, 1836	1st artillery	
35	Allen Lowd	I	Nov. 30, 1836	2d artillery	
36	Henry S. Mathew	A	Dec. 31, 1836	3d artillery	

LINEAL RANK OF INFANTRY OFFICERS

COLONELS.					
1	Hugh Brady		July 6, 1812	2d infantry	
2	Henry Atkinson		April 15, 1814	6th infantry	
3	Matthew Aronckle		Mar. 16, 1824	7th infantry	
4	George M. Brooke		July 15, 1831	5th infantry	
5	Zachariah Taylor		April 4, 1832	1st infantry	
6	James B. May		July 21, 1834	3d infantry	
7	Enos Cutler		Sept. 21, 1836	4th infantry	
LIEUTENANT COLONELS.					
1	Alexander Cummings		Aug. 20, 1828	2d infantry	
2	Josiah H. Vose		April 23, 1830	3d infantry	
3	William Davenport		April 4, 1832	1st infantry	
4	William Whitler		July 21, 1834	7th infantry	
5	William S. Foster		June 8, 1836	4th infantry	
6	Sullivan Burbank		Sept. 21, 1836	5th infantry	
7	John Bliss		Oct. 30, 1836	6th infantry	
MAJORS.					
1	Alex. R. Thompson		April 4, 1832	6th infantry	Military Academy.
2	John Fowle		March 4, 1833	3d infantry	
3	John Green		Oct. 31, 1833	5th infantry	
4	N. S. Clark		July 21, 1834	2d infantry	
5	George Birch		June 8, 1836	4th infantry	
6	J. S. McIntosh		Sept. 21, 1836	7th infantry	
7	John Garland		Oct. 30, 1836	1st infantry	
CAPTAINS.					
1	James M. Glassell	H	Feb. 10, 1818	4th infantry	
2	Bennet Riley	A	Aug. 6, 1818	6th infantry	
3	Nathaniel Young	A	Jan. 1, 1819	7th infantry	
4	W. V. Cobbs	B	Mar. 31, 1819	2d infantry	
5	Gustavus Loomis	F	April 7, 1819	1st infantry	
6	Henry Wilson	I	April 29, 1819	4th infantry	
7	Thomas F. Smith	G	April 25, 1819	1st infantry	
8	William Helman	D	May 1, 1819	2d infantry	
9	Joseph S. Nelson	H	Aug. 13, 1819	3d infantry	
10	Greucilef Dearborn	K	Sept. 30, 1819	2d infantry	
11	Thomas Sturford	F	Mar. 1, 1820	2d infantry	
12	Thomas F. Hunt	H	May 20, 1820	5th infantry	A. Q. M.
13	J. Plympton	E	June 1, 1821	5th infantry	
14	W. G. Belknap	B	Feb. 1, 1822	3d infantry	
15	Delafayette Wilcox	B	April 1, 1822	3th infantry	
16	I. Clark, jr.	H	Aug. 27, 1822	6th infantry	A. Q. M.
17	B. A. Boynton	E	Jan. 8, 1823	2d infantry	
18	William W. Lear	E	May 1, 1824	4th infantry	
19	Ethan A. Hitchcock	A	Dec. 31, 1824	1st infantry	
20	Jacob Brown	E	April 7, 1825	6th infantry	
21	B. L. E. Bonneville	F	Oct. 4, 1825	7th infantry	
22	William N. Wickliffe	F	Feb. 15, 1826	6th infantry	
23	John B. Clark	I	Mar. 18, 1826	3d infantry	
24	Thomas Noel	K	May 1, 1827	6th infantry	
25	Andrew Lewis	E	June 6, 1827	3d infantry	
26	John Stuart	G	June 30, 1828	7th infantry	
27	Martin Scott	I	Aug. 16, 1828	5th infantry	
28	Gideon Lowe	D	Aug. 29, 1828	5th infantry	
29	George W. Allen	K	Jan. 25, 1829	4th infantry	
30	William R. Jonett	I	May 1, 1829	1st infantry	
31	George C. Hutter	G	May 12, 1829	6th infantry	
32	Thomas Barker	D	May 31, 1829	1st infantry	
33	Edgar S. Hawkins	H	Nov. 10, 1829	7th infantry	
34	J. B. F. Russell	K	April 23, 1830	5th infantry	
35	John Page	E	April 30, 1831	4th infantry	
36	Samuel McRee	B	Dec. 31, 1831	1st infantry	
37	William M. Graham	D	April 4, 1832	4th infantry	

LINEAL RANK OF INFANTRY OFFICERS—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Letter.	Date of commission.	Regiment	Remarks.
CAPTAINS—Continued.					
38	William Day.....	H	Oct. 26, 1832	1st infantry	
39	Ephraim K. Barnum.....	G	Dec. 28, 1832	2d infantry	
40	Thomas P. Gwynne.....	C	Mar. 4, 1833	1st infantry	
41	George W. Waters.....	B	do.....	6th infantry	
42	Charles Thomas.....	J	April 30, 1833	7th infantry	A. Q. M.
43	Benjamin Walker.....	D	Aug. 31, 1833	3d infantry	
44	Lewis N. Morris.....	C	Oct. 31, 1833	3d infantry	
45	Francis Lee.....	B	May 31, 1834	7th infantry	
46	John Bradley.....	C	July 21, 1834	2d infantry	
47	J. R. Stephenson.....	D	Dec. 31, 1834	7th infantry	
48	Jos. A. Phillips.....	K	May 4, 1835	7th infantry	
49	Otis Wheeler.....	K	Oct. 31, 1835	3d infantry	
50	William Alexander.....	C	Feb. 18, 1836	5th infantry	
51	St. Clair Denny.....	A	April 1, 1836	5th infantry	
52	Dixon S. Miles.....	E	June 8, 1836	7th infantry	
53	Henry Bainbridge.....	F	June 15, 1836	3d infantry	
54	Samuel L. Russell.....	I	June 28, 1836	2d infantry	
55	Charles A. Waite.....	H	July 3, 1836	2d infantry	A. Q. M.
56	Levi M. Nute.....	D	July 31, 1836	6th infantry	
57	W. Seawell.....	G	do.....	7th infantry	
58	J. P. Abercrombie.....	K	Sept. 4, 1836	1st infantry	
59	P. Morrison.....	G	Sept. 13, 1836	4th infantry	
60	George A. McCall.....	C	Sept. 21, 1836	4th infantry	
61	Lorenzo Thomas.....	B	Sept. 23, 1836	4th infantry	A. Q. M.
62	George Wright.....	G	Oct. 30, 1836	3d infantry	
63	Alexander Johnston.....	G	Oct. 31, 1836	5th infantry	
64	Lewis T. Jamison.....	F	do.....	5th infantry	
65	R. D. C. Collins.....	A	Nov. 2, 1836	4th infantry	
66	Thompson Morris.....	A	Nov. 6, 1836	2d infantry	
67	Albert S. Miller.....	E	Nov. 14, 1836	1st infantry	
68	John W. Cotten.....	A	Nov. 15, 1836	3d infantry	
69	M. W. Bateman.....	C	Nov. 16, 1836	6th infantry	
70	George Andrews.....	I	Dec. 31, 1836	6th infantry	

RELATIVE RANK

Of the field officers and captains of the dragoons, artillery, and infantry.

No.	Names, rank, and date of commission.	Regiment and corps.	Brevets.	Remarks.
COLONELS.				
1	Hugh Brady, July 6, 1812.....	2d infantry	Brig. gen. bvt., July 6, 1822.....	
2	Henry Atkinson, April 15, 1814.....	6th infantry	Brig. gen. bvt., May 13, 1820.....	
3	W. K. Armistead, November 12, 1818.....	3d artillery	Brig. gen. bvt., November 12, 1828.....	
4	Matthew Arbuckle, March 16, 1820.....	7th infantry	Brig. gen. bvt., March 16, 1830.....	
5	John R. Fenwick, May 8, 1822.....	4th artillery	Brig. gen. bvt., March 18, 1823.....	
6	George M. Brooke, July 15, 1831.....	5th infantry	Brig. gen. bvt., September 17, 1824.....	
7	Zachariah Taylor, April 4, 1832.....	1st infantry	Brevet, April 20, 1829.....	
8	William Lindsay, April 26, 1832.....	2d artillery	Brevet, March 12, 1823.....	
9	James B. May, July 21, 1834.....	3d infantry	Brevet, June 1, 1831.....	
10	Abner Eustis, November 17, 1834.....	1st artillery	Brig. gen. bvt., June 30, 1834.....	
11	David E. Twiggs, June 8, 1836.....	2d dragoons	Brig. gen. bvt., June 30, 1834.....	
12	Stephen W. Kearney, July 4, 1836.....	1st dragoons		
13	Enos Cutler, September 21, 1836.....	4th infantry		
LIEUTENANT COLONELS.				
1	Alexander Cummings, August 20, 1828.....	2d infantry		
2	Josiah H. Vose, April 23, 1830.....	3d infantry		
3	William Davenport, April 4, 1832.....	1st infantry		
4	James Bankhead, April 26, 1832.....	3d artillery	Brevet, August 15, 1823.....	
5	John B. Walbach, May 30, 1832.....	1st artillery	Col. bvt., May 1, 1823.....	
6	Ichabod B. Crane, November 3, 1832.....	2d artillery	Brevet, Nov. 13, 1823.....	
7	William Whistler, July 21, 1834.....	7th infantry		
8	W. S. Foster, June 8, 1836.....	4th infantry	Brevet, August 15, 1824.....	
9	Richard B. Mason, July 4, 1836.....	1st dragoons		
10	William S. Harney, August 15, 1836.....	2d dragoons		
11	Sullivan Burbank, September 21, 1836.....	5th infantry	Brevet, July 25, 1824.....	
12	John Bliss, October 30, 1836.....	6th infantry		
13	.....	4th artillery		
MAJORS.				
1	Alex. R. Thompson, April 4, 1832.....	6th infantry	Brevet, May 1, 1824.....	
2	William Gates, May 30, 1832.....	2d artillery	Brevet, March 3, 1823.....	
3	A. C. W. Faunting, November 3, 1832.....	4th artillery	Lieut. col. bvt., Aug. 15, 1824.....	
4	John Fowle, March 4, 1833.....	3d infantry	Brevet, June 10, 1824.....	
5	John Green, October 31, 1833.....	5th infantry	Brevet, September 25, 1824.....	
6	N. S. Clark, July 21, 1834.....	2d infantry	Brevet, July 25, 1824.....	

RELATIVE RANK—Continued.

No.	Names, rank, and date of commission.	Regiment and corps.	Brevets.	Remarks.
MAJORS—Continued.				
7	Sylvester Churchill, April 6, 1835.....	3d artillery ..	Bvt., May 5, 1823 ..	
8	George Birch, June 8, 1836	4th infantry ..	Brevet, August 31, 1826 ..	
9	T. T. Fauntleroy, June 8, 1836	2d dragoons ..		
10	Benjamin K. Pierce, June 11, 1838	1st artillery ..	Lieut. col. bvt., Aug. 21, 1836 ..	
11	C. Wharton, July 4, 1836	1st dragoons ..		
12	J. S. McIntosh, September 21, 1836	7th infantry ..	Brevet, March 8, 1827 ..	
13	John Garland, October 30, 1836	1st infantry ..	Brevet, May 7, 1827 ..	
CAPTAINS.				
1	M. M. Payne, March 2, 1811	4th artillery ..	Maj. bvt., March 2, 1824 ..	
2	M. P. Lomax, November 17, 1814	3d artillery ..	Maj. bvt., November 17, 1824 ..	
3	Milo Mason, May 17, 1816	1st artillery ..	Maj. bvt., May 17, 1826 ..	
4	Francis S. Belgin, July 31, 1817	2d artillery ..		
5	James M. Gassell, February 10, 1818	4th infantry ..	Maj. bvt., February 10, 1828 ..	
6	J. Erving, April 25, 1818	4th artillery ..	Maj. bvt., April 25, 1828 ..	
7	Bennet Riley, August 6, 1818	6th infantry ..	Maj. bvt., August 6, 1828 ..	
8	R. A. Zinzinger, December 12, 1818	2d artillery ..	Maj. bvt., August 15, 1824 ..	
9	Nathaniel Young, January 1, 1819	7th infantry ..	Maj. bvt., January 1, 1829 ..	
10	W. V. Cobbs, March 31, 1819	2d infantry ..	Maj. bvt., March 31, 1829 ..	
11	Gustavus Leomis, April 7, 1819	1st infantry ..	Maj. bvt., April 7, 1829 ..	
12	Henry Wilson, April 20, 1819	4th infantry ..	Maj. bvt., April 20, 1829 ..	
13	Thomas F. Smith, April 25, 1819	1st infantry ..	Maj. bvt., April 25, 1829 ..	
14	William Hoffman, May 1, 1819	2d infantry ..	Maj. bvt., May 1, 1829 ..	
15	John Mettelfert, August 11, 1819	2d artillery ..	Maj. bvt., September 11, 1824 ..	
16	J. S. Nelson, August 13, 1819	3d infantry ..	Maj. bvt., August 13, 1829 ..	
17	F. Whiting, September 10, 1819	1st artillery ..	Maj. bvt., September 10, 1829 ..	
18	Greenleaf Dearborn, September 30, 1819	2d infantry ..	Maj. bvt., September 30, 1829 ..	
19	Thomas Stanfield, March 1, 1820	2d infantry ..	Maj. bvt., March 1, 1830 ..	
20	Thomas F. Hunt, May 20, 1820	5th infantry ..	Maj. bvt., June 16, 1828 ..	
21	J. Pympton, June 1, 1821	5th infantry ..	Maj. bvt., June 1, 1831 ..	
22	W. G. Belknap, February 1, 1822	3d infantry ..	Maj. bvt., February 1, 1832 ..	
23	D. Wilcox, April 1, 1822	5th infantry ..	Maj. bvt., April 1, 1832 ..	
24	Levi Whiting, May 21, 1822	4th artillery ..	Maj. bvt., May 21, 1832 ..	
25	I. Clark, jr., August 27, 1822	6th infantry ..	Maj. bvt., August 27, 1832 ..	
26	Emas Mackay, December 31, 1822	3d artillery ..	Maj. bvt., December 31, 1832 ..	
27	Benjamin A. Boynton, January 8, 1823	2d infantry ..	Maj. bvt., January 8, 1833 ..	
28	W. L. McClintock, August 11, 1823	3d artillery ..	Maj. bvt., August 11, 1833 ..	
29	J. L. Gardner, November 1, 1823	4th artillery ..	Maj. bvt., November 1, 1833 ..	
30	Henry Sumlers, November 4, 1823	1st artillery ..	Maj. bvt., November 4, 1833 ..	
31	W. W. Lear, May 1, 1824	4th infantry ..	Maj. bvt., May 1, 1834 ..	
32	R. M. Kirby, August 5, 1824	1st artillery ..	Maj. bvt., September 17, 1824 ..	
33	Ethan A. Hitchcock, December 31, 1824	1st infantry ..		
34	John Munroe, March 2, 1825	4th artillery ..		
35	Jacob Brown, April 7, 1825	6th infantry ..		
36	Joseph P. Taylor, July 6, 1825	2d artillery ..		
37	B. L. E. Bonneville, October 4, 1825	7th infantry ..		
38	W. N. Wickliffe, February 15, 1826	6th infantry ..		
39	John B. Clark, March 15, 1826	3d infantry ..		
40	Thomas Childs, October 1, 1826	3d artillery ..	Maj. bvt., August 21, 1836 ..	
41	Elijah Lyon, February 20, 1827	3d artillery ..	Brevet, January 1, 1827 ..	
42	Thomas Noel, May 1, 1827	6th infantry ..		
43	Andrew Lewis, June 6, 1827	3d infantry ..		
44	John Stuart, June 30, 1828	7th infantry ..		
45	Martin Scott, August 16, 1828	5th infantry ..		
46	Gideon Lowe, August 20, 1828	5th infantry ..		
47	Thomas W. Lenthum, December 31, 1828	3d artillery ..		
48	George W. Allen, January 25, 1829	4th infantry ..	Brevet, January 1, 1829 ..	
49	William R. Jonett, May 1, 1829	1st infantry ..		
50	George C. Hutter, May 12, 1829	6th infantry ..		
51	Patrick H. Galt, May 15, 1829	4th artillery ..	Brevet, September 26, 1828 ..	
52	Thomas Barker, May 31, 1829	1st infantry ..		
53	Eggar S. Hawkins, November 10, 1829	7th infantry ..		
54	J. B. F. Russell, April 23, 1830	5th infantry ..		
55	John Pace, April 30, 1831	4th infantry ..	Brevet, January 1, 1829 ..	
56	Samuel Mellee, December 31, 1831	1st infantry ..		
57	W. M. Graham, April 4, 1832	4th infantry ..	Maj. bvt., December 31, 1835 ..	
58	Gustavus S. Drane, May 30, 1832	2d artillery ..	Brevet, November 15, 1827 ..	
59	John M. Washington, May 30, 1832	4th artillery ..	Brevet, May 23, 1830 ..	
60	Wm. Day, October 26, 1832	1st infantry ..		
61	Ephraim K. Barnum, December 28, 1832	2d infantry ..	Brevet, December 31, 1830 ..	
62	E. V. Sumner, March 4, 1833	1st dragoons ..		
63	Thomas P. Gwynne, March 4, 1833	1st infantry ..		
64	George W. Waters, March 4, 1833	6th infantry ..		
65	Estace Tremor, March 4, 1833	1st dragoons ..		
66	Charles Thomas, April 30, 1833	7th infantry ..		
67	Leonel Ford, August 15, 1833	1st dragoons ..		
68	Nathan Boone, August 15, 1833	1st dragoons ..		
69	Jesse B. Browne, August 15, 1833	1st dragoons ..		
70	Matthew Duncan, August 15, 1833	1st dragoons ..		
71	Benjamin Walker, August 31, 1833	3d infantry ..		
72	Giles Pater, September 30, 1833	1st artillery ..	Brevet, February 1, 1833 ..	
73	Lewis N. Morris, October 31, 1833	3d infantry ..		
74	David Perkins, November 4, 1833	1st dragoons ..		
75	Francis Lee, May 31, 1834	7th infantry ..		

RELATIVE RANK—Continued.

No.	Names, rank, and date of commission.	Regiment and corps.	Brevets.	Remarks.
CAPTAINS—Continued.				
76	John Bradley, July 21, 1834.....	2d infantry ..	Brevet, October 2, 1832.....	
77	David Van Ness, October 23, 1834.....	1st artillery ..	Brevet, November 4, 1833.....	
78	J. R. Stephenson, December 31, 1834.....	7th infantry ..		
79	C. S. Merchant, November 17, 1834.....	2d artillery ..	Brevet, April 20, 1828.....	
80	Justin Dimick, April 6, 1835.....	1st artillery ..	Brevet, May 1, 1834.....	
81	Harvey Brown, April 10, 1835.....	4th artillery ..	Brevet, August 23, 1831.....	
82	Jos. A. Phillips, May 4, 1835.....	7th infantry ..		
83	Philip St. George Cooke, May 31, 1835.....	1st dragoons.....		
84	Otis Wheeler, October 31, 1835.....	3d infantry ..		
85	Charles Mellon, December 28, 1835.....	2d artillery ..	Brevet, April 20, 1828.....	
86	John R. Vinton, December 28, 1835.....	3d artillery ..	Brevet, September 30, 1829.....	
87	Daniel D. Tompkins, December 31, 1835.....	1st artillery ..		
88	William Alexander, February 18, 1836.....	5th infantry ..		
89	St. Clair Denny, April 1, 1836.....	5th infantry ..		
90	Dixon S. Miles, June 8, 1836.....	7th infantry ..		
91	William Gordon, June 8, 1836.....	2d dragoons.....		
92	James A. Ashby, June 8, 1836.....	2d dragoons.....	Maj. bvt., July 19, 1836.....	
93	John L. Egan, June 8, 1836.....	2d dragoons.....		
94	Stinson H. Anderson, June 8, 1836.....	2d dragoons.....		
95	W. W. Tompkins, June 8, 1836.....	2d dragoons.....		
96	Henry W. Fowler, June 8, 1836.....	2d dragoons.....		
97	Benjamin L. Beall, June 8, 1836.....	2d dragoons.....		
98	Edward S. Winder, June 8, 1836.....	2d dragoons.....		
99	Samuel Cooper, June 11, 1836.....	4th artillery ..	Brevet, July 6, 1831.....	
100	Henry Bainbridge, June 15, 1836.....	3d infantry ..		
101	Samuel L. Russell, June 28, 1836.....	2d infantry ..		
102	Carlos A. Waite, July 3, 1836.....	2d infantry ..		
103	Isaac P. Simonton, July 4, 1836.....	1st dragoons.....		
104	Abraham Van Buren, July 4, 1836.....	1st dragoons.....		
105	Levi M. Nute, July 31, 1836.....	6th infantry ..		
106	Washington Seawell, July 31, 1836.....	7th infantry ..		
107	Richard B. Lee, August 31, 1836.....	3d artillery ..	Maj. bvt., June 9, 1836.....	
108	Samuel Ringgold, August 31, 1836.....	3d artillery ..	Brevet, May 8, 1832.....	
109	I. J. Abercrombie, September 4, 1836.....	1st infantry ..		
110	P. Morrison, September 13, 1836.....	4th infantry ..		
111	George A. McCall, September 21, 1836.....	4th infantry ..		
112	Lorenzo Thomas, September 23, 1836.....	4th infantry ..		
113	L. B. Webster, September 30, 1836.....	1st artillery ..		
114	W. M. Fulton, October 6, 1836.....	2d dragoons.....		
115	Lloyd J. Beall, October 19, 1836.....	2d dragoons.....		
116	George Wright, October 30, 1836.....	3d infantry ..		
117	Alexander Johnston, October 31, 1836.....	5th infantry ..		
118	Louis T. Jamison, October 31, 1836.....	5th infantry ..		
119	R. D. C. Collins, November 2, 1836.....	4th infantry ..		
120	Thompson Morris, November 6, 1836.....	2d infantry ..		
121	Albert S. Miller, November 14, 1836.....	1st infantry ..		
122	John W. Cotton, November 15, 1836.....	3d infantry ..		
123	M. W. Batman, November 16, 1836.....	6th infantry ..		
124	Allen Lowd, November 30, 1836.....	2d artillery ..	Brevet, April 20, 1828.....	
125	Henry S. Mallory, December 31, 1836.....	2d artillery ..	Brevet, May 31, 1829.....	
126	George Andrews, December 31, 1836.....	6th infantry ..		

MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, NEW YORK.

INSPECTOR.		DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING.	
Brevet Brigadier General Charles Gratiot, colonel of the corps of engineers, chief engineer, (<i>ex officio</i> .) inspector of the Military Academy.		Professor. Dennis H. Mahan.	
ACADEMIC STAFF.		Assistant Professors. First Lieutenant Samuel C. Ridgeley, fourth artillery. Second Lieutenant J. C. Woodruff, third artillery.	
SUPERINTENDENT AND COMMANDANT.		DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY.	
Bvt. Lient. Col. R. E. De Russey, major corps of engineers.		Professor. W. H. C. Bartlett.	
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.		Assistant Professor. First Lieutenant Jacob Ammen, first artillery.	
Charles Davies, A. M.		DEPARTMENT OF TACTICS.	
Assistant Professors. Second Lieutenant Albert E. Church, third artillery. Second Lieutenant Wm. W. S. Bliss, fourth infantry. Second Lieutenant Horace Brooks, second artillery		Instructor and Commandant of Cadets. Major John Fowle, third infantry.	
DEPARTMENT OF ETHICS.		Assistant Instructors. First Lieutenant Sidney Burbank, 1st infantry. Second Lieutenant Henry Swartwout, 3d infantry. Second Lieutenant J. A. Thomas, third artillery.	
Chaplain and Professor. Rev. Thomas Warner.			

MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, NEW YORK—Continued.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Instructor

First Lieutenant Robert Anderson, third artillery.

DEPARTMENT OF FRENCH.

First Teacher.

Claudius Berard.

Second Teacher.

Julian Molinard.

Assistant Teacher.

First Lieutenant Minor Knowlton, first artillery.

DEPARTMENT OF DRAWING.

Teacher.

Robert W. Weir.

Assistant Teacher.

First Lieutenant Seth Eastman, first infantry.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY AND MINERALOGY.

Acting Professor.

First Lieutenant Jacob W. Bailey, first artillery.

Assistant Professor.

Second Lieutenant Hy. L. Kendrick, second artillery.

SWORD EXERCISE.

Sword master

Albert Jumel.

MILITARY STAFF.

ADJUTANT.

First Lieutenant Charles F. Smith, second artillery.

PAYMASTER.

Pvt. Capt. Thomas J. Leslie, first lieut. corps of engineers.

SURGEON.

Walter V. Wheaton.

ASSISTANT SURGEON.

Wm. W. Hoxton.

Officers of the army attached to and on duty at the Military Academy.

Engineers	2
Artillery	11
Infantry	5
Medical staff	2
Total	20

Resignations, deaths, &c., since the publication of the last annual Register.

RESIGNATIONS—117.

COLONELS—2.

Henry Dodge, 1st dragoons, July 4, 1836.
 Bvt. Brig. Gen. Duncan L. Clinch, 4th infantry, Sept. 21, 1836.

CAPTAINS—20.

Andrew Talcott, corps of engineers, September 21, 1836.
 Robert P. Barrett, ordnance, October 31, 1836.
 David Hunter, 1st dragoons, July 4, 1836.
 Charles Dimmock, 1st artillery, September 30, 1836.
 Thomas C. Legate, 2d artillery, December 31, 1836.
 Felix Ansart, 3d artillery, August 31, 1836.
 Charles M. Thurston, 3d artillery, August 31, 1836.
 Charles Ward, 4th artillery, August 31, 1836.
 Henry A. Thompson, 4th artillery, October 15, 1836.
 Wm. M. Bayce, 1st infantry, November 14, 1836.
 Seth Johnson, 2d infantry, June 28, 1836.
 James Deau, 3d infantry, November 15, 1836.
 William Martin, 4th infantry, September 23, 1836.
 Thomas Hunt, 5th infantry, October 31, 1836.
 Joseph M. Baxley, 5th infantry, April 1, 1836.
 Wm. E. Cruzer, 5th infantry, October 31, 1836.
 Zedmon C. Palmer, 6th infantry, December 31, 1836.
 Henry Smith, 6th infantry, November 16, 1836.
 Jason Rogers, 6th infantry, July 31, 1836.
 Nicholas Tillinghast, 7th infantry, July 31, 1836.

FIRST LIEUTENANTS—40.

Thompson S. Brown, corps of engineers, October 31, 1836.
 Lancaster P. Lupton, 1st dragoons, March 31, 1836.
 Charles F. M. Noland, 1st dragoons, March 1, 1836.
 J. W. Shamburg, 1st dragoons, July 31, 1836.
 Gains P. Kingsbury, 1st dragoons, October 15, 1836.
 John Farley, 1st artillery, February 29, 1836.
 John McClellan, 1st artillery, November 19, 1836.
 R. C. Titchman, 1st artillery, March 31, 1836.
 Edmund French, 1st artillery, May 3, 1836.
 John W. Barry, 1st artillery, November 30, 1836.
 Henry W. Fitzhugh, 2d artillery, June 28, 1836.
 Francis L. Dauey, 2d artillery, September 11, 1836.
 Joseph L. Locke, 2d artillery, August 16, 1836.
 A. A. Humphreys, 2d artillery, September 30, 1836.
 George W. Ward, 2d artillery, December 31, 1836.
 Robert P. Smith, 2d artillery, December 31, 1836.
 Francis N. Barbarin, 3d artillery, September 16, 1836.
 George S. Greene, 3d artillery, June 30, 1836.
 Edward B. White, 3d artillery, August 13, 1836.

Wm. R. McKee, 3d artillery, September 15, 1836.
 Horace Bliss, 4th artillery, June 10, 1836.
 Alfred Beckley, 4th artillery, October 24, 1836.
 Wm. F. Hopkins, 4th artillery, June 30, 1836.
 Thomas J. Cram, 4th artillery, September 16, 1836.
 M. C. Ewing, 4th artillery, August 15, 1836.
 James Barnes, 4th artillery, July 31, 1836.
 Thomas B. W. Stockton, 1st infantry, November 30, 1836.
 Jon. K. Greenough, 1st infantry, December 17, 1836.
 Joseph S. Gallagher, 2d infantry, June 28, 1836.
 William Bloodgood, 2d infantry, December 31, 1836.
 Richard W. Colcock, 3d infantry, April 1, 1836.
 Elias Phillips, 4th infantry, January 31, 1836.
 Francis D. Newcomb, 4th infantry, September 30, 1836.
 Timothy Paige, 4th infantry, March 16, 1836.
 Samuel R. Alston, 4th infantry, January 31, 1836.
 Washington Hood, 4th infantry, August 7, 1836.
 John M. Berrien, 5th infantry, December 31, 1836.
 Alex. J. Center, 5th infantry, December 31, 1836.
 William W. Mather, 7th infantry, August 31, 1836.
 George W. Cass, 7th infantry, October 26, 1836.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS—37.

Wm. H. C. Bartlett, corps of engineers, April 20, 1836.
 Roswell Park, corps of engineers, September 30, 1836.
 Albert M. Lea, 1st dragoons, May 31, 1836.
 Lloyd Tighman, 1st dragoons, September 30, 1836.
 George W. Turner, 1st artillery, June 30, 1836.
 Wm. H. Pettes, 1st artillery, September 11, 1836.
 Lor. Sitgreaves, 1st artillery, August 31, 1836.
 Francis H. Smith, 1st artillery, May 1, 1836.
 Thomas A. Morris, 1st artillery, April 13, 1836.
 R. T. P. Allen, 1st artillery, July 31, 1836.
 Arnoldus V. Bramby, 1st artillery, June 30, 1836.
 M. Churchill, 1st artillery, November 19, 1836.
 Alex. P. Crittenden, 1st artillery, September 30, 1836.
 Ward B. Burnett, 2d artillery, July 31, 1836.
 W. T. Stockton, 2d artillery, May 31, 1836.
 Charles J. Whiting, 2d artillery, May 31, 1836.
 George M. Legate, 2d artillery, April 1, 1836.
 David P. DeWitt, 2d artillery, October 31, 1836.
 George Fetterman, 3d artillery, May 31, 1836.
 Francis Vinton, 3d artillery, August 31, 1836.
 John H. Allen, 3d artillery, June 30, 1836.
 George G. Meade, 3d artillery, October 26, 1836.
 Wm. B. Wallace, 3d artillery, September 30, 1836.
 Thomas J. Lee, 4th artillery, August 31, 1836.
 Wm. H. Emory, 4th artillery, September 30, 1836.
 Benj. S. Ewell, 4th artillery, September 30, 1836.
 Alfred Brush, 4th artillery, July 28, 1836.

Resignations, deaths, &c., since the publication of the last annual Register—Continued.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS—Continued.

James L. Davis, 4th artillery, September 11, 1836.
 Wm. B. Arvin, 4th artillery, November 30, 1836.
 Ingham Wood, 1st infantry, December 17, 1836.
 Jesse H. Leavenworth, 2d infantry, October 31, 1836.
 Jacob Brown, 2d infantry, July 31, 1836.
 Cary H. Fry, 3d infantry, October 31, 1836.
 John T. Collingsworth, 5th infantry, July 31, 1836.
 Horatio P. Vanleve, 5th infantry, September 11, 1836.
 Thomas Stockton, 5th infantry, October 31, 1836.
 Thomas F. Drayton, 6th infantry, August 15, 1836.

BREVET SECOND LIEUTENANTS—13.

Rufus King, corps of engineers, September 30, 1835.
 John H. Martinville, 1st dragoons, March 10, 1836.
 Henry C. Moorhead, 1st dragoons, September 30, 1836.
 Arthur B. Lansing, 1st artillery, September 30, 1836.
 Montgomery Blair, 2d artillery, May 20, 1836.
 Robert M. Renick, 4th artillery, April 30, 1836.
 William H. Price, 1st infantry, August 31, 1836.
 George W. Shaw, 1st infantry, October 31, 1836.
 Richard S. Smith, 2d infantry, October 19, 1836.
 John W. Scott, 2d infantry, March 15, 1836.
 Hugh McLeod, 3d infantry, June 30, 1836.
 Archibald Campbell, 6th infantry, September 30, 1836.
 Thomas P. Chiffelle, 7th infantry, September 30, 1836.

STAFF—5.

Arthur P. Hayne, paymaster, October 25, 1836.
 Morgan Neville, paymaster, October 18, 1836.
 Zina Pitcher, surgeon, December 31, 1836.
 William A. Berry, assistant surgeon, November 19, 1836.
 S. Etting Myers, assistant surgeon, March 31, 1836.

DECLINED—7.

Lieutenant Colonel Wharton Rector, 2d dragoons.
 Captain John Dougherty, 2d dragoons.
 First Lieutenant Thornton Grimsley, 2d dragoons.
 First Lieutenant Theophilus H. Holmes, 2d dragoons.
 First Lieutenant Horatio Grooms, 2d dragoons.
 Second Lieutenant Wm. H. Ward, 2d dragoons.
 Brevet Second Lieutenant John W. Judson, 2d artillery.

DEATHS—33.

Lieut. Col. Daniel Baker, Detroit, 6th infantry, October 30, 1836.
 Lieut. Col. Alex. S. Brooks, St. John's Bay, Florida, 4th artillery, December 17, 1836.
 Bvt. Lieut. Col. J. F. Heileman, Fort Drane, Florida, 2d artillery, June 27, 1836.
 Bvt. Maj. F. L. Dale, Florida, 4th infantry, December 28, 1835.
 Bvt. Maj. N. Clark, Fort Winnebago, 5th infantry, February 18, 1836.
 Bvt. Maj. Owen Ransom, Fort Gratiot, 2d infantry, July 3, 1836.

Bvt. Major Richard M. Sands, Fort Call, 4th infantry, September 10, 1836.
 Bvt. Major N. Baden, Augusta arsenal, 2d artillery, November 30, 1836.
 Capt. Thomas J. Harrison, Fort Jesup, 3d infantry, June 15, 1836.
 Capt. Upton S. Fraser, Florida, 3d Artillery, December 28, 1835.
 Capt. Samuel Shannon, Tallahassee, 1st infantry, September 4, 1836.
 Capt. John Clitz, Fort Mackinac, 2d infantry, November 6, 1836.
 Capt. Richard Bache, Washington, ordnance, January 13, 1836.
 Capt. George W. Gardiner, Florida, 2d artillery, December 28, 1835.
 Capt. Lemuel Gates, Fort Drane, Florida, 1st artillery, August 6, 1836.
 Capt. Arthur W. Thornton, Pensacola, 4th infantry, November 2, 1836.
 Capt. John F. Lane, Florida, 2d dragoons, October 19, 1836.
 1st Lieut. James F. Izard, Florida, 1st dragoons, March 5, 1836.
 1st Lieut. T. B. Wheelock, Florida, 1st dragoons, June 15, 1836.
 1st Lieut. Alex. D. Mackay, St. John's Bay, Florida, 1st artillery, December 17, 1836.
 1st Lieut. Constantine Smith, Florida, 2d artillery, December 28, 1835.
 1st Lieut. Daniel S. Herring, St. Augustine, 3d artillery, June 22, 1836.
 1st Lieut. H. St. James Linden, Baltimore, 6th infantry, August 10, 1836.
 2d Lieut. Samuel Kinney, Fort Gibson, 7th infantry, December 3, 1835.
 1st Lieut. John H. Hanly, Fort Leavenworth, 1st dragoons, May 26, 1826.
 2d Lieut. Wm. E. Basinger, Florida, 2d artillery, December 28, 1835.
 2d Lieut. H. Loughborough, Shelby county, Kentucky, 2d artillery, July 20, 1836.
 2d Lieut. J. E. Henderson, Washington, 2d artillery, July 4, 1836.
 2d Lieut. Robert R. Mudge, Florida, 3d artillery, December 28, 1835.
 Bvt. 2d Lieut. J. L. Keais, Florida, 3d artillery, December 28, 1835.

STAFF.

Joseph Lovell, Washington, surgeon general of the army, October 17, 1836.
 John S. Gatlin, Florida, assistant surgeon, December 28, 1835.
 Benjamin F. Nourse, Key West, assistant surgeon, May 19, 1836.

DISMISSED.

1st Lieut. Wm. L. Harris, 1st infantry, October 29, 1836.

♣ Killed in Florida, in the battle of December 28, 1835.

† Died of wounds received in action.

The following list of cadets is attached to the Army Register conformably to a regulation for the government of the Military Academy requiring the names of the most distinguished cadets, not exceeding five in each class, to be reported for this purpose at each annual examination.

REPORTED AT THE EXAMINATION IN JUNE, 1836.

Names.	Studies in which each cadet particularly excels.
FIRST CLASS.	
George L. Welcker.....	Engineering, ethics, chemistry, artillery, natural and experimental philosophy, and mathematics.
James L. Mason.....	Engineering, ethics, chemistry, tactics, artillery, natural and experimental philosophy, mathematics, and French.
Danville Leadbetter.....	Ethics, chemistry, tactics, artillery, natural and experimental philosophy, drawing, mathematics, and French.
Joseph R. Anderson.....	Engineering, ethics, tactics, artillery, natural and experimental philosophy, and mathematics.
Montgomery C. Meigs.....	Engineering, ethics, chemistry, tactics, artillery, natural and experimental philosophy, drawing, mathematics, and French.
SECOND CLASS.	
Henry W. Penham.....	Natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, and drawing.
Edwin W. Morgan.....	
John W. Gunnison.....	Natural and experimental philosophy and chemistry.
John Bratt.....	
William W. Chapman.....	Natural and experimental philosophy, chemistry, and drawing.
THIRD CLASS.	
William H. Wright.....	Mathematics and French.
P. G. T. Beauregard.....	Mathematics, French, and drawing.
Alexander H. Dearborn.....	Mathematics and French.
Stephen H. Campbell.....	Mathematics.
James H. Trapier.....	Mathematics, French, and drawing.
FOURTH CLASS.	
Isaac J. Stephens.....	Mathematics and French.
Henry J. Biddle.....	
Robert Q. Butler.....	
Henry W. Halleck.....	
Jeremy F. Gilmer.....	

Officers of the line of the army employed in the staff and on other detached service, 1837.

Regiments.	General staff.				Recruiting service.				Military Academy.			Special service.				Recapitulation.				
	Captains.	Second lieutenants.	Total.	Colonel.	Lieutenant colonel.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Total.	Major.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Total.	Colonel.	Lieutenant colonel.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Aggregate.
First dragons.....	1	1	1														1	1		2
Second dragons.....																				
Aggregate of dragons.....	1	1	1														1	1		2
First artillery.....		1	1																	2
Second artillery.....	1	3	4						3		3							4		4
Third artillery.....	1	2	3						1	2	3						1	5	2	8
Fourth artillery.....	1	3	4						2	4							1	5	2	8
Aggregate of artillery.....	3	9	11						1	1	2							4		4
First infantry.....		1	1								7	4	11				2	18	4	24
Second infantry.....	1	1	2						2		2						1	1	4	6
Third infantry.....	2	2	4						1	3	1	1	2				5	4	1	10
Fourth infantry.....	1	1	2						2	1	2	1	1				1	2	4	8
Fifth infantry.....	1	1	2						2	1	2	1	1				2	4		7
Sixth infantry.....	1	1	2						2	1	2	1	1				4			4
Seventh infantry.....	1	1	2						3								5	2	10	17
Aggregate of infantry.....	5	7	12						1	6	1	4	1				2	22	4	32
Grand aggregate.....	7	17	24						1	11	5	17	1				6	45	41	78

* Of this number on special duty, six captains and four subalterns are employed with the emigrating Indians.

Organization of the army of the United States.

	Major general.	Brigadier general.	Adjutant general.	Inspector general.	Quartermaster general.	Quartermasters.	Commissaries.	Surgeon general.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.	Paymaster general.	Paymasters.	Commissary general of purchases.	Military storekeepers.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Capitans.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Sergeant majors.	Quartermaster sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Principal musicians.	Chief buglers.	Drummers.	Musicians.	Farrriers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Enlisted men for ordnance.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total non-commissioned officers,mu- sicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.
General staff.....	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Medical department.....								1	15	60																										
Pay department.....											1	17																								
Purchasing department.....													1	2																						
Corps of engineers.....															1	1	2		6	6	6															
Topographical engineers.....																1	2		4																	
Ordnance department.....															1	1	2	10																		
Two regiments of dragons.....															1	2	2	2	20	20	20	2	2	44	80	9	4	40	20			250	1	294	208	
Four regiments of artillery.....															4	4	4	36	72	72	72	4	4	141	114				72	108		1,430	1	200	80	
Seven regiments of infantry.....															7	7	7	70	70	70	7	7	210	260	11				149			2,940	531	1,982	1,800	
Grand aggregate.....	1	2	1	2	1	4	1	2	1	15	60	1	17	1	2	15	23	2	146	168	168	13	13	478	504	16	4	40	212	20	108	270	5,632	6,498	7,310	7,958

Component parts of regiments and companies.

	Colonel.	Lieutenant colonel.	Major.	Adjutant.	Captains.	1st lieutenants.	2d lieutenants.	Sergeant major.	Quartermaster sergeant.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Principal musicians.	Chief buglers.	Drummers.	Musicians.	Barbers and blacksmiths.	Artificers.	Privates.	Total commissioned.	Total non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates.	Aggregate.	
Regiment of dragons.....	1	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	40	40	1	2	36	.....	10	.....	600	34	715	715	719
Company of dragons.....					1	1	1			4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	60	3	71	71	74
Regiment of artillery.....	1	1	1	1	9	18	18	1	1	36	36	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	27	378	48	497	515	515
Company of artillery.....					1	2	2			4	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	3	42	5	55	60	60
Regiment of infantry.....	1	1	1	1	10	10	10	1	1	30	40	2	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	420	33	514	514	547
Company of infantry.....						1	1			3	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	42	3	51	51	54

Adjutants of artillery and infantry, being taken from the subalterns of the line, are not included in the aggregates of their respective regiments.

A list of the military posts and arsenals.

No.	Posts.	State or Territory	Post office.	Permanent commanders.	Regiment.
EASTERN DEPARTMENT.					
1	Fort Winnebago	Wisconsin Territory	Fort Winnebago	Major Green	5th infantry.
2	Fort Brady	Michigan Territory.	Sault Ste. Marie	Brevet Major Cobbs	2d infantry.
3	Fort Mackinac	do	Michilimackinac	do	2d infantry.
4	Fort Howard	do	Green Bay	Bvt. Brig. Gen. Brooke	5th infantry.
5	Fort Dearborn	Illinois	Chicago	do	do
6	Fort Gratiot	Michigan Territory.	Fort Gratiot	Brevet Major Hoffman	2d infantry.
7	Fort Niagara	New York	Youngstown	do	do
8	Madison Barracks	do	Sackett's Harbor	Lieut. Col. Cummings	2d infantry.
9	Hancock Barracks	Maine	Houlton	Major Clark	2d infantry.
10	Fort Sullivan	do	Eastport	do	do
11	Fort Preble	do	Portland	do	do
12	Fort Constitution	New Hampshire	Portsmouth	do	do
13	Fort Independence	Massachusetts	Boston	do	do
14	Fort Wolcott	Rhode Island	Newport	Colonel Lindsay	2d artillery.
15	Fort Trumbull	Connecticut	New London	do	do
16	West Point	New York	West Point	Bvt. Lieut. Col. De Russey	Engineers.
17	Fort Columbus	New York harbor	New York	do	do
18	Fort Hamilton	do	do	do	do
19	Fort Lafayette	do	do	do	do
20	Fort McHenry	Maryland	Baltimore	do	do
21	Fort Severn	do	Annapolis	Bvt. Col. Wallbach	1st artillery.
22	Fort Washington	do	Fort Washington	Brevet Major Saunders	1st artillery.
23	Fort Monroe	Virginia	Old Point Comfort	do	do
24	Fort Johnston	North Carolina	Smithville	do	do
25	Fort Caswell	do	do	do	do
26	Fort Macon	do	Beaufort	Brevet Major Ewing	4th artillery.
27	Fort Moultrie	Charleston harbor, S.C.	Charleston	do	do
28	Castle Pinckney	do	do	do	do
29	Augusta Arsenal	Georgia	Augusta	do	do
30	Oglethorpe Barracks	do	Savannah	do	do
31	Fort Marion	Florida	St. Augustine	Lieut. Colonel Crane	2d artillery.
WESTERN DEPARTMENT.					
1	Fort Snelling	Upper Mississippi	Fort Snelling	Lieut. Col. Davenport	1st infantry.
2	Fort Crawford	do	Prairie du Chien	Col. Z. Taylor	1st infantry.
3	Fort Armstrong	Illinois	Rock Island	do	do
4	Fort Des Moines	do	Des Moines	do	do
5	Fort Leavenworth	Right bank of the Missouri, near the Little Platte	Fort Leavenworth	Col. Kearney	1st dragoons
6	Jefferson Barracks	Missouri	Jefferson Barracks	Bvt. Brig. Gen. Atkinson	6th infantry.
7	Fort Gibson	Arkansas	Fort Gibson	Bvt. Brig. Gen. Arbuckle	7th infantry.
8	Fort Coffee	do	Fort Coffee	Captain Stuart	7th infantry.
9	Fort Jesup	Louisiana	Fort Jesup	Colonel Many	3d infantry.
10	Fort Towson	Arkansas	Fort Towson	Lieutenant Colonel Vose	3d infantry.
11	Baton Rouge	Louisiana	Baton Rouge	do	4th infantry.
12	New Orleans	do	New Orleans	do	do
13	Fort Jackson	do	Fort Jackson	do	do
14	Fort Wood	do	New Orleans	do	do
15	Fort Pike	do	Petite Caquille	do	do
16	Fort Morgan	Alabama	Mobile	do	do
17	Fort Pickens	Florida	Pensacola	do	do
18	Fort Brooke	do	Tampa, Fla.	do	do
19	Fort King	do	Seminole Agency	do	do
20	Key West	do	Key West	do	do
21	Fort Mitchell	Alabama	Creek Agency	do	do
22	Fort Cass	Tennessee	Calhoun, Tenn.	Lieutenant Howe	4th infantry.
ARSENALS.					
1	Kennebec	Maine	Augusta	Captain Ripley	Ordnance.
2	Watertown	Massachusetts	Watertown	Major Craig	Ordnance.
3	Champlain	Vermont	Vergennes	do	do
4	Watervliet	New York	Watervliet	Bvt. Lieut. Col. Worth	Ordnance.
5	Rome	do	Rome	do	do
6	Allegheny	Pennsylvania	Pittsburg	Bvt. Major Baker	Ordnance.
7	Frankford	do	Frankford	Captain Mordecai	Ordnance.
8	Pikesville	Maryland	Pikesville	Bvt. Captain Graham	3d artillery.
9	Washington	District of Columbia	Washington	G. D. Ramsay	Ordnance.
10	Bellona	Virginia	Bellona	do	do
11	St. Louis	Missouri	St. Louis	Captain Symington	Ordnance.
12	Baton Rouge	Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Brevet Captain Newton	3d artillery.
13	Mount Vernon	Alabama	Mount Vernon	Captain Harding	Ordnance.

The western department comprises all west of a line drawn from the southernmost point of East Florida to the northwest extremity of Lake Superior, taking in the whole of Tennessee and Kentucky; and the eastern department all east of such line, including Fort Winnebago.

The headquarters of the general-in-chief are in the District of Columbia.

The headquarters of the western department are at Memphis, Tennessee.

The headquarters of the eastern department are in the city of New York.

Those officers whose stations are changed by transfers and promotions will report for duty accordingly.

By order:

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 720.

[2D SESSION.]

ADDITIONAL EXPLANATORY ESTIMATES FOR THE SERVICE OF THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR 1837.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES JANUARY 28, 1837.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 24, 1837.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter from the colonel of ordnance, accompanied by a special estimate of the further sums that will be necessary for the service of the ordnance department during the present year, and beg leave to request that the committee will cause them to be embraced in the proper bill.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*

HON. C. C. CAMBRELENG, *Chairman Committee of Ways and Means, House of Representatives.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *Washington, January 21, 1837.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the special estimate for additional appropriations for the service of this department for the year 1837.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. BOMFORD, *Colonel of Ordnance.*

HON. BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*

Special estimate for additional appropriations for the service of the ordnance department for the year 1837.

FOR THE NATIONAL ARMORY AT HARPER'S FERRY, VIRGINIA.

A.—For constructing a river wall in the range of the shops on the Potomac 1,624 feet long, 9 feet at base and 3 feet at top, extending from the upper corner of the tilt-hammer shop to a point on the river near Doring's brick house, containing 6,246 perches of stone wall, at \$2 45 per perch.	\$15,302 00
For making the embankment to the same, containing 37,832 cubic yards, at 50 cents per yard.	18,916 00
For constructing 619 feet of stone arching over tail races, water-wheels, sluices, &c., containing 792 perches, at \$5 per perch.	3,960 00
For constructing 1,238 feet of stone walling, for the support of arches, 3½ feet thick, 6 feet high, making 1,000 perches, at \$2 45 per perch.	2,450 00
For the completion of the tilt-hammer shop, commenced in 1834.	6,656 00
For making the embankment of the new canal at this armory water tight, viz: mud-puddling inner side of the embankment 1,560 feet in length, 5 feet thick, average breadth 26 feet; making 7,511 cubic yards, at 86 cents per yard.	6,459 00
Total for Harper's Ferry armory.	\$53,743 00

ARSENALS.

B.—For the purchase of a site for constructing a new magazine to contain from 2,500 to 3,000 barrels of gunpowder, at the United States arsenal, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.	5,000 00
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FRANKFORD, PENNSYLVANIA.

C.—For enlarging the site at this arsenal.	1,000 00
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MOUNT VERNON, ALABAMA.

D.—For the purchase of three acres of land on the Alabama river, at \$300 per acre.	\$900 00
For building a brick warehouse and wharf.	5,000 00
For making a turnpike road with two bridges from the arsenal to the river, a distance of 3½ miles.	2,500 00
Total.	8,400 00
Deduct amount of former appropriations for the above objects.	1,800 50
Amount required.	6,599 50

WATERTOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

E.—For rebuilding and refitting the blacksmiths' shop.	5,000 00
For the construction of a large reservoir to contain water.	1,500 00
For the erection of a gun-carriage house of brick, 36 by 104 feet, two stories high.	4,000 00
F.—For the purchase of 10,000 copper rifle flasks.	23,099 50
Total.	17,000 00
Total.	93,842 50

RECAPITULATION.

For the national armory at Harper's Ferry, Virginia.	\$53,743 00	
For arsenals.	23,099 50	
For the purchase of copper rifle flasks.	17,000 00	
		<u>\$93,842 50</u>

NOTES.

A.—The construction of a river wall along the range of shops on the Potomac river is rendered highly desirable, in consequence of the confined state of the buildings;—hemmed in on one side by the river, and by high and precipitous ledges of rocks on the other. Besides, it will the means of reclaiming a space of fifty feet wide by sixteen hundred and twenty-four feet long, in the rear of the shops, and render it available for building purposes.

The superintendent in charge of this armory states that the appropriation for the construction of the tilt-hammer shop has proved insufficient; partly in consequence of the great rise in price of materials and labor since the original estimate for this object was prepared, and partly owing to the change of the location of the building, as it became necessary to increase the width and depth of the foundations from five to seven feet, and enlarge the thickness about six feet more than was originally deemed sufficient, which greatly augmented the amount for excavation, walling, and filling; and the substitution of cast iron water wheels for tub wheels, which, though decidedly preferable, are more difficult in their construction, and of more expensive materials, yet more durable.

It appears to be indispensable necessary to make one of the sides of the new canal impervious to water; it is now faced with flat stones, through the fissures of which the water, when let into the canal, forces its way. The leaks in this way consume, it is calculated, about one-fourth of the whole head of water. To remedy this defect, it is proposed to face the whole inner side down to the bed of the canal with a coat of good puddling, five feet thick.

B.—An appropriation was made at the last session of Congress for the erection of a new magazine at the United States arsenal at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and the officer in charge of that post was directed to select a site and proceed with the building. In the execution of this duty he transmitted a plat of the ground at the arsenal and pointed out the position, which position, it appears, was in possession of the garrison at Baton Rouge; not pertaining to this department. The Secretary of War directed the officer in charge of the garrison to report upon this subject. He has recently made this report, stating that the site selected would be in the vicinity of the hospital, and very objectionable on that account, and will materially affect the health, comfort, and convenience of the garrison. As no suitable ground belonging to the United States can therefore be obtained at this post for the erection of the magazine in accordance with the appropriation, the sum of \$5,000 has been embraced in this estimate for the purchase of a proper site.

It should be remarked here that this department is not in possession of the value of land in the vicinity of this post, and could not be, in consequence of the lateness of the report of the officer commanding the garrison, who decided against the location of the magazine on the garrison grounds. The site may probably be procured for a less sum than \$5,000, (though it is known that land there is very high;) in that event, the surplus amount not required will revert to the treasury.

C.—The purchase of three acres of land adjoining the eastern side of the ground-plat at the United States arsenal, Frankford, Pa., for which the sum of \$2,000 was appropriated at the last session, has not been made, in consequence of the owner of the ground demanding for it a greater sum than was authorized by the act of appropriation. As the additional land appears to be indispensable, to give more space around the magazine and principal arsenal, and to afford room to prove powder; and it appearing, also, that it cannot be procured for a less sum than \$3,000, the sum of \$1,000 has therefore been embraced in this estimate, (being an addition to the former appropriation,) in order that this land may be obtained, as was originally designed.

D.—In May, 1834, the sum of \$1,800 50 was appropriated for the purchase of three acres of land on the Alabama river, and building a (temporary) warehouse and dock at the Mount Vernon arsenal; but it was found that this amount was wholly insufficient for these objects, the land being held at a high rate, and the titles, in many instances, defective, particularly at the point where it was first intended to put the warehouse and wharf. For these reasons nothing has been done towards this work. The importance now of having a warehouse and wharf attached to the arsenal on the river has been fully demonstrated by the recent Indian wars. For the want of such an establishment large shipments of ordnance and ordnance stores have been unavoidably exposed to the weather, and, in some instances, have been injured. The sum of \$6,599 50 has therefore been embraced in this estimate, for the purchase of land, building a permanent brick warehouse, &c., on the Alabama river, for the use of this arsenal.

E.—The blacksmith's shop at the Watertown arsenal was accidentally destroyed by fire on the sixth instant. The sum of \$3,500 has therefore been embraced in this estimate, for rebuilding the shop with as little delay as possible. The officer in charge of this post states that it was owing, in a great measure, to the want of an adequate supply of water that the blacksmith's shop was consumed, the well nearest to that of the fire having failed some time since. It is proposed to construct a large reservoir to contain water for security against accidents by fire.

An additional gun-carriage house is much wanted, in consequence of the great accumulation of munitions of war at this post during late years; and with the view, not only for the better preservation of the military stores now deposited there, but to provide suitable room for additional supplies.

F.—A supply of rifle flasks is much needed, in consequence of the stock on hand being exhausted by the recent issues to the troops in the field. The sum of \$17,000 has been inserted for procuring 10,000 of the recently improved pattern.

G. BOMFORD, *Colonel of Ordnance.*

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, January 21, 1837.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 721.

[2D SESSION.]

ORDERS FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT AUTHORIZING CALLS FOR VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA FROM SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES TO SUPPRESS THE HOSTILITIES OF THE CREEK AND SEMINOLE INDIANS IN FLORIDA, ETC.; THE NUMBERS FROM EACH STATE, ETC.; THE WHOLE NUMBER OF REGULARS AND MILITIA EMPLOYED, AND PERIODS FOR WHICH THEY WERE PAID.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 8, 1837.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 7, 1837.*

SIR: Enclosed are the copies of orders issued by this department respecting calls for "volunteers or militia-men," called for by a resolution of the House of Representatives dated the 26th of December last. The other requirements of that resolution are complied with, so far as this can be done by the department, in the accompanying report and documents prepared by the adjutant general, (dated January 18, but not completed and laid before me till the 24th of that month,) and in the report and statement of the paymaster general, also herewith transmitted.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant

B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*

HON. JAMES K. POLK, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *December 9, 1835.*

SIR: By a report just received from Brigadier General Clinch it appears there is reason to apprehend immediate hostilities with the Seminole Indians.

I am instructed by the President to request you to call into the service of the United States, upon the requisition of General Clinch, and to place under his command any portion of the militia of the Territory of Florida which he may find necessary for the suppression of hostilities, and for which he may apply to you.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency JOHN H. EATON, *Governor of Florida, Tallahassee, Florida.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 21, 1836.*

SIR: The recent intelligence which has been received here respecting the state of affairs in Florida has rendered it expedient to order Major General Scott to proceed to that Territory and assume the direction of operations against the Seminole Indians, and also against the Creek Indians, should these latter have engaged in hostilities, as from recent information there is some reason to apprehend.

I am instructed by the President to request you to call into the service of the United States and to place under the command of Major General Scott such portion of the militia of Florida as he may require, to be employed in suppressing the hostilities of the above-mentioned Indians. It is expected that the militia thus called out will serve for at least three months after they arrive at the place of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged.

I beg leave to suggest that the authority thus conferred upon General Scott will enable him to increase, modify, or revoke any requisition which may have been made by General Clinch, in conformity with the letter I had the honor to address to you on the 8th instant. This authority will also supersede the powers intrusted to those officers on the subject as soon as General Scott shall have taken the personal direction of operations.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency J. H. EATON, *Governor of Florida, Tallahassee, Florida.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 16, 1836.*

SIR: I have received your letter of May 4. You will perceive that while Major General Scott is in Florida, charged with the general measures of defence, it would not do for this department to authorize the organization and employment of a force independent of his authority. Still, however, if any portion of the frontier is left without defence, and the inhabitants are exposed to danger, the President will sanction the calling out by you of a force necessary to repel the attacks of the Indians. You may rely upon every disposition being felt here to afford due protection to the inhabitants of Florida, and to reduce the refractory Indians to submission. General Scott, by the last advices, was at St. Augustine, awaiting the orders of the department. He will be authorized, after putting the frontier in a proper state of defence, to turn over the command to General Clinch, and to return to his department, if the state of affairs there will, in his opinion, permit. You will perceive the extreme difficulty of determining here what posts should be abandoned or established when there is a contrariety of opinion between officers of high rank in the country. My own impression respecting general defensive measures is, that healthful positions should be sought along the lines and temporary posts established, with slight defences, for the occupation

of the troops during the summer season; that it is better to have more posts, with fewer men in each, than it is to have few posts with large garrisons; that the Indians will scarcely collect in large masses or attack fortified positions, but that they will spread themselves along the frontiers, in small parties, doing all the mischief they can. The troops should at all times be upon the alert, and there should be mounted men employed, acquainted with the nature of the country and the habits of the Indians, who can instantly follow any marauding parties that may strike upon the settlements. It is indispensable that the Indians should be pursued. If they find that their expeditions are successful, and that they are not followed to their fastnesses, they will lay waste the whole frontier. Certainly, where an Indian can go a white man can follow. It is necessary, however, for this purpose, that a corps of spies and guides should be formed and kept continually in motion. Whenever a hostile party is discovered, their trail should be followed, and the necessary force, infantry and mounted men, kept within supporting distance of these spies. Vigilance, activity, and decision are essentially necessary to secure the object in view.

From your representation, I am under the impression that a very small force at Tampa Bay will be sufficient, and that the other troops had better be stationed upon the line of the frontier settlements. I shall transmit to General Scott copies of your letter and this answer, that he may know the views of the department. He will be authorized to keep in service such mounted men as may be necessary for defensive operations during the summer season.

From what is understood here of the climate, men not accustomed to it cannot with safety carry on military operations. If this be so, the regular troops ought not to be required to do any more than defend their positions, overawe the Indians, and pursue any war parties that may make their appearance, and perhaps, also, occasionally ranging through the more healthful parts of the country.

I mentioned in a preceding letter that there was a bill pending before Congress for raising a volunteer force, and that as soon as it passed definitive measures would be taken on the subject of your proposition to embody a force of this description. Congress has not finally acted on this matter; but in the meantime you are authorized to take preparatory steps for raising one thousand volunteers, to be employed whenever required in operations against the Seminole Indians. I send you a copy of the bill for your information; but you will please observe that, as it has not passed, no definitive measures can be taken upon this subject, nor assurances given. The men may be enrolled and the company officers selected, so as to be ready to be embodied the moment the bill passes. They should be organized, with respect to officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, agreeably to the existing militia laws of the United States. The question respecting the appointment of superior officers will be determined as soon as the law passes. All this will be considered as the mere voluntary act of the individuals, and will not subject the government to any expense whatever until the necessary legal provision is made. It is merely preparatory to an organization.

I have shown this letter to the President, who has authorized me to express to you his approbation of it.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency R. K. CALL, *Governor of Florida, Tallahassee.*

P. S.—The President suggests that whenever the Indians' ponies and beef cattle cannot be taken for the use of the army they should be shot.

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 17, 1836.

SIR: I have just received your letter of the 6th instant, with its enclosures. Having already written to you very fully on the subject of the defence of Florida, I have nothing more to add at present.

As the Indians are actually committing depredations upon the settlements, you are certainly right in taking adequate measures for protection; and the President will sanction the employment of whatever militia force may be required for this service, until other arrangements are made.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency R. K. CALL, *Governor of Florida, Tallahassee.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 19, 1836.

SIR: Your letter of the 8th instant has just been received. The volunteer law has not yet passed, but I think it will in a day or two; and in the meantime I trust you are making all the arrangements necessary for the employment of the requisite force as soon as the measure is sanctioned by Congress. I enclose you a copy of a letter received from the Secretary of the Navy, by which you will see that a naval force has been ordered to the coast for the purposes specified in your letter. It will be necessary for you to correspond with Commodore Dallas, and to suggest to that officer such a course of proceeding as may be demanded by the public interest.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS

His Excellency R. K. CALL, *Governor of Florida, Tallahassee.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 21, 1836.

SIR: I have just received your letter of the 10th instant. The volunteer bill has not yet passed, and the department is not able to authorize you to organize permanently any of that species of force. I still, however, hope that it will pass within a day or two. I can but repeat what I have already said to you.

This department will sanction the employment of any force which you may find necessary to protect the inhabitants of Florida, until measures can be adopted for renewing offensive operations against the Seminoles, or until arrangements shall have been completed by General Scott for the security of the frontier.

A letter has this day been received from General Scott, by which it appears that he has lost no time in making a proper disposition of his force, with a view to the defence of the country, until the state of the season may render it proper again to order the regular troops to take the field.

I have directed the Quartermaster General's department to instruct Captain Shannon to pay any expenditures which may be incurred by you in protecting the settlements. You are at liberty to authorize the construction of block-houses at such points as you may deem proper, where a small force may be stationed, and to which the inhabitants may resort for safety. Captain Shannon will not only procure such supplies as are required, and which properly belongs to the quartermaster's department, but all such as relate to subsistence. Immediate arrangements will also be made for the payment from time to time of the men thus called out.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency R. K. CALL, *Governor of Florida, Tallahassee.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 23, 1836.

SIR: The law for raising volunteers has passed Congress, but has not yet been presented to the President for his approval. It will be signed by him without delay, and I will transmit you a copy the moment it can be printed. The general features remain unaltered, except in the appointment of the officers. These in all cases will be approved agreeably to the laws of the State or Territory where the volunteers are raised. I trust you are losing no time in endeavoring to engage volunteers, so as to have them legally organized on the receipt of the law. Further instructions will be given with respect to their employment during the summer season as soon after the law is signed as these can be prepared.

No delay has taken place here in considering every suggestion made by you, and in answering your various letters. The defence of the Territory is an object of deep interest with the government. Major General Jesup has proceeded to take the direction of the measures necessary for the reduction of the Creek Indians. He has been instructed at the commencement of his operations to station a force at the southern point of the Creek country, so as to cut off all communication between the Seminole and Creek Indians; and also immediately to remove the whole of the Creek Indians from that part of the country, preparatory to their general emigration. It is hoped that this movement will prevent any co-operation between the hostile parties of these tribes. Without the adoption of such a plan, the measures in Alabama might drive the Creek Indians into Florida.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency R. K. CALL, *Governor of Florida, Tallahassee, Florida.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 25, 1836.

SIR: I enclose for your information the copy of a letter this day addressed to General Clinch. Should General Scott leave, or have left, the Territory, and should General Clinch not continue in service, you are then authorized to assume the command of the regular forces and militia serving in Florida, and to employ the same in the best manner for the defence of the country and the speedy subjugation of the Indians.

I acknowledged some time since the receipt of your letter proposing a summer campaign for the reduction of the Indians. In the event of the command devolving upon you, under the circumstances above stated, you are authorized to organize an expedition for this purpose. You will please, however, to advert to the considerations stated in the letter to General Clinch, with respect to the service of the troops and the dangers of the climate, and you must form your judgment on a view of the whole circumstances. In these suggestions the President fully concurs; and it is his desire that the operations should be conducted as vigorously as possible. I enclose herewith a copy of two acts of Congress: one entitled "An act to provide for the payment of volunteers and militia corps in the service of the United States;" and the other, "authorizing the President of the United States to accept the services of volunteers, and to raise an additional regiment of dragoons or mounted riflemen." I am instructed by the President to request that you will cause to be raised in the Territory of Florida 1,000 volunteers, to be called immediately into the service of the United States. The act of Congress provides that the officers shall be appointed agreeably to the laws of the State or Territory where they are raised. Where corps already organized tender their services, they will be accepted with their present organization; where this is not the case, and the men are to be engaged individually, they will, in the first instance, be arranged into companies, and then into battalions, regiments, and a brigade. Where existing corps do not tender their services, the basis of the organization will be the present militia laws of the United States. These are the acts of Congress of May 8, 1792; of January 2, 1795; of March 2, 1803; of April 18, 1814, and of April 20, 1816. An abstract accompanies this letter, showing the mode of organization and the number and rank of the officers. You will conform in your arrangements to the principle of these laws as herein explained; taking into view the acts of Congress of May 8, 1792, in the third section of which the organization is limited to where the same may be convenient; and also the fourth section of the act of May 21, 1836, a discretionary power appears to be vested in the President on the subject of organization generally. It must, therefore, be controlled by the number of men and by other circumstances. You will organize your companies so as to contain fifty privates each. The officers, non-commissioned officers, and musicians will be regulated by the above acts of Congress. You will organize the companies immediately into battalions, placing five companies in each battalion. These battalions will form two regiments and one brigade. Should circumstances not enable you to raise the whole number specified, you must organize those who may volunteer upon those principles.

It is scarcely necessary that I should urge upon you the most prompt action upon this subject. Orders will be issued to Captain Shannon to muster the men into service as fast as the companies are formed. You will immediately employ them in the defence of the country, until General Scott or General Clinch shall make permanent arrangements for their service. The necessary orders will be given to the Quartermaster's, Subsistence, and Pay departments to provide the funds for any disbursements that may be required, as fast as necessary. Authority having already been given to you for procuring arms and ammunition, it is not necessary again to renew the order. Instructions will also be given for issuing the necessary camp equipage.

It is proper to observe that the provision in the 2d section of the act of May 21, 1836, "which allows to volunteers a commutation for clothing when called into actual service," must be construed to give them a claim for such commutation from that time, which will be paid to them at the same time and in the same manner as they receive their monthly pay. No other construction can be given to the law, as it is impossible to tell, until the end of the service, the whole amount of commutation which may be due to a volunteer. The pay of these volunteers will not commence until they are called into service and they have reached the place of rendezvous, and they will in all cases be engaged to serve for twelve months thereafter, unless sooner discharged.

My letter to General Clinch will have advised you of the arrangements with respect to the Tennessee volunteers. I beg, in addition, that you would keep up a constant communication with General Jesup, that he may be able to take his ulterior measures with a full knowledge of existing circumstances.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency R. K. CALL, *Governor of Florida, Tallahassee, Florida*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 28, 1836.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 15th instant, with the general order of General Scott of July 2, directing the Tennessee volunteers to be mustered into the service for three months.

I have the honor to state, in reply, that the troops were directed, in the first instance, to be received for twelve months; but, at the instance of Governor Cannon, they were mustered for six months. For a shorter term the law would not permit them to be accepted.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War.*

His Excellency R. K. CALL, *Governor of Florida, Tallahassee, Florida.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 8, 1836.*

SIR: Hostilities have been commenced by the Seminole Indians in Florida; and although there is just reason to believe that the regular and militia force employed there will be sufficient to subdue the Indians, still it is possible that their numbers and situation may enable them to carry on a protracted warfare.

Under these circumstances, the President has directed me to request you, should Brigadier General Clinch, commanding the troops in Florida, find it necessary to resort to the State of South Carolina for additional force, to call into service, upon his requisition, and place under his command, such number of militia as he may require.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency GEORGE McDUFFIE, *Governor of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 17, 1836.*

SIR: I am instructed by the President to request you to call into the service of the United States, upon the requisition of Brigadier General Eustis, and to place under his order, such militia force as he may deem necessary to be employed in subduing the Seminole Indians in Florida.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency GEORGE McDUFFIE, *Governor of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 21, 1836.*

SIR: The recent intelligence which has been received here respecting the state of affairs in Florida has rendered it expedient to order Major General Scott to proceed to that Territory and to assume the direction of the operations against the Seminole Indians, and also against the Creek Indians, should these latter have engaged in hostilities, as, from recent information, there is some reason to apprehend.

I am instructed by the President to request you to call into the service of the United States, and to place under the command of General Scott, such portion of the militia of the State of South Carolina as he may require, to be employed in suppressing the hostilities of the above-mentioned Indians. It is expected that the militia thus called out will serve for at least three months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged.

I beg leave to suggest that the authority thus conferred upon General Scott will enable him to increase, modify, or revoke any requisition which may have been made by Generals Clinch or Eustis, in

conformity with the letters which I had the honor to address to you on the 8th and 17th instant. This authority will also supersede the powers intrusted to those officers on this subject as soon as General Scott shall have taken the personal direction of operations.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency GEORGE McDUFFIE, *Governor of South Carolina, Columbia, S. C.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 8, 1836.*

Sir: Hostilities have been commenced by the Seminole Indians in Florida, and although there is just reason to believe that the regular and militia force employed there will be sufficient to subdue the Indians, still it is possible that their numbers and situation may enable them to carry on a protracted warfare.

Under these circumstances, the President has directed me to request you, should Brigadier General Clinch, commanding the troops in Florida, find it necessary to resort to the State of Georgia for additional force, to call into service, upon his requisition, and place under his command such number of militia as he may require.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency WILLIAM SCHLEY, *Governor of Georgia, Milledgeville, Ga.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 21, 1836.*

Sir: The recent intelligence which has been received here respecting the state of affairs in Florida has rendered it expedient to order Major General Scott to proceed to that Territory and assume the direction of the operations against the Seminole Indians, and also against the Creek Indians, should these latter have engaged in hostilities, as, from recent information, there is some reason to apprehend.

I am instructed by the President to request you to call into the service of the United States, and to place under the command of Major General Scott, such portion of the militia of Georgia as he may require, to be employed in suppressing the hostilities of the above-mentioned Indians. It is expected that the militia thus called out will serve for at least three months after they arrive at the place of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged.

I beg leave to suggest that the authority thus conferred upon General Scott will enable him to increase, modify, or revoke any requisition which may have been made by General Clinch, in conformity with the letter I had the honor to address to you on the 8th instant. This authority will also supersede the powers intrusted to those officers on this subject as soon as General Scott shall have taken the personal direction of operations.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency WILLIAM SCHLEY, *Governor of Georgia, Milledgeville, Ga.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 13, 1836.*

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 2d instant, respecting the state of affairs among the Creek Indians, and the necessity of providing a force to suppress any disturbances that may occur among them; and, in answer, I beg leave to inform you that orders have this day been given for six companies of artillery to move from New York and Fort Monroe to the Creek country in Alabama, with a view to suppress any disturbances that may arise among these Indians. This force, I trust, will be sufficient. But should hostilities be actually commenced by the Indians upon the inhabitants of Georgia, or are so certainly meditated as to leave no doubt of their intentions, the President will sanction the employment of whatever force may be found necessary for their suppression. With a view to make permanent arrangements on the subject, the department has been awaiting the passage of a bill now pending before Congress, which provides for the employment of a volunteer force. It is not practicable to send any more regular troops into that quarter. And there is such an expense and uncertainty attending the operations of the ordinary militia called out for three months, that the President is very desirous to avoid that measure, if practicable. Definitive arrangements will be made upon this subject as soon as the bill passes and the appropriations are made.

General Scott is probably at this time at St. Augustine, and will be able to take any additional measures that may be necessary.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency WILLIAM SCHLEY, *Governor of Georgia, Milledgeville, Ga.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 19, 1836.*

Sir: Brevet Brigadier General Jesup has this day been assigned to the command, by the direction of the President, of the troops of the United States, and the militia who have been, or may be, called into service for the suppression of the hostilities among the Creek Indians. He will proceed immediately to the scene of operations, with ample instructions for his government, and all the means that appear necessary for successful operation. The President requests that you would call out, and place under his command,

such militia force as General Jesup may require. It is desirable that, as far as practicable, these should be volunteers, and engaged for six months, unless sooner discharged. But if it is necessary to resort to drafts, I presume the term of service cannot be extended beyond three months. General Jesup will be required to communicate fully from time to time with you, and I will thank you to give him the benefit of such suggestions as occur to you. Should Major General Scott, under the instructions heretofore given to him, proceed to the Creek country, he will have authority to assume the command; and, in that event, I have to request that you would give effect to any requisition that he may make upon you for a militia force.

A bill is pending before Congress which provides for the raising of a volunteer force. Should it pass previously to the organization of any force under these instructions, it would perhaps be more expedient to raise the troops required under this expected act. If it becomes a law within a short time I will transmit it to you, with such observations as may appear necessary.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency WILLIAM SCHLEY, *Governor of Georgia, Milledgeville, Georgia.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 20, 1836.

SIR: I have had the honor this day to receive your letter of the 12th instant.

My letter to you of yesterday will have advised you of the measures which the President has deemed it necessary to take for the defence of your settlements against the Creek Indians. General Jesup remains, during the day, to complete the necessary arrangements, and will leave here to-night for the scene of operations. I send for your information a copy of his instructions, by which you will see that your views have been anticipated with respect to the proper mode of proceeding, and that the President has deemed it essential that the Creek Indians should now be removed, whether willing or unwilling to go. Should any accident delay General Jesup, the President will sanction any measures you may find it necessary to take for the protection of the inhabitants.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency WM. SCHLEY, *Governor of Georgia, Milledgeville, Georgia.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 25, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of two acts of Congress: one entitled "An act to provide for the payment of volunteers and militia corps in the service of the United States;" and the other, "authorizing the President of the United States to accept the service of volunteers, and to raise a regiment of dragoons or mounted riflemen." I am instructed by the President to request that you would cause to be raised in the State of Georgia two thousand volunteers (privates) to be placed immediately in the service of the United States. The act of Congress provides that the officers shall be appointed agreeably to the laws of the State or Territory where they are raised. Where corps already organized tender their services they will be accepted with their present officers and organization. Where this is not the case, and the men are to be engaged individually, they will, in the first instance, be arranged into companies, then into battalions, regiments, brigades, and a division. Where existing volunteer corps do not tender their services, the basis of the organization will be the present militia laws of the United States. These are the acts of Congress of May 8, 1792; of January 2, 1795; of March 2, 1803; of April 18, 1814; and of April 20, 1816. An abstract accompanies this letter, showing the mode of organization and the number and rank of the officers. You will conform in your arrangements to the principles of these laws as herein explained; taking into view the act of Congress of May 8, 1792, in the third section of which the organization directed is limited to where the same may be convenient; and also the fourth section of the act of May 21, 1836, a discretionary authority appears to be vested in the President upon the subject of organization generally. It must, therefore, be controlled by the number of men required and by other circumstances. Each company will consist of fifty privates and of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and musicians, designated in the abstract. You will organize the companies, as fast as raised, into battalions—five companies forming a battalion. Two of these battalions will then constitute a regiment; two regiments a brigade; two brigades a division. Should circumstances not enable you to raise the whole number specified, you must organize those who may volunteer upon these principles. It is to be hoped, however, that from the number of militia now in service the requisite force can be raised without difficulty or loss of time. One half of the whole number you raise may be mounted, and the other half infantry.

Major General Jesup will be instructed to have them mustered into service, and have them supplied with the necessary camp equipage, arms, &c. I need not urge upon you the necessity of the most prompt attention to this subject.

It is proper to observe that the provision in the second section of the act of May 21, 1836, which allows to volunteers a commutation for clothing, when called into actual service, must be construed to give them a claim to such commutation from that time, which will be paid to them at the same time and in the same manner they receive their monthly pay. No other construction can be given to the law, as it is impossible to ascertain, until the end of the service, the whole amount of commutation which may be due to a volunteer.

The pay of these volunteers will not commence until they are called into service and they have reached the place of rendezvous; and they will in all cases be engaged to serve for twelve months unless sooner discharged.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency WM. SCHLEY, *Governor of Georgia, Milledgeville, Georgia.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 20, 1836.*

Sir: I have the honor to enclose a copy of the treaty recently concluded with the Cherokee Indians for a cession of their lands east of the Mississippi river.

As a portion of the territory possessed by them is in the State of Georgia, I transmit, for your information, a copy of the instructions to Brigadier General Wool.

I am directed by the President to request you, should General Wool make a requisition, to call into the service of the United States such militia force from the State of Georgia as he may require.

They will be called out for a term not less than three months, unless sooner discharged, and will be officered agreeably to the militia laws of the United States.

General Wool will cause the necessary measures to be taken for mustering them into the service of the United States.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency WM. SCHLEY, *Governor of Georgia, Milledgeville, Georgia.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *October 12, 1836.*

Sir: In carrying into effect the provisions of the recent Cherokee treaty, it is found indispensable to keep up a small military force in the country now occupied by those Indians; and the whole of the regular force being required elsewhere, it becomes necessary to resort to the employment of a portion of the volunteer force authorized by the act of the 23d of May last.

The propriety having been suggested to the President, and approved by him, of employing the number of volunteers required to be stationed in each of the different States within whose boundaries the Cherokee country lies from those States, respectively, he directs me to request your excellency to comply with the requisition of General Wool, who has this day been authorized to call upon you for such number of the volunteers, raised in conformity with my letter to you of the 25th of May last, who have been called into the service of the United States and not finally discharged, as it may be necessary to station in the State of Georgia. If all the volunteers who have been in the service of the United States have been finally discharged, you will then please place at the disposal of General Wool the requisite number out of those authorized to be organized by the aforementioned instructions of the 25th of May who have not been called out; and if the whole number mentioned in those instructions have been raised, called out, and finally discharged, I have to request that you will proceed to raise and organize, as soon as practicable, upon the principles heretofore made known to you, the number for which General Wool may make his requisition upon you.

That officer has been fully informed as to the principles upon which these troops are to be organized, and with respect to their employment, and it is presumed that he will correspond with you on these subjects.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War.*

His Excellency WM. SCHLEY, *Governor of Georgia, Milledgeville, Georgia.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *December 3, 1836.*

Sir: By a letter received within the last few days by the adjutant general of the army from Major General Jesup, it appears that that officer has made a requisition on your excellency for a regiment of volunteers to serve in Florida. The activity and zeal displayed by your excellency, and by the citizens of Georgia generally, on former occasions, in rendering to the government all the aid in your power in the suppression of the Indian hostilities at the south, leave but little doubt that the call of General Jesup has received your prompt attention. Still it seems proper to provide for the contingency of your not feeling yourself authorized to comply with the requisition, by apprising you of the approbation by the President thereof, and of this I have the honor to advise you.

General Jesup's communication does not make known whether he has made any provision for the transportation, subsistence, &c., of these troops; whether he has left it to your excellency to take the requisite measures in these respects, or whether the action of this department will be necessary; and it has therefore been deemed prudent to instruct the proper staff bureaux to inquire into the matter, and adopt such proceedings as may be required for the subsistence and arming and equipping of the corps, and its speedy transportation to Florida.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*

His Excellency WM. SCHLEY, *Governor of Georgia, Milledgeville, Georgia.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 8, 1836.*

Sir: Hostilities have been commenced by the Seminole Indians in Florida; and although there is just reason to believe that the regular and militia force employed there will be sufficient to subdue the Indians, still it is possible that their numbers and situation may enable them to carry on a protracted warfare.

Under these circumstances, the President has directed me to request you, should Brigadier General Clinch, commanding the troops in Florida, find it necessary to resort to the State of Alabama for additional force, to call into service upon his requisition, and place under his command, such number of militia as he may require.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency C. C. CLAY, *Governor of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 21, 1836.*

SIR: The recent intelligence which has been received here, respecting the state of affairs in Florida, has rendered it expedient to order Major General Scott to proceed to that Territory and assume the direction of the operations against the Seminole Indians, and also against the Creek Indians, should these latter have engaged in hostilities, as, from recent information, there is some reason to apprehend.

I am instructed by the President to request you to call into the service of the United States, and to place under the command of Major General Scott, such portion of the militia of Alabama as he may require, to be employed in suppressing the hostilities of the above-mentioned Indians. It is expected that the militia thus called out will serve for at least three months after they arrive at the place of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged.

I beg leave to suggest that the authority thus conferred upon General Scott will enable him to increase, modify, or revoke any requisition which may have been made by General Clinch, in conformity with the letter I had the honor to address to you on the 8th instant. This authority will also supersede the powers intrusted to those officers on this subject as soon as General Scott shall have taken the personal direction of operations.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency C. C. CLAY, *Governor of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 4, 1836.*

SIR: Major General Gaines, to whom the command of the western border of Louisiana has been assigned, has notified this department that he has called upon your excellency for a battalion of militia; the whole, or as many of them as practicable, to be mounted.

I am instructed by the President to request your excellency to call into the service of the United States the number of militia which have been or may be required by General Gaines, to serve not less than three months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency C. C. CLAY, *Governor of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 5, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of April 15th and 18th ultimo, with their enclosures.

Having already, in my letter to you of the 15th of April, communicated the measures which the President had deemed proper to authorize to prevent or suppress any hostile efforts of the Creek Indians in the State of Alabama, it is not necessary that I should repeat what was therein stated. Recent information from Colonel Hogan leads to the belief that these Indians do not meditate disturbances. Should they do so, however, any force which you may find it necessary to call out for the protection of the inhabitants, agreeably to the views presented in my previous communication, will be received into the service of the United States. Until General Scott shall be enabled to direct his personal attention to the affairs of the Creek Indians, the discretion respecting the forces to be employed will be committed to you.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency C. C. CLAY, *Governor of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 19, 1836.*

SIR: Brevet Brigadier General Jesup has been this day assigned to the command, by the direction of the President, of the troops of the United States, and the militia who have been or may be called into service, for the suppression of hostilities among the Creek Indians. He will proceed immediately to the scene of operations, with ample instructions for his government, and all the means that appear necessary for successful operation. The President requests that you would call out and place under his command such militia force as General Jesup may require. It is desirable that, as far as practicable, these should be volunteers, and engaged for six months, unless sooner discharged. But if it is necessary to resort to drafts, I presume the term of service cannot be extended beyond three months. General Jesup will be required to communicate fully from time to time with you, and I will thank you to give him the benefit of such suggestions as occur to you. Should Major General Scott, under the instructions heretofore given to him, proceed to the Creek country, he will have authority to assume the command; and, in that event, I have to request that you would give effect to any requisition that he may make upon you for a militia force.

A bill is pending before Congress, which provides for the raising a volunteer force. Should it pass previously to the organization of any force under these instructions, it would perhaps be more expedient to raise the troops required under this expected act. If it becomes a law within a short time, I will transmit it to you, with such observations as may appear necessary.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency C. C. CLAY, *Governor of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 25, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of two acts of Congress: one entitled "An act to provide for the payment of volunteers and militia corps in the service of the United States;" and the other, "authorizing the President of the United States to accept of the service of volunteers, and to raise a regiment of dragoons or mounted riflemen." I am instructed by the President to request that you would cause to be raised, in the State of Alabama, 2,000 volunteers, (privates,) to be placed immediately in the service of the United States. The act of Congress provides that the officers shall be appointed agreeably to the laws of the State or Territory where they are raised. Where corps already organized tender their services, they will be accepted with their present officers and organization. Where this is not the case, and the men are to be engaged individually, they will, in the first instance, be arranged into companies, then into battalions, regiments, brigades, and a division. Where existing volunteer corps do not tender their services, the basis of the organization will be the present militia laws of the United States. These are the acts of Congress of May 8, 1792; of January 2, 1795; of March 2, 1803; of April 18, 1814; and of April 20, 1816. An abstract accompanies this letter, showing the mode of organization and the number and rank of the officers. You will conform, in your arrangements, to the principles of these laws as herein explained; taking into view the act of Congress of May 8, 1792, in the 3d section of which the organization directed is limited to where the same may be convenient; and also the 4th section of the act of May 21, 1836, a discretionary authority appears to be vested in the President upon the subject of organization generally. It must, therefore, be controlled by the number of men required, and by other circumstances. Each company will consist of 50 privates, and of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and musicians designated in the abstract. You will organize the companies, as fast as raised, into battalions—five companies forming a battalion; two of these battalions will then constitute a regiment, two regiments a brigade, and two brigades a division. Should circumstances not enable you to raise the whole number specified, you must organize those who may volunteer upon these principles. It is to be hoped, however, that from the number of militia now in service the requisite force can be raised without difficulty or loss of time. One half of the whole number you raise may be mounted, and the other half infantry.

Major General Jesup will be instructed to have them mustered into service, and have them supplied with the necessary camp equipage, arms, &c. I need not urge upon you the necessity of the most prompt attention to this subject.

It is proper to observe that the provision in the 2d section of the act of May 21, 1836, which allows to volunteers a commutation for clothing when called into actual service, must be construed to give them a claim to such commutation from that time, which will be paid to them at the same time and in the same manner they receive their monthly pay. No other construction can be given to the law, as it is impossible to ascertain, until the end of the service, the whole amount of commutation which may be due to a volunteer.

The pay of these volunteers will not commence until they are called into service and they have reached the place of rendezvous; and they will, in all cases, be engaged to serve for twelve months, unless sooner discharged.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency C. C. CLAY, Governor of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

WAR DEPARTMENT, October 12, 1836.

SIR: In carrying into effect the provisions of the recent Cherokee treaty, it is found indispensable to keep up a small military force in the country now occupied by those Indians; and the whole of the regular force being required elsewhere, it becomes necessary to resort to the employment of a portion of the volunteer force authorized by the act of the 23d of May last.

The propriety having been suggested to the President, and approved by him, of employing the number of volunteers required to be stationed in each of the different States within whose boundaries the Cherokee country lies, (from those States respectively,) he directs me to request your excellency to comply with the requisition of General Wool, who has this day been authorized to call upon you for such number of the volunteers raised in conformity with my letter to you of the 25th of May last, (who have been called into the service of the United States and not finally discharged,) as it may be necessary to station in the State of Alabama. If all the volunteers who have been in the service of the United States have been finally discharged, you will then please place at the disposal of General Wool the requisite number out of those authorized to be organized by the aforementioned instructions of the 25th of May, who have not been called out; and if the whole number mentioned in those instructions have been raised, called out, and finally discharged, I have to request that you will proceed to raise and organize, as soon as practicable, (upon the principles heretofore made known to you,) the number for which General Wool may make his requisition upon you.

That officer has been fully informed as to the principles upon which these troops are to be organized, and with respect to their employment, and it is presumed that he will correspond with you on these subjects.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. A. HARRIS, Acting Secretary of War.

His Excellency C. C. CLAY, Governor of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

WAR DEPARTMENT, December 3, 1836.

SIR: By a letter received within the last few days, by the adjutant general of the army, from Major General Jesup, it appears that that officer has made a requisition on your excellency for five additional companies of volunteers. It is deemed proper to advise you of the approval by the President of this requisition, lest you might not feel authorized to comply with it, although the well-known disposition of your excellency, and of the citizens of Alabama generally, leave but little doubt that it has already received your prompt attention.

It has been deemed prudent also to instruct the proper staff bureaus of this department to take all necessary measures for the transportation, subsistence, &c., of these companies, and for their immediate transportation to Florida, as General Jesup's communication does not make known whether he has made any provision in these respects, whether he has left it to your excellency to do so, or whether any action by this department will be required.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*

His Excellency C. C. CLAY, *Governor of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 25, 1836.

SIR: I am instructed by the President to request that you will call into the service of the United States, upon the requisition of General Gaines, such portion of the militia of the State of Louisiana as that officer may deem necessary for the protection of the western frontier of that State. The term of service will be six months, to be computed from the day they reach their rendezvous, unless sooner discharged.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency E. D. WHITE, *Governor of Louisiana, New Orleans.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 10, 1836.

SIR: I have requested the quartermaster general to direct an officer of his department to report to your excellency, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the embodying and movement of the forces called for by Major General Gaines, in his letter to you of the — ultimo, which was approved of by the President in my letter of the 4th instant.

This officer will be provided with whatever funds may be required in the performance of his duties. In my previous letter to you I requested that the troops might be called out for the term of six months, unless sooner discharged. This term you will be good enough to consider as applicable to volunteers, of which species of force I presume enough will turn out. Should you find it necessary, however, to resort to drafting, to complete the quota required under the provisions of the act of February 28, 1795, the term of service of the troops thus called out cannot be extended beyond three months.

You will be pleased, therefore, to have the volunteers engaged for the term of six months, unless sooner discharged. But should there be any insuperable objection to this arrangement, they must be accepted for three months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous, with the right, however, to discharge them at any time previously.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency E. D. WHITE, *Governor of Louisiana, New Orleans.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1836.

SIR: Major General Gaines has apprised this department that he has made a requisition upon your excellency for a regiment of mounted gunmen for the service of the United States.

Copies of the despatches received from General Gaines have been transmitted to the President of the United States, who will issue such orders upon them as he may think the circumstances require. Meantime I have the honor to inform you that, in order to prevent any inconvenience or delay in the event of the confirmation of General Gaines's requisition by the President, a disbursing officer will be ordered to proceed to the State of Louisiana with the necessary funds.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War.*

His Excellency EDWARD D. WHITE, *Governor of Louisiana, New Orleans.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, April 25, 1836.

SIR: I am instructed by the President to request that you will call into the service of the United States, upon the requisition of General Gaines, such portion of the militia of the State of Mississippi as that officer may deem necessary for the protection of the western frontier of that State. The term of service will be six months, to be computed from the day they reach their rendezvous, unless sooner discharged.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency CHARLES LYNCH, *Governor of Mississippi, Jackson, Mississippi.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 10, 1836.

SIR: I have requested the quartermaster general to direct an officer of his department to report to your excellency, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the embodying and movement of the forces called for by Major General Gaines, in his letter to you of the — ultimo, which was approved of by the President in my letter of the 4th instant.

This officer will be provided with whatever funds may be required in the performance of his duties. In my previous letter to you I requested that the troops might be called out for the term of six months, unless sooner discharged. This term you will be good enough to consider as applicable to volunteers, of which species of force I presume enough will turn out. Should you find it necessary, however, to resort to drafting, to complete the quota required under the provisions of the act of February 28, 1795, the term of service of the troops thus called out cannot be extended beyond three months.

You will be pleased, therefore, to have the volunteers engaged for the term of six months, unless sooner discharged. But should there be any insuperable objection to this arrangement, they must be accepted for three months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous, with the right, however, to discharge them at any time previously.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency CHARLES LYNCH, *Governor of Mississippi.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 25, 1836.*

Sir: Major General Gaines has apprised this department that he has made a requisition upon your excellency for a regiment of mounted gunmen for the service of the United States.

Copies of the despatches received from General Gaines have been transmitted to the President of the United States, who will issue such orders upon them as he may think the circumstances require. Meantime I have the honor to inform you that, in order to prevent any inconvenience or delay in the event of the confirmation of General Gaines's requisition by the President, a disbursing officer will be ordered to proceed to the State of Mississippi with the necessary funds.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War.*

His Excellency CHARLES LYNCH, *Governor of Mississippi, Jackson, Mississippi.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 25, 1836.*

Sir: I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of two acts of Congress: one entitled "An act to provide for the payment of volunteer and militia corps in the service of the United States;" and the other, "authorizing the President of the United States to accept the services of volunteers, and to raise a regiment of dragoons or mounted riflemen." I am instructed by the President to request that you will cause to be raised in the State of Arkansas 1,000 volunteers, (privates,) to be called into the service of the United States whenever required. The act of Congress provides that the officers shall be appointed agreeably to the laws of the State or Territory where raised. Where corps already organized tender their services, they will be accepted with their present officers and organization. Where this is not the case, and the men are to be engaged individually, they will, in the first instance, be arranged into companies, then into battalions, regiments, and brigades. Where existing volunteer corps do not tender their services, the basis of the organization will be the present militia laws of the United States. These are the acts of Congress of May 8, 1792; of January 2, 1795; of March 2, 1803; of April 18, 1814; and of April 20, 1816. An abstract accompanies this letter, showing the mode of organization and the number and rank of the officers. You will conform in your arrangements to the principles of these laws as herein explained; taking into view the act of Congress of May 8, 1792, in the third section of which the organization is limited to where the same may be convenient; and also the fourth section of the act of May 21, 1836, a discretionary authority seems to be vested in the President on the subject of organization generally. It must, therefore, be controlled by the number of men and other circumstances. Each company will consist of fifty privates, and of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and musicians, designated in the abstract. You will organize the companies, as fast as raised, into battalions—five companies forming a battalion; two of these battalions will then constitute a regiment, and two regiments a brigade. Should circumstances not enable you to raise the whole number specified, you must organize those who may volunteer upon these principles. I trust, however, that the whole force desired can be raised without difficulty or loss of time. One half of it may be mounted men, and the other half infantry. Arrangements will be made for issuing the necessary arms and camp equipage, and for mustering the men into service as soon as they are needed. It is proper to observe that the provision in the second section of the act of May 21, 1836, which allows to volunteers a commutation for clothing, when called into actual service, must be construed to give them a claim to such commutation from that time, which will be paid to them at the same time and in the same manner they receive their monthly pay. No other construction can be given to the law, as it is impossible to ascertain until the end of the service the whole amount of commutation which may be due to a volunteer.

The pay of these volunteers will not commence until they are called into service and they have reached the place of rendezvous; and they will in all cases be engaged to serve for twelve months thereafter, unless sooner discharged.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency W. S. FULTON, *Governor of Arkansas, Little Rock, Arkansas.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 13, 1836.*

Sir: I am instructed by the President to request that whenever General Gaines may call upon you for that purpose, you will call into the service of the United States such portion of the volunteers authorized to be raised by my letter to you of the 25th of May as he may require.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency W. S. FULTON, *Governor of Arkansas, Little Rock, Arkansas.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 20, 1836.

SIR: In consequence of information received from the acting superintendent of the western territory, I have been instructed by the President to request that you will call into service, upon the requisition of Brevet Brigadier General Arbuckle, such portion as he may deem necessary of the volunteers authorized to be raised by the letter from this department to you of May 25.

This authority to General Arbuckle is not intended to revoke the power given to General Gaines on the 11th instant, of which your excellency was advised on the 13th instant. But you will please to place them under the order of General Gaines or General Arbuckle, as either of these officers may be compelled, by the state of affairs, to make the first application for them. General Arbuckle has been instructed to communicate with General Gaines in relation to this matter.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War.*

His Excellency WILLIAM S. FULTON, *Governor of Arkansas, Little Rock, Arkansas.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 25, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith copies of two acts of Congress: one entitled "An act to provide for the payment of volunteers and militia corps in the service of the United States;" and the other, "authorizing the President of the United States to accept the services of volunteers, and to raise a regiment of dragoons or mounted riflemen." I am instructed by the President to request that you will cause to be raised in the State of Missouri 1,000 volunteers, (privates,) to be called into the service of the United States whenever required. The act of Congress provides that the officers shall be appointed agreeably to the laws of the State or Territory where raised. When corps already organized tender their services, they will be accepted with their present officers and organization; where this is not the case, and the men are to be engaged individually, they will, in the first instance, be arranged into companies, then into battalions, regiments, and brigades. When existing volunteer corps do not tender their services, the basis of the organization will be the present militia laws of the United States. These are the acts of Congress of May 8, 1792; of January 2, 1795; of March 2, 1803; of April 18, 1814; and of April 20, 1816. An abstract accompanies this letter, showing the mode of organization and the number and rank of the officers. You will conform in your arrangements to the principles of those laws as herein explained; taking into view the act of Congress of May 8, 1792, in the third section of which the organization is limited to where the same may be convenient; and also the fourth section of the act of May 21, 1836, a discretionary authority seems to be vested in the President on the subject of organization generally. It must, therefore, be controlled by the number of men and other circumstances. Each company will consist of fifty privates, and of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and musicians designated in the abstract. You will organize the companies, as fast as raised, into battalions—five companies forming a battalion; two of these battalions will then constitute a regiment, and two regiments a brigade. Should circumstances not enable you to raise the whole number specified, you must organize those who may volunteer upon these principles. I trust, however, that the whole force desired can be raised without difficulty or loss of time. One half of it may be mounted men, and the other half infantry. Arrangements will be made for issuing the necessary arms and camp equipage, and for mustering the men into service as soon as they are needed. It is proper to observe that the provision in the second section of the act of May 21, 1836, which allows to volunteers a commutation for clothing when called into actual service, must be construed to give them a claim to such commutation from that time, which will be paid to them at the same time and in the same manner they receive their monthly pay. No other construction can be given to the law, as it is impossible to ascertain, until the end of the service, the whole amount of commutation which may be due to a volunteer.

The pay of these volunteers will not commence until they are called into service and they have reached the place of rendezvous; and they will in all cases be engaged to serve for twelve months thereafter, unless sooner discharged.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency DANIEL DUNKLIN, *Governor of Missouri, Jefferson City, Missouri.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 13, 1836.

SIR: I am instructed by the President to request that whenever General Gaines may call upon you for that purpose, you will call into the service of the United States such portion of the volunteers authorized to be raised by my letter of the 25th of May as he may require.

This authority is not intended to revoke the power given to General Atkinson to apply for the service of these troops, as announced in my letter to you of June 6, 1836. But you will please to place them under the order of General Gaines or General Atkinson, as either of these officers may be compelled, by the state of affairs, to make the first application for them.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency DANIEL DUNKLIN, *Governor of Missouri, Jefferson City, Missouri.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 4, 1836.

SIR: Major General Gaines, to whom the command of the western border of Louisiana has been assigned, has notified this department that he has called upon your excellency for a brigade of militia; the whole, or as many of them as practicable, to be mounted.

I am instructed by the President to request your excellency to call into the service of the United States the number of militia which have been or may be required by General Gaines, to serve not less than three months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency N. CANNON, *Governor of Tennessee.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 9, 1836.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 28th ultimo, and, in answer, beg leave to state that my letter to you of the 4th instant will have conveyed to you the approbation of the President of the call made upon you by Major General Gaines for a brigade of volunteers or militia. Should you find it necessary to resort to drafting, in order to complete the quota required, I presume that, agreeably to the provisions of the act of February 28, 1795, the term of service of the troops thus called out cannot be extended beyond three months; and this is the term stated in my letter to you of the 4th instant. Where, however, the numbers are supplied by volunteers, I am not aware that there is any legal objection to their term of service reaching six months. And this arrangement is certainly more efficient and economical for the United States, and the President approves of it. They will, however, be liable to be discharged at any time when their services are not wanted.

In order to relieve the difficulties which present themselves in the raising and marching of these troops, the quartermaster general will immediately despatch an officer of his department provided with the necessary funds, and charged with the duty of making the arrangements required upon this occasion.

He will be directed to call upon your excellency, and procure all the information necessary to enable him to perform his duty.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency N. CANNON, *Governor of Tennessee.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 25, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of two acts of Congress: one entitled "An act to provide for the payment of volunteers and militia corps in the service of the United States;" and the other, "authorizing the President of the United States to accept the services of volunteers, and to raise an additional regiment of dragoons or mounted riflemen." I am instructed by the President to request that you would cause to be raised in the State of Tennessee 2,500 volunteers, to be called into the service of the United States whenever they may be required. The act of Congress provides that the officers shall be appointed agreeably to the laws of the State or Territory where they are raised. Where corps already organized tender their services, they will be accepted with their present officers and organization. When this is not the case, and the men are to be engaged individually, they will, in the first instance, be arranged into companies, then into battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions, agreeably to the numbers called out in the United States, respectively. When existing volunteer corps do not tender their services, the basis of the organization will be the present militia laws of the United States. These are the acts of Congress of May 8, 1792; of January 2, 1795; of March 2, 1803; of April 18, 1814; and of April 20, 1816. An abstract accompanies this letter, showing the mode of organization and the number and rank of the officers. You will conform in your arrangements to the principles of these laws as herein explained; taking into view the act of Congress of May 8, 1792, in the 3d section of which the organization directed is limited to where the same may be convenient; and also the 4th section of the act of May 21, 1836, a discretionary authority appears to be vested in the President upon the subject of organization generally. It must, therefore, be controlled by the number of men required, and by other circumstances. The officers will be appointed in strict conformity with these laws, and, so far as practicable, each company will contain 64 privates. Where, however, that number cannot be procured, a less number will be accepted; but in no case will a company consist of less than 50 privates. You will organize the companies immediately into battalions, placing five companies in each battalion. These battalions will then be united into regiments, two battalions forming a regiment; two regiments will form a brigade. Should you organize the whole force into four regiments, in which case the whole number of men may be extended to 2,560, these will form two brigades and one division. But should you find it necessary to organize it into five regiments, then two of these regiments will form a brigade, and the other three will form another. As fast as the companies are filled your organization will go on; and the President requests me to say that he begs you will be as prompt as possible in the arrangement of this whole matter, so as to have the volunteers ready for immediate service. It is desirable that, as nearly as may be, one half of these troops should be raised in East Tennessee, and the other half in West Tennessee. The whole of the West Tennessee quota may be mounted men. One half of the East Tennessee quota may be mounted men, and the other half infantry.

It is proper to observe that the provision in the 2d section of the act of May 21, 1836, which allows to volunteers a commutation for clothing when called into actual service, must be construed to give them a claim for such commutation from that time, which will be paid to them at the same time and same manner as they receive their monthly pay. No other construction can be given to the law, as it is impossible to tell till the end of the service the whole amount of commutation which will be due to a volunteer.

As soon as the West Tennessee brigade is in readiness, it will be called into the service of the United States. Captain Alpha Kingsley, of Nashville, will be authorized to muster them into service. An officer of the army will be immediately ordered to Nashville with the necessary funds to defray all the expenses which may be incurred.

The President is of the opinion that the State of Tennessee has arms enough at Nashville which could be used by these troops. If this be the case, I trust you will arm the men, with them and they shall immediately be replaced by others. I will, however, write to you on this subject again to-morrow, as Colonel

Bomford has gone up to ascertain from the Tennessee delegation whether the State has a supply of arms in depot at Nashville.

At any rate, and to avoid disappointment after the route of the troops is determined, a supply of arms shall be immediately placed at some proper position upon it. I suppose Mount Vernon arsenal is the nearest one from which they can be procured. The commanding officer of the brigade will be required to proceed immediately to the Creek country, and to report himself to Major General Jesup, who has the direction of the operations now carrying on against the Creek Indians.

The pay of the other brigade will commence as soon as they are called into service and have reached the place of rendezvous; and they will in all cases be engaged to serve twelve months thereafter, unless sooner discharged.

Be pleased to advise me of your proceedings.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency N. CANNON, *Governor of Tennessee, Nashville, Tennessee.*

Memorandum of the organization of the militia.

A company of infantry to consist of 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ensign, or, in lieu thereof, 1 second lieutenant, if the laws of the State or Territory make provision for it; 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 1 drummer, 1 fife or bugler; privates, the number stated in the instructions

A battalion to consist of 1 major, 5 companies.

A regiment to consist of 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 2 battalions.

Regimental staff: 1 adjutant,* 1 quartermaster,* 1 paymaster,* 1 surgeon, 1 surgeon's mate, 1 sergeant major, 1 drum major, 1 fife major.

A brigade to consist of 1 brigadier general, 2 or more regiments, as stated in the instructions.

Brigade staff: 1 brigadier general, 1 aide-de-camp,* 1 brigade major and inspector,* 1 brigade quartermaster.*

A division to consist of 2 brigades.

Division staff to consist of 1 major general, 2 aides-de-camp,* 1 division inspector,* 1 division quartermaster.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 20, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a copy of the treaty recently concluded with the Cherokee Indians for the cession of their lands east of the Mississippi river. As a portion of the territory possessed by them is in the State of Tennessee, I enclose for your information a copy of the instructions to Brigadier General Wool.

I am directed by the President to request you, should General Wool deem any force from the State of Tennessee necessary, in addition to the volunteer force which is to be placed under his orders, to call into the service of the United States, upon his requisition, such an additional militia force from the State of Tennessee as he may require.

They will be called out for a term not less than three months, unless sooner discharged, and will be officered agreeably to the militia laws of the United States.

General Wool will cause necessary measures to be taken for mustering them into the service of the United States.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency N. CANNON, *Governor of Tennessee, Nashville, Tennessee.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 20, 1836.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 7th instant, on the subject of the quota of volunteers assigned to the State of Tennessee, and I am directed by the President to express to you his gratification at the prompt measures you have adopted in order to raise these troops. As all the calls under the late volunteer act have been made for twelve months, and as it is presumed ere the receipt of this your arrangements for this object will have been completed, the President feels unwilling to reduce the term of service from twelve to six months. Should you, however, have found it necessary, in order to raise this force, to give them any assurances that they should serve but six months, the President will give effect to such assurances, and will approve of that period of service.

It was not my intention, in writing the letter of the 25th ultimo, to call into immediate service the brigade of East Tennessee volunteers.

But, as circumstances have turned out, the measure has been a judicious one, and I am happy to find that you have adopted that course. As you will perceive by the instructions to General Wool, they will be immediately placed in the service of the United States.

I regret it is not in my power to direct the payments to be made to the militia called out by General Gaines. An appropriation for the purpose of meeting those and other expenses was asked of Congress; but, in consequence of the change of circumstances upon the western frontier, the subject was not acted upon, as it was not known that any expense had been or would be incurred. I shall, however, to-day, report the circumstances to the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and request an appropriation for the payment of these claims.

*To be taken from the line, or otherwise, as the State or territorial laws prescribe.

I have to thank you for your readiness in supplying the State arms for the use of the volunteers. They shall be replaced, and whenever you may require.

Should you have commissioned a major general of volunteers, you will please to direct him to take command of the western brigade and proceed with them without delay, and report to the officer of the United States army having the direction of the operations against the Creek Indians. A portion of them will be required to aid in the defence of Florida.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

His Excellency N. CANNON, *Governor of Tennessee, Nashville, Tennessee.*

LEWIS CASS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 24, 1836.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 13th instant, stating the measures you have taken to raise the volunteers assigned to the State of Tennessee, and I have to thank you for the judicious arrangements you have made. My letter to you of the 20th instant will have obviated the difficulty suggested, respecting the troops of East Tennessee not being called into service.

I supposed, from the perusal of your letter of the 7th, that you had ordered them into service. But in this I was under a misapprehension. Still, however, subsequent circumstances have rendered it proper that they should be immediately called out; and I therefore requested in my letter of the 20th that they should be placed under the command of Brevet Brigadier General Wool, to be employed at present in the Cherokee country.

And I have again to ask that you would call them into the immediate service of the United States, and place them under the command of General Wool, who has received instructions for their employment.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

His Excellency N. CANNON, *Governor of Tennessee, Nashville, Tennessee.*

LEWIS CASS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 25, 1836.*

SIR: Major General Gaines has apprised this department that he has made a requisition upon your excellency for a regiment of mounted gunmen for the service of the United States.

Copies of the despatches received from General Gaines have been transmitted to the President of the United States, who will issue such orders upon them as he may think the circumstances require. Meantime I have the honor to inform you that, in order to prevent any inconvenience or delay in the event of the confirmation of General Gaines's requisition by the President, a disbursing officer will proceed to the State of Tennessee with the necessary funds.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War.*

His Excellency NEWTON CANNON, *Governor of Tennessee, Nashville, Tennessee.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 30, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant. In conformity with the arrangement communicated to your excellency on the 25th instant, Captain J. P. Taylor has received instructions for making the necessary payments for the volunteers in Tennessee. If that officer shall have returned to Kentucky, Lieutenant S. B. Dusenbury, who is on duty there, has been ordered to repair to Tennessee, and make the necessary disbursements.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War.*

His Excellency N. CANNON, *Governor of Tennessee, Nashville, Tennessee.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 25, 1836.*

SIR: Major General Gaines has apprised this department that he has made a requisition upon your excellency for a regiment of mounted gunmen for the service of the United States.

Copies of the despatches received from General Gaines have been transmitted to the President of the United States, who will issue such orders upon them as he may think the circumstances require. Meantime I have the honor to inform you that, in order to prevent any inconvenience or delay in the event of the confirmation of General Gaines's requisition by the President, a disbursing officer will be ordered to proceed to the State of Kentucky with the necessary funds.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War.*

His Excellency JAMES T. MOREHEAD, *Governor of Kentucky, Frankfort, Kentucky.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 20, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to enclose a copy of the treaty recently concluded with the Cherokee Indians for a cession of their lands east of the Mississippi river.

As a portion of the territory possessed by them is in the State of North Carolina, I transmit for your information a copy of the instructions to Brigadier General Wool.

I am directed by the President to request you, should General Wool make a requisition, to call into the service of the United States such militia force from the State of North Carolina as he may require. They will be called out for a term not less than three months, unless sooner discharged, and will be officered agreeably to the militia laws of the United States.

General Wool will cause the necessary measures to be taken for mustering them into the service of the United States.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

His Excellency R. D. SPAIGHT, *Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *October 12, 1836.*

SIR: General Wool has this day been instructed to call on you for volunteers, under the act of the 23d of May last, should it become necessary to require from the State of North Carolina a military force to be stationed, during the execution of the provisions of the recent Cherokee treaty, in the section of the Cherokee country lying within the limits of that State. And I am directed by the President to request your excellency to comply with any requisition which General Wool may make for such volunteer force.

I enclose you a copy of the act alluded to, together with an extract from a letter from this department to the governors of the States of Georgia and Alabama of the 25th of May last, and a copy of a memorandum which accompanied it.

Should General Wool apply to you for volunteers, they must be organized according to the principles laid down in the above extract and memorandum, and be required to serve at least twelve months after arriving at the place of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged. The general has been fully informed with respect to the organization of these troops and their employment, and it is presumed will correspond with you on the subject.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War.*

His Excellency R. D. SPAIGHT, *Governor of North Carolina, Raleigh, North Carolina.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *December 9, 1835.*

SIR: Your letter of the 29th ultimo to the adjutant general has been laid before me.

I am instructed by the President to say to you that the conduct of the Seminole Indians appears to be such as to justify the intention you avow of calling out one hundred mounted men for the protection of the frontiers.

That measure is, therefore, approved. And I have this day addressed a letter to the governor of Florida, requesting him, if any additional military force be necessary, to order it out upon your requisition. But while it is the desire of the President that competent force should be employed to check or repress any hostilities of the Indians, he is also anxious that no greater number of troops be called into service than is requisite, on account of the expense which would attend such a measure; and I trust the number you have stated will be sufficient.

If the Indians have commenced hostilities, or have placed themselves in an attitude that leaves no doubt of their intention to do so, the President instructs me to say to you that he wishes you to bring your whole force to operate immediately upon them, so as to subdue them as quickly as possible. When this shall have been accomplished, you will embark them in the vessels provided, accompanied by the necessary guards, and have them transported immediately, agreeably to the previous arrangements, to the country set apart for them west of the Mississippi.

Should, however, hostilities not have been commenced nor appear to be meditated by the tribe, or any considerable portion of them, but should any murders have been committed by them, which will render them amenable to our laws, you will take prompt measures for the apprehension of the offenders, and will employ the proper force for that purpose, unless they be immediately surrendered upon your demand.

At the request of General Hernandez, of the Florida militia, instructions have been given through the Ordnance office to issue, upon his requisition, five hundred muskets and the necessary accoutrements and ammunition, to be used in the protection of the frontier settlements.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Brevet Brigadier General CLINCH, *Fort King, Florida.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 8, 1836.*

SIR: As it is impossible here to foresee how long the Seminole Indians may be able to protract the warfare in which they are engaged, and whether the governor of Florida may have it in his power to furnish you with such militia force as circumstances may require, the President has directed that letters should be written to the governors of South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, requesting them to call into service, and place under your command, such additional militia force as you may deem necessary to the vigorous prosecution of the objects in which you are engaged.

This has been done. The measure itself is one of precaution, and not of probable necessity. I have, myself, little doubt but the governor of Florida can furnish you with all the militia force necessary to put an immediate termination to the hostilities of the Indians.

Should it be otherwise, however, you are at liberty to make such requisitions upon the governors of South Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia, as the state of affairs may require.

The President is very desirous that you shall push your operations with the greatest possible vigor. Do not wait to be attacked by the Indians, nor unnecessarily divide your force and allow yourself to be cut up in detail, but embody your whole strength and attack the Indians wherever you may find them.

While you must not withhold any necessary expenditure, you will still use all just and reasonable economy; and, more particularly, you will endeavor to have the public property that may be issued, and which is too apt to be scattered and lost upon these occasions, to be properly receipted and ultimately accounted for.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Brigadier General Clinch, *Fort King, Florida.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 17, 1836.*

SIR: It was hoped that the arrangements which have been made would have been sufficient to subdue the Seminole Indians in Florida, and at the same time protect the inhabitants from their depredations. Accounts, however, just received from the theatre of operations, exhibit such a lamentable state of things that it is indispensably necessary for the government to take all such additional measures as circumstances may require to put an immediate termination to these hostilities.

The general command in the Territory, as you are aware, is intrusted to Brevet Brigadier General Clinch. The following are the arrangements which have been authorized by this department: General Clinch has, subject to his control, fourteen companies of United States troops. He has been authorized to call upon the governors of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, for any additional force he may deem necessary. He has also been authorized to order, from the nearest arsenal, any arms and ammunition he may require. The same power has also been extended to the governor of Florida, and instructions have been issued for sending from the arsenal at Augusta, upon the requisition of General Hernandez, of the Florida militia, five hundred muskets, with their accoutrements, and the necessary ammunition. The United States sloop-of-war *Vandalia* has been ordered to co-operate with General Clinch, and her commanding officer has been directed to receive his instructions. Two revenue cutters, one from Mobile and one from Key West, have been directed, in like manner, to receive the orders of General Clinch on the southwest coast of Florida, and the revenue cutter at Charleston has been ordered to proceed, with similar instructions, to the St. John's. There are no late official despatches received from General Clinch, but newspaper accounts give information of a severe action having been fought with the Indians, which, however, led to no decisive result, and that the militia force which had been called out was about to return home.

From the position of General Clinch, the communication with him is difficult and uncertain, and it may be that he has not received all the despatches from this department. You are so much nearer the scene of difficulties that correct information will reach you much earlier than here, and you would have it in your power, therefore, to adopt such measures as impending circumstances may require. I have stated the arrangements which have been authorized, that you may have before you a full view of the facts so far as they are known to me.

The proper course of proceeding must now be intrusted to your own discretion, and you will be guided by such information as may have reached you at the time you may receive this letter.

It is, of course, very desirable to this department that the forces to be collected and brought into service should not be in an undue proportion to the circumstances, and thereby occasion serious and unnecessary expense to the government. Still, I would not have you hesitate for a moment in taking the measures hereinafter indicated on account of the expense, if the state of things in Florida should show that the contest is yet protracted, and the inhabitants exposed to Indian depredations. You are authorized to order the garrisons at Charleston and Savannah to proceed immediately to St. Augustine. A few men must be left at each place in charge of the works and public property.

A letter has this day been written to the governor of South Carolina, requesting him to call out, upon your requisition, such militia force as you may deem necessary; a duplicate of which is herein enclosed, to be transmitted to him by you, lest the one sent direct from this department might fail.

You are also authorized to accept such volunteer corps as may be desirous of tendering their services for this purpose. You will please to proceed without delay with this force to St. Augustine, and there assume the general direction of the operations until you can open a communication with General Clinch, when you will, of course, be subject to such instructions as he may give you. His orders are to allow the Indians no pacification until they are reduced to unconditional subjection, and until they consent to embark in the vessels provided for them for their transportation to the country west of the Mississippi. They will be kept in proper security until they are ready to embark.

These general principles will regulate you so far as you are required to act previously to your communication with General Clinch. You will also take with you such arms and ammunition from Charleston and Augusta as you may deem necessary, both for the regular force and the militia. As a matter of precaution, 60,000 rations were, some time since, directed to be purchased at New York, and they are now on the way to St. John's. Should more be required before they can be supplied from the north, you will cause the necessary purchases to be made.

The necessity of acting without delay on this occasion appears so urgent that this letter will probably reach you before the military instructions founded upon it, which will be issued from the proper army bureaux. They will be despatched, however, as soon as they can be prepared. In the meantime you will not hesitate to proceed in all your arrangements; and all the necessary expense which may be incurred under your orders will be met by bills which you are authorized to have drawn upon this department.

You will perceive that the instructions herein given are precautionary. If you shall have ascertained that the Indians are subdued, or that General Clinch has himself called out a sufficient force, you will not then proceed to carry into effect the directions herein given. A copy of this letter has been sent to General Clinch for his information.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Brevet Brigadier General A. EUSTIS, *Charleston, South Carolina.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 21, 1836.*

SIR: You will please to repair without unnecessary delay to Florida, and assume the direction of the operations against the Seminole Indians.

I enclose for your information copies of the various instructions which have issued from this department for the suppression of the hostilities of these Indians, and of such other papers as may be necessary to put you in full possession of the state of affairs in that quarter. I enclose also duplicate letters to the governors of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida, requesting them to call into the service of the United States such militia force as you may deem necessary, and advising them that the authority thus conferred upon you will enable you to increase, modify, or revoke any requisition which may have been made in pursuance of the powers granted to Generals Clinch and Eustis to call upon the executives of those States and of the Territory for any militia force. Their powers also to call for such force will cease on your assumption of the command.

It is impracticable here to prescribe the amount of force which ought to be carried into the field; that must depend upon the actual circumstances which you may find existing when you reach the scene of operations. It is, of course, highly desirable that no unnecessary force should be employed, as the expense may be thereby greatly increased; still I would not have you hesitate for a moment in calling out such a number of militia as will enable you with promptitude and certainty to put an immediate termination to these difficulties. The horrors of such a warfare are too great to run any risk in its immediate suppression. This subject is, therefore, committed entirely to your own discretion.

The difficulties with these Indians have arisen from their indisposition to comply with the terms of a treaty concluded some time since with Colonel Gadsden. That treaty provided for their removal west of the Mississippi. But when the period of its execution arrived, it was found that a considerable portion of the Indians were unwilling to remove. As they had ceded their whole country in Florida, it was impossible to permit them to remain there, as they would have become a lawless banditti, liable at all times to commit depredations upon the settlements. After much discussion with the agents of the government, the Indians finally agreed that, if their removal were postponed till this winter, they would voluntarily emigrate. When the arrangements began to be made for carrying this agreement into effect, a spirit of disaffection appeared, which led first to the murder of one or more of our own citizens, and then of some of their own chiefs, who were disposed to carry into effect the agreement that had been made. This state of things was soon followed by open hostilities.

Copies of the earlier communications to and from General Clinch, which are herewith enclosed, will put you in possession of all the necessary facts.

I shall state very generally the measures which have been directed by this department.

General Clinch is in command of the troops in Florida. He had placed at his disposal fourteen companies of the army. But how many of these have actually reached that part of the country, and are now acting with General Clinch, is not known to this department. He was some time since authorized to call upon the governor of Florida for such militia force as he might deem necessary; and, more recently, similar authority was extended to him to call upon the governors of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama; and a sloop-of-war and two revenue cutters have been ordered to report to General Clinch, and to co-operate with him on the southwest coast of Florida, and another revenue cutter on the eastern coast.

You will perceive by the accompanying copy of a letter to General Eustis that, in consequence of the unofficial, but no doubt authentic statements, which reached here a few days since, respecting the recent action with the Indians and the destruction of the settlements, authority was given to him to call upon the governor of South Carolina for what militia force he might require, and to accept such volunteer corps as might offer; and to proceed with this force, and with the garrisons of Charleston and Savannah to St. Augustine, and there to assume the command, and open a communication with General Clinch. You will also see that General Eustis has detached one company from Charleston to St. Augustine.

In addition to the duplicates herewith enclosed to the several executives above mentioned, another will be transmitted to each of them by mail. On your arrival at Charleston you will probably be able to ascertain the precise state of affairs in Florida, and to take your measures accordingly. These you will please adopt without delay.

Should you deem it important to have a personal communication with the governor of South Carolina or Georgia, you are at liberty so to do; your own route, however, to the scene of operations in Florida must depend upon another circumstance. Letters from Governor Eaton, General Call, and Colonel Gadsden, copies of which are enclosed, leave but little doubt that some of the Creek warriors have joined the Seminoles. To what extent this disaffection may have proceeded we have not here the means of ascertaining; but from the number and position of the Creek Indians, it is highly important, if they evince any disposition to join the hostile Indians in considerable numbers, that the most vigorous measures should be adopted to check this spirit. It is probable that you will be enabled to obtain such intelligence in South Carolina as may enable you to form a correct estimate of the danger to be apprehended from this source; and if there is reason to believe that the Creeks are in a hostile state, or they meditate it, you will then call into the field such militia force as may be necessary to occupy the Creek country in Alabama, and immediately to reduce these Indians to submission. Should, however, there be no cause for alarm on this subject, your undivided efforts will be directed to the Seminoles.

Whatever expenditures may be rendered necessary you will please direct, and the proper staff officers under your command will be furnished with such funds as may be required to meet them. One hundred and twenty thousand rations were some time since ordered as a precautionary measure to the St. John's. Whatever additional supplies may be required from the subsistence department will be procured upon your orders. The arsenals at Augusta, in Georgia, and at Mount Vernon, in Alabama, and the ordnance depot in Charleston, will issue such arms and ammunition as you may find necessary. I have to request that you will ascertain from the various staff departments at this place the arrangements which have been made, and which are necessary for the transportation, pay, subsistence, and operations of the regular force and militia which will be under your command. The great expense and inefficiency of the militia, when called out for too short a time, render it indispensable that no force of that description should be received into service for a shorter period than three months from the time of their arrival at the place of rendezvous, to be disbanded previously if their services should not be so long required.

You will take care to have the militia regularly mustered into service, and that the number of officers is in proper proportion to the number of men.

I have also to request that you will give the necessary instructions for the preservation and accountability of the public property. There is upon these occasions too often so great a waste, particularly when a militia force is brought into the field, that great circumspection should be used.

You will see by some of the accompanying documents that many of the negroes have been captured by the Indians, and that there is reason to apprehend they will be transported to Cuba. I have to ask your particular attention to the measures indicated to prevent the removal of those negroes and to insure their restoration. You will allow no terms to the Indians until every living slave in their possession belonging to a white man is given up.

Governor Eaton has also suggested, as his letter will show, that some of the fishing vessels on the coast of Florida are engaged in co-operating with the Indians. This subject should be immediately investigated, and I refer you for the proper measures to the suggestions contained in the letter of yesterday to General Clinch.

I have also to request that you will communicate freely with Governor Eaton and advise him of your movements. So far as any expense may have been encountered by his direction in the defence of the Territory, which can be met by this department agreeably to the usages of the service, you will be ordered to be paid on the proper vouchers. But if doubts exist as to whether they are legally payable without a specific appropriation therefor, you will refer them here for consideration.

The line dividing your own department from that of General Gaines is at present an imaginary one, and probably would, if run, actually pass through the scene of hostilities. You will pursue your operations, therefore, without regard to any such divisionary line.

General Clinch has been instructed to allow the Indians no pacification till they are unconditionally subdued, and till they consent to an immediate embarkation for the country west of the Mississippi. This point you will particularly advert to, as also to that branch of the instructions to General Clinch which directs him to deliver over to the civil authorities such of the Indians as were guilty of individual outrages before the commencement of hostilities. If the Creeks have engaged or should engage in these hostilities, you will in like manner promptly subdue them, and make it an indispensable condition of peace being granted to them that they depart, as soon as the government can make the proper arrangements, for their country west of Arkansas. In both of these cases it will be proper that a vigilant supervision be exercised over these Indians till their removal, and that they be accompanied by such a force as will keep them quiet. Their arms and ammunition will be taken from them and not restored till they shall have reached their new country; and even then a discretion must be exercised by the military commanding officer in that quarter to withhold them for as long a period as he may think proper if the Indians evince any spirit of disaffection. Colonel Hogan is the principal agent for the removal of the Creek Indians. He will be directed to report to you and to receive your instructions; and he will be able to communicate to you all the necessary information respecting the views of the government on the subject of the removal of these Indians, and their mode of proceeding.

General Clinch will give you similar information concerning the Seminoles, as he has been for some time in communication with them, and understands fully the views of the department. General Thompson, the principal removing agent, has been killed, and General Clinch has been requested to assign an officer to do his duty.

Reposing entire confidence in the arrangements you may make, and in the promptness and vigor of your movements, I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Major General WINFIELD SCOTT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 16, 1836.*

SIR: I enclose for your information a copy of a letter this day addressed to Governor Call.

The general views of the President as to the measures necessary for the defence of Florida are therein stated, and this letter, together with that to you of May 5 from the adjutant general, will communicate all the information which seems requisite as to the opinions entertained here upon the subject. I have to request that you would make such arrangements as the circumstances call for, so as to afford adequate protection to the settlements until it shall be deemed proper again to renew offensive operations. General Clinch has tendered his resignation, but the President is not willing to accept it, having confidence in his experience and military capacity. You are at liberty to leave Florida and resume the command of your department whenever you think you can do so with a just regard to the public interest. You will turn over the command to Brigadier General Clinch, or, if he leave the service, to the next officer in rank, furnishing such instructions as you shall think proper.

The latest information from the Creek country in Alabama leads to the opinion that the Creek Indians meditate hostilities. The governors of Alabama and Georgia have been authorized to call out such militia as may be necessary, and General Fenwick has been ordered to proceed to that country with six companies of artillery. It is desirable that you should direct your personal attention to that quarter, and, if necessary, assume the command; calling for such militia force, under your instructions of January 21, as you may find necessary.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Major General W. SCOTT.

[One to St. Augustine, Florida; one to Charleston, S. C.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *April 25, 1836.*

SIR: Your letter of the 29th ultimo was received at the department a few days since, but I have been prevented by indisposition from giving it an earlier answer.

I enclose for your information a copy of the memorandum of an official conference between the Secretary of State and the Mexican minister, respecting the present state of affairs upon the southwestern borders of the United States. You will consider as a part of your instructions the declaration made by the Secretary of State, and govern yourself accordingly.

It is not the wish of the President to take advantage of present circumstances, and thereby obtain possession of any portion of the Mexican territory. Still, however, the neutral duties, as well as th

neutral rights of the United States, will justify the government in taking all necessary measures to prevent a violation of their territory. Recent events induce the belief that the Mexican forces, as well as the inhabitants of Texas, must be in a high state of excitement. In that portion of the country there are many Indian tribes, whose habitual predisposition to engage in war is well known, as is also their reckless disregard of any of the claims of humanity; and from information which has reached the government there is too much reason to believe that efforts have been made to induce those Indians to join the Mexican troops. It may, therefore, well be, as you anticipate, that these various contending parties may approach our frontiers, and that the lives and property of our citizens may be placed in jeopardy. Should this be the case, the President approves the suggestion you make, and you are authorized to take such position, on either side of the imaginary boundary line, as may be best for your defensive operations. You will, however, under no circumstances, advance further than Old Fort Nacogdoches, which is within the limits of the United States, as claimed by this government. But you will please observe that this permission will not be exercised, unless you should find such an advanced position necessary to afford due security to the frontier, in consequence of the unsettled state of things beyond you.

You will please to explain fully your views and instructions to any armed parties who may be marching towards you; and should they continue to threaten our positions, or to manifest a design of crossing into the United States, you are authorized to attack and repel them.

I have this day, by the direction of the President, requested the governors of Louisiana and Mississippi to call into service any militia force you may find necessary for the protection of the frontiers. This force must be called out for a term not less than six months from the day they reach their rendezvous, to be discharged at any time by the United States. The necessary means will be furnished to the officers of the proper staff departments for such supplies as may be required.

I need hardly say that the duty committed to you is one of great importance, as well as of great delicacy; and I do not doubt it will be so executed as to preserve, on the one hand, the proper safety of the frontier, while, on the other hand, as little cause of offence as possible will be given to any foreign authority. I have to request that you would keep me regularly advised of your proceedings.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Major General E. P. GAINES, *Fort Jesup, Louisiana.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *May 9, 1836.*

SIR: I have received a letter from the governor of Tennessee, in which he states that he has taken measures to call out the force required by you; and also states that he will call upon the volunteers to serve for six months, unless sooner discharged. This course is correct, upon the presumption that he will be able to obtain all the force required without resort to drafting. But should not volunteers enough be obtained, so that a call must be made upon the ordinary militia, the term for which they may be required to serve is restricted by law to three months. I have also written to the governors of the other States, upon whom you are authorized to make requisitions, advising them of this view.

The quartermaster general has also been instructed to direct proper officers of his department to report to the several governors upon whom you have made requisitions, in order to provide the necessary means for facilitating the movement of the troops.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Major General GAINES, *Fort Jesup, Louisiana.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 11, 1836.*

SIR: I have received and submitted to the President your letter of June 7, together with the report made to you by Captain Dean.

I am apprehensive from the tenor of this report, as well as from your observations, that the frontier has much to fear from the hostilities of the Indian tribes living in Texas. On this subject it is proper to call your attention to the instructions previously issued to you, and to say to you that if the conduct of the Indians in Texas threatens the frontier whose defence is intrusted to you, and you consider it necessary, with a view to its protection, to advance as far as Nacogdoches, you will do so without hesitation. If the authorities in that country cannot prevent bodies of savages from approaching our frontier in arms, the necessary precautionary measures must be taken by you. This is the view of the President.

Under the late volunteer act the governors of Missouri and Arkansas have been requested to raise each one thousand volunteers—one half mounted and the other half infantry—to be called into service whenever required. Should circumstances render an increase of your force necessary, you are at liberty to call for any of those volunteers that may be required. The executives of Arkansas and Missouri have this day been requested to call into service any portion of this force upon your requisition. The details respecting arms, mustering, &c., are referred to you.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Major General EDMUND P. GAINES, *Camp Sabine, Fort Jesup, Louisiana.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 22, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June 28, with the enclosed papers. The President has left the city, but copies of these despatches will be sent to him in Tennessee. Meantime the requisite instructions have been given to the proper military bureaus, to take measures to render effective the employment of the troops for which you have made requisitions upon the governors of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War.*

Brevet Major General EDMUND P. GAINES, *Camp Sabine, Fort Jesup, Louisiana.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 19, 1836.

SIR: By direction of the President you are hereby assigned, as a brevet major general, to the command of the troops of the United States and the militia which may be called into service from Georgia and Alabama for the suppression of hostilities in the Creek country. Intelligence just received from that quarter shows that hostilities have commenced on the part of the Creek Indians against our settlements. You will, therefore, repair without delay to that quarter, and take such measures as you may find necessary for the reduction of the Indians. You will receive from the adjutant general a statement of the regular force which has been ordered to that quarter. In addition to this, the governors of Georgia and Alabama have been authorized to call into the field such of the militia as they might find necessary in the event of actual disturbances among the Indians, or of such a state of things as should leave no doubt that they meditate them.

Letters have this day been addressed to the governors of those States requesting them to call into the field such militia force as you may require. It would be better, on all occasions, that these should be volunteers and that they should engage to serve for six months, unless sooner discharged. If, however, it is necessary to resort to drafting, the term cannot be prolonged by law beyond three months.

You are aware that a bill is pending before Congress for the organization of a volunteer force. Should this pass in time for your operations, it would, no doubt, be better that the troops required should be engaged under it. I have, as you will perceive, stated this view to the governors of Georgia and Alabama, and informed them, as soon as this becomes a law, I will communicate the fact to them, together with such suggestions as may appear necessary.

Your efforts will be directed to the unconditional submission of the Indians. As fast as this is effected, and as any parties of them can be collected, they must be disarmed and sent immediately to their country west of the Mississippi. For this purpose you will employ such officers and military detachments as may be necessary. You will call upon the commissary general of subsistence for a statement of the arrangements that have been made on the subject of the removal of these Indians. Captain Page, of the army, has at present the direction of this matter. A contract with a number of persons in that country has been entered into for subsisting and transporting these Indians. If they are able and willing to go on with their contracts, you will allow them to do so. But immediate action is necessary; and if you experience any delay, you can cause the provisions, means of transportation, &c., to be purchased by the military agents. The great object is to remove them immediately; and to this, other considerations must yield. Captain Page will communicate to you all his instructions, and the regulations of the department, by which you will see the system of administration that has been adopted upon this subject. This will be adhered to whenever a new state of things does not require a change. You will take care that all practical economy is preserved, and that the disbursements are faithfully accounted for. And with respect to your military operations generally, I have to request that you will direct your attention to an economical administration of your military expenditures and a proper preservation and accountability of the public supplies.

Should Major General Scott, under the instructions he has heretofore received, proceed to the theatre of operations, he will, of course, be entitled to the command, and you will serve under him. You will take care to call on the chiefs of the military bureaus for such supplies as you may require; and previous to your departure make all the necessary arrangements, so that you may not experience any delay for the want of funds, munitions of war, or other supplies.

It is very probable that portions of the Creek Indians may not yet have been concerned in active hostilities, although, from the predisposition of the Indians for war, there is every reason to believe they will do so, unless prevented by a timely removal. It will be proper, where this is the case, to treat these Indians with the kindest attention, and to send them off as speedily as practicable, in order to get them out of the reach of the scenes around them. Still, however, they must be removed by a military force if necessary, as all experience has shown that it is difficult, if not impracticable, to keep any considerable part of an Indian tribe at peace, while the residue of it is engaged in war; and, besides, it would be impossible to prevent the hostile warriors from taking shelter among the others; or, indeed, to determine with any reasonable certainty, and for any length of time, who are hostile and who are friendly.

The President has been desirous to ascertain what frauds have been committed upon these Indians in the sale of their lands, with a view to remedy the evil as far as practicable. But this effort, a succinct account of which will be communicated to you by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has been now stopped by war. It is still, however, desirable that the friendly part of the Creeks (if, in fact, any of them should remain friendly) should be relieved from the embarrassments under which they have labored, with respect to their lands. I enclose the copy of a letter from Captain Page, by which you will perceive the view of that officer on the subject, and the proposition made by the Upper Creeks. This proposition has been approved, and Captain Page advised of the fact. So far, therefore, as any part of this division of the Creeks shall remain peaceable, you are authorized to sanction the proceeding recommended. But whatever is done must be done without delay, for it is very important that these people should be immediately sent off. You will assure them the government is anxious to do them justice, and that the claims of those who remain at peace, and remove to the country west of the Mississippi, will be duly attended to. A descriptive roll of all these persons will be taken, in order to determine their cases hereafter. It is impossible, for the want of time, to cause abstracts to be prepared showing the sales that have been made by the Creek Indians; and therefore no directions can be given for any definitive proceedings upon that subject. There is no objection, however, in the case of these friendly Indians, to permitting them to sell agreeably to the established regulations, a copy of which you will herewith receive, if the purchaser can satisfy himself that no contract has been heretofore made for the sale of the land. But if this is done, he must do it upon his own responsibility; for if a previous valid contract has been entered into, the first purchaser must hold the land. If the arrangement stated by Captain Page should take effect, you are authorized to select a competent officer (should the Indians desire it) to see that justice is done; and also to appoint a certifying agent to certify contracts, should any be entered into as above mentioned. His duties and compensation will be governed by the prescribed regulations.

If, however, these matters cannot be satisfactorily arranged previous to the departure of the Indians, you will assure the friendly disposed part of them that measures will be taken as early as practicable to see that justice is done to them, and that the land shall be disposed of at its fair value, and the proceeds paid over to them. The moment the annuity bill passes arrangements will be made for paying to the peaceable Creeks their just proportion of it.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
Brevet Major General THOMAS S. JESUP, *Washington.*

LEWIS CASS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 11, 1836.*

SIR: It has been suggested that a few Creek warriors might be useful to Governor Call, and might be willing to be employed in the contemplated expedition against the Seminole Indians. You will please to correspond with Governor Call on this subject, and if he should desire it, I would thank you to raise a small corps of this description, not exceeding two or three hundred, and send them to Florida. They may be paid and organized as volunteers, but should be placed under the command of some white man, well acquainted with them, and who has their confidence. It is presumed that enough young men would be willing to go without requiring their families to be retained in Alabama until their return. This measure of retaining Indian families ought to be avoided, as the immediate removal of the Indians seems to be indispensably necessary.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

Major General THOMAS S. JESUP, *Fort Mitchell, Alabama.*

LEWIS CASS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 15, 1836.*

SIR: The distance from the scene of your operations renders it impossible for this department to form an opinion as to the amount of force you ought to keep in service, and therefore you must exercise your discretion in relation to the matter. But I beg leave to urge upon you the necessity of your discharging the militia and volunteers as fast as you can dispense with them. I must impress upon you the propriety of reducing your expenses as fast as practicable, consistently with the objects you have to attain. I presume that the regular force with you, including the marines, will be more than sufficient, after hostilities are actually suppressed, to insure the good conduct of the Creeks during the period they may remain before removal. And should it be necessary, portions of this force may be attached either to General Wool or Governor Call, as circumstances may require.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

Major General THOMAS S. JESUP, *Fort Mitchell, Alabama.*

LEWIS CASS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 23, 1836.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 13th instant. It seems to me proper, in relation to that part in which you intimate an intention to discharge a large portion of the volunteer force, to inform you that other calls have recently been made for military force, and to suggest whether the discharge of any of this description now under your command had not better be delayed until more definite information can be given you. A just regard to economy would seem to indicate the propriety of discharging the militia as soon as their services can be dispensed with. But your knowledge of the circumstances and your experience will enable you to determine these points correctly, and you will do what you think best for the public service.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War.*

Brevet Major General THOMAS S. JESUP, *Tuskegee, Alabama.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 20, 1836.*

SIR: You will repair to the Cherokee country without delay, and ascertain the condition and probable designs of the Cherokee Indians. Rumors have reached here that these Indians are meditating hostilities against the United States, and that depredations have actually been committed. It is very desirable that any excitement which exists among them should be allayed; and you are requested to use all proper means, by representation and remonstrance, to allay it. You will please to seek interviews with the principal men, and to urge upon them the necessity of their interfering and prevailing upon their people to remain quiet, and to comply with the treaty stipulations. A treaty has been recently ratified with them, providing liberal sums for their present relief and future support. The moment the necessary appropriations are made, arrangements will be adopted for carrying into effect all these treaty stipulations. In the meantime, as it is probable that the scarcity of provisions among the Cherokees may lead them to commit depredations, you are authorized to issue to such of them as may require this aid, and as evince a friendly disposition, a reasonable quantity of provisions. A copy of the Cherokee treaty is herewith enclosed; by advertg to the 18th article you will find a stipulation for these issues of provisions. The amount for provisions and clothing is limited to seventy-five thousand dollars, but a far less sum than this will be sufficient for the issues required to be immediately made. The purchases, if any, will be made upon the best terms, and will be paid for in bills, to be drawn upon this department, which will be met as soon as the appropriation is made. It is presumed that pork, beef, flour, corn, and salt, are all the articles that it will be found necessary to distribute. You will cause the provisions to be issued and accounted for upon provision returns, corresponding as nearly as may be with the army practice; and you are at liberty to employ such persons as you may find necessary to perform the business under your directions, and to allow them a reasonable compensation for their services.

You will apply at the offices of the adjutant general, the commissary general of subsistence, and the colonel of ordnance; and you will ascertain, in detail, the arrangements that have already been made to meet any difficulties among the Cherokees.

You will find that the governor of Tennessee was some time since requested to raise a body of volunteers under the late volunteer act. A portion of these (the number depending on the organization, and amounting to from one thousand to one thousand two hundred, one-half mounted and one-half infantry) were assigned to East Tennessee. It appears by the governor's letter, received this day, that he is about organizing this force, and that he will call into immediate service the quota assigned to East Tennessee. These troops will rendezvous at Athens on the 7th of July. You will take the immediate command of them, and station them in such parts of the Cherokee country as you may think best. You will find from Governor Cannon's letter that these troops will be supplied with arms. A quantity of arms, ammunition, and provisions were directed some time since to be sent to that quarter, and to be

deposited at Highwassee, under the direction of Major Payne, of the army. These provisions you are authorized, in case of necessity, to issue to the Cherokees in lieu of those above referred to.

Should the Cherokees commence hostilities, you will employ the above-mentioned force in reducing them to unconditional submission; and if you should not deem it sufficient for that purpose, you are authorized to call upon the executives of Tennessee, Georgia, and North Carolina for such additional force as you may judge necessary. I have this day written to the governors of those States, requesting them to call into the service of the United States such militia force as you may require. The volunteers under the late act must serve for one year. The ordinary militia force must serve at least three months after reaching the place of rendezvous, unless such volunteers or militia shall be sooner discharged. Provision has already been made for mustering the brigade of Tennessee volunteers. If that, however, should not have been done, you will have it attended to, and you will likewise cause the other troops to be mustered into service by some competent officer of the United States. I need not insist upon the necessity of all proper economy in your expenditures, and likewise upon the due preservation and accountability of the public property.

Should the conduct of the Cherokees require the application of force, you will proceed to subdue them with as much expedition as possible. When this is effected, their arms will be immediately taken from them, and they will be kept together under proper guards till you can complete your arrangements for their removal west. A copy of the general instructions for the removal of the Indians will be furnished you from the office of the commissary general of subsistence, and you will conform in this duty, as far as possible, to these regulations. Should a portion of the Cherokees remain friendly, you will still require them to deliver up their arms; but they will not be confined, and will be allowed a reasonable time to remove themselves, in conformity with the stipulations of the treaty.

You are aware that General Scott and General Jesup are in the Creek country, conducting the operations against the Creek Indians. Copies of these instructions will be sent to each of them; and they will be requested to communicate fully with you. Should you find that, in addition to the Tennessee volunteers, troops will be required in the Cherokee country, I think it probable that a portion or the whole of them may be furnished from the forces under the command of General Scott; and if so, it may render it necessary for you to call into service any other militia troops. The state of affairs in the Creek country will, I hope, soon render unnecessary the employment there of the whole force now in the field.

The President directs that you be assigned to duty as a brevet brigadier general. During your command as such you will receive the pay and emoluments of a brigadier general, and will be allowed to select an aide-de-camp.

You will immediately consult with the heads of the respective bureaus, and take care that every necessary arrangement is made for furnishing all the supplies that may be required. You will look particularly to the arrangements yourself, so as not to run the risk of any disappointment. The necessary orders upon this subject will be given to these bureaus. I desire that you will keep the department informed of your proceedings.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Brigadier General JOHN E. WOOL, *Washington City.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 9, 1836.*

SIR: From information which has been received here, it becomes necessary to inform you that no greater number of troops can be received into the service of the United States from the State of Tennessee than those authorized by the instructions of this department.

The whole number of volunteers fixed by law is ten thousand; and these have been assigned to the several States and Territories in such a manner that any excess in one of them would increase the whole number beyond the amount fixed by the law, and, consequently, beyond the power of the Executive.

The quota assigned to East Tennessee was one thousand; and this must under no circumstances be exceeded. One half of these was required to be mounted, and the other half infantry; and it is very desirable that this proportion should be observed.

Affairs among the Cherokees appear to be much less threatening than when you left here. I am under the impression that five hundred men would be amply sufficient for all the purposes the government has in view. Should this be the case, you will, on receiving this letter, discharge one-half of the force. And should you find no further difficulties which, in your opinion, would require troops to be maintained in the Cherokee nation, you are authorized at any time to discharge the residue. A paymaster will be assigned, and will proceed immediately to make payment to the troops.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Brigadier General JOHN E. WOOL, *Athens, Tennessee.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 15, 1836.*

SIR: Despatches from the scene of operations against the Creeks induce the belief that hostilities with those Indians are over. General Scott has informed the department that he has communicated with you, and has offered to detach to your aid a portion of the regular force under his command, should it be necessary. I would not control your decision on the question of the extent of the force to be employed by you, because you are in a situation to form a better opinion upon this point than I am. But I am very anxious you should reduce your expenses as fast as a just regard to circumstances will permit. I am under the impression that, the Creek war being over, the regular force, including the marines, employed there will be sufficient for all the purposes contemplated, both among the Creeks and Cherokees. Should you be of this opinion, I wish you to discharge the volunteer force as soon as it is safe to do so, and as soon as you have received from General Jesup, to whom you will apply, such regular force as you may deem necessary.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

LEWIS CASS.

Brigadier General JOHN E. WOOL, *Athens, Tennessee.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 23, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, in which you state that you had received into the service of the United States a larger number of volunteers than was contemplated or authorized by your instructions, and express the hope that this measure will meet the approval of the department and the President.

In relation to a subject of this character, I feel myself at liberty only to say that it will be submitted to the consideration of the higher authorities.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War.*

Brevet Brigadier General JOHN E. WOOL, *U. S. Army, Athens, Tennessee.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *July 26, 1836.*

SIR: Your letter of the 15th instant to the paymaster general respecting the payment of the East Tennessee brigade of volunteers has been laid before me. Enclosed I transmit the copy of the remarks of that officer.

The question whether more than the authorized number of troops can under any circumstances be paid is one involving much difficulty, and has been referred for the decision of the President. Copies of your letter and of General Towson's remarks have been this day forwarded to the President, at Nashville, with a request that he would inform you of his determination. I would respectfully suggest that you communicate your views of the subject to him. Until the President's determination is known, you will please to cause all payments to cease, as it will be impossible previously to decide which shall be paid, if all are not.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War.*

Brevet Brigadier General JOHN E. WOOL, *Athens, Tennessee.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *September 13, 1836.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo relative to the Georgia troops stationed in the Cherokee country, which General Jesup has desired you to retain.

If these troops are required neither by yourself nor General Jesup, they should certainly be no longer retained in the service of the United States; and as you inform me that you do not need them in your operations, I beg leave to request that you will ascertain from General Jesup whether their further services will be necessary in the execution of the duties committed to him, and if not, take measures for their immediate discharge.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War.*

Brevet Brigadier General JOHN E. WOOL, *Athens, Tennessee.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *October 12, 1836.*

SIR: I have had the honor to receive, and to submit to the President, your letters of the 12th, 18th, 21st, and 25th ultimo.

It has never been the intention of the department that the military force in the Cherokee country should be withdrawn or reduced, while its presence was necessary for the accomplishment of any objects connected with the treaty.

A proper regard to economy, however, requires that no more should be retained than is sufficient for this purpose.

The marine corps having proceeded to Florida, there is no portion of the regular army that can be placed at your disposal.

The number of volunteers that you may require will, in accordance with the suggestion of Governor Lumpkin, (in which you seem to concur, and which is approved by the President,) be drawn from the States, respectively, in which they are to be stationed. And the President has directed me to request that you will muster, pay, and suffer to return to their homes such portion of the Tennessee troops as, in the opinion of the commissioners and yourself, will not be wanted within the limits of the State while the execution of the treaty is in progress. Having engaged to serve twelve months, unless sooner discharged, they must be distinctly informed that they are liable to be called into service at any time during the period of their original engagement. It would be improper to part with any of the Tennessee troops until ample arrangements are made to guard the other States, unless yourself and the commissioners shall think that less than the whole number can effect this object.

It is apprehended that many if not all the volunteers from Georgia and Alabama, lately in service, have been finally discharged. Should this not be the case, you will call upon the governors of those States, respectively, for as many of these yet liable to serve as may be required within the limits of each. Should they have been discharged, you can then make your requisition for the same number of new troops. As none have yet been in service from North Carolina, those called out for that State will, of course, be new troops.

The letter from this department of the 30th of June last gave you authority to call for militia from the States of Tennessee, Georgia, and North Carolina; but it will now be preferable to make your requisitions for volunteers under the act of Congress of the 23d of May last. I enclose a copy of the act, an extract from a letter of the governors of some of the States, and from which volunteers were called, of a memorandum that accompanied it, in which the principles of the organization of volunteer corps are distinctly laid down, by which you will be guided, so far as they are applicable. The number you may call for will be received into service for twelve months, unless sooner discharged.

This arrangement, however, so far as it respects North Carolina, will not be carried into effect if you and the commissioners should be of opinion that in consequence of the small number of Indians in that State every necessary service can be rendered by the troops from the other States.

I understand, from your letter of the 12th ultimo, that your present impression is that eight hundred men are sufficient for a permanent force for the whole Cherokee country.

This number, therefore, will not be exceeded in carrying out the arrangements indicated in this letter, and I presume it will not be necessary to keep a greater number of Tennessee troops in service until it can be completed. As many of the eight hundred men may be mounted as you and the commissioners may think proper.

In determining upon the various points herein presented, the number and kind of volunteers to be employed, and the stations of the several detachments, I would recommend that you consult the commissioners, whose characters and knowledge of Indian temper and habits, and of the localities of the country, entitle their opinions to great consideration.

You are authorized to have the necessary winter quarters provided for the troops you may call into service.

The declarations made by you to Mr. John Ross, as stated in your letter of the 18th ultimo, will be sustained. The President will not depart from the determination expressed in his letter to you of September 7—"The treaty is to be religiously fulfilled." No delegation sent to this place with a view to obtain new terms, or a modification of those of the existing treaty, will be received or recognized, nor will any intercourse be had with them directly or indirectly, orally or in writing. You will repeat this determination of the President to Mr. Ross, and to all others, in the strongest terms. If any of our own citizens enter the Indian country and incite opposition to the execution of the treaty, you will ascertain whether there is no law of the State which can be brought to bear upon them, and under which they can be removed. If they cannot be reached in this way, it is the opinion of the President that they may be removed under the 6th article of the treaty, in which the United States guarantee that the Cherokees shall "be protected against interruption and intrusion from citizens of the United States who may attempt to settle in the country without their consent." It is not to be presumed that this consent will be given by those of the committee who, acting under the 12th article, and by the terms of that article, are alone authorized to give it.

If any officer of the army should countenance resistance or opposition to the treaty, you will arrest him and order a court of inquiry. If the fact be established, the President will dismiss him from the service; and the commissioners will be instructed to suspend any of the agents employed under the treaty who may be guilty of the like offence.

I am instructed to express the surprise of the President that you permitted the council of the Cherokees to remain in session a moment after it became apparent that it was determined to declare the treaty void. This was the contingency contemplated in the letter of the department of September 3, in which you were instructed to interfere and disperse such assemblage. If, upon any future occasion, the non-execution of the treaty should be discussed in council, you will immediately close its session. You will inform Mr. Ross that the President regards the proceedings of himself and associates in council as in direct contravention of the plighted faith of their people; and a repetition of them will be considered as indicative of a design to prevent the execution of the treaty, even at the hazard of actual hostilities, and they will be promptly repressed.

You will also inform him that if a delegation proceed to the Cherokees west of the Mississippi for the purpose of procuring their co-operation in an attempt to set aside or modify the existing treaty, or to obtain a new one, the acting superintendent of the western Territory will be instructed to enforce the provisions of the 13th section of the intercourse law of 1834, and to employ military aid, if necessary, under the authority of the 23d section.

I annex copies of these sections, which, as well as a copy of this letter, you will deliver to Mr. Ross.

The direction you have given to Major Nelson, and your general views respecting the Creeks residing among the Cherokees, meet the concurrence of the President so far as they may affect Creeks settled in the Cherokee country prior to the jurisdiction of the States over the Indian country, and to the treaty with the Creeks of March 24, 1832. Those who have settled there since will be required to join their people west of the Mississippi, and military force will be applied to effect that object, if necessary.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War.*

Brig. Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, *Athens, Tennessee.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Washington, June 6, 1836.*

SIR: Your letter of the 23d of last month, addressed to the adjutant general, has been referred to me, as well as the communications from General Gaines dated April 12, and that of Captain Duncan of May 13; all of which I have submitted to the Secretary of War. From the statements made in Captain Duncan's communication as to the unfriendly disposition of the Indians on the western frontier, it becomes your duty to direct the officers commanding the different posts within your command to be vigilant and on their guard against surprise or attack. The governor of Missouri has been requested by the War Department to raise 1,000 volunteers—half to be mounted, and the remainder to serve on foot as infantry—for one year out of two, under the late act of Congress. Should any disturbances arise among the Indians, you are authorized to call on the governor for any part of that force that you may find necessary. Copies of the letter to the governor of Missouri from the Secretary of War, and of the law relating to the volunteers, are herewith transmitted to you for your information. You must be careful to cause the volunteers to be mustered which you may require for the public service, according to the rules of the War Department. Should any difficulties arise, you must take the proper measures to meet them. You will keep me advised of all occurrences in reference to the conduct of the Indians. As to the murders mentioned in Captain Duncan's letter, you will consult with General Clark, and adopt such measures as in your judgment may appear most proper to be pursued. I would advise you to cause to be sent to Fort Leavenworth, or some other convenient and suitable point within the settlements, and near the western line of Missouri, arms and ammunition for the use of the volunteers, should they be called out.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully,

A. MACOMB, *Major General, Commanding-in-chief.*

Brig. Gen. ATKINSON, *St. Louis, Missouri.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, July 20, 1836.

Sir: The acting superintendent of Indian affairs in the western Territory has represented to the department the necessity, in his judgment, of stationing an increased military force upon the frontiers of Arkansas.

I have been instructed by the President to authorize you, should the state of affairs render it proper, to call into the service of the United States such portion of the volunteer force, which the governor of Arkansas has been requested to raise, as you shall think requisite. This force amounts to one thousand men—one half mounted, the other half infantry. The details respecting mustering, arms, &c., are committed to you. I enclose copies of two acts in relation to the volunteers, and a memorandum in regard to their organization. I have this day requested the governor of Arkansas to comply with your requisitions.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

C. A. HARRIS, *Acting Secretary of War.*

Brev. Brig. Gen. M. ARBUCKLE, *U. S. A., Commanding at Fort Gibson, Arkansas.*

P. S.—As a similar authority was given to General Gaines on the 11th instant, you are requested to correspond with him upon the subject.

C. A. H.

[Memorandum.]

MAY 17, 1836.

The adjutant general will communicate to the various staff bureaus the movement which is directed to be made of six companies of artillery for Fort Mitchell, Alabama, in order that the necessary measures may be taken, by furnishing supplies, &c., so that the views contemplated by the government may be carried into effect.

General Fenwick will be instructed to proceed immediately to Fort Mitchell, and take the command of the troops at that place. His object will be to afford protection to our citizens, and to prevent or suppress any disturbances that may be attempted or meditated by the Creek Indians. For this purpose he will station the troops wherever he may find it expedient; and if the Indians should actually commence hostilities, he will attack and subdue them.

He will report his arrival and instructions to the governors of Georgia and Alabama; and should any militia from either of those States be called into the service of the United States by the governors, under the authority of this department, he will assume the command, and direct the operations.

General Scott will be informed of these measures, and will be authorized to take such other steps as may be required.

LEWIS CASS.

(*Memorandum for Adjutant General.*)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, January 18, 1837.

In conformity to your instructions, I herewith respectfully submit table A, being a statement of the volunteer and militia force mustered into the service of the United States, during the years 1835 and 1836, by States and Territories, respectively, specifying the terms of service, the time and place of rendezvous, the dates of musters in and out of service, and the time they actually served, so far as can be shown by the muster-rolls, or other returns received at the Adjutant General's office.

According to table A, the ascertained volunteer and militia force which has been mustered into the service of the United States, in 1835 and 1836, may be specified and enumerated as follows:

1835 and 1836.—1. *Florida*.—One general officer, 3 general staff officers, 17 field officers, 106 company officers, 1,324 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, mustered in 31 companies, and amounting to 1,451 in the aggregate.

1836.—2. *South Carolina*.—One general officer, 3 general staff officers, 16 field officers, 101 company officers, 1,823 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, mustered in 26 companies, and amounting to 1,944 in the aggregate.

3. *Louisiana*.—Eight field officers, 41 company officers, 793 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, mustered in 12 companies, and amounting to 842 in the aggregate.

4. *Alabama*.—Three general officers, 25 general staff officers, 70 field officers, 242 company officers, 5,222 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, mustered in 76 companies, and amounting to 5,562 in the aggregate.

5. *Georgia*.—Four general officers, 14 general staff officers, 72 field officers, 395 company officers, 6,689 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, mustered in 101 companies, and amounting to 7,174 in the aggregate.

6. *Tennessee*.—Two general officers, 8 general staff officers, 28 field officers, 314 company officers, 5,451 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, mustered in 79 companies, and amounting to 5,803 in the aggregate.

7. *Mississippi*.—Eight company officers, 115 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, mustered in 2 companies, and amounting to 123 in the aggregate.

8. *Arkansas*.—Four field officers, 28 company officers, 543 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, mustered in 9 companies, and amounting to 575 in the aggregate.

9. *District of Columbia*.—Three company officers, 64 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, mustered in one company, and amounting to 67 in the aggregate.

This enumeration of the volunteer and militia will exhibit in the classification of the aggregates the following numbers, to wit:

Eleven general officers, 53 general staff officers, 215 field officers, 1,238 company officers, 22,024 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, mustered in 337 companies, and amounting to 23,541 in the aggregate.

If the friendly Creek Indians, who were mustered in the service of the United States, to aid in the suppression of Indian hostilities during the summer, be added to the foregoing volunteer and militia

force, to wit: 9 field officers, 79 company officers, 2,456 non-commissioned officers and privates, (aggregate 2,544 Indian force,) the grand aggregate would then be 26,085.

It should not be understood that the volunteer and militia force herein specified exhibits the entire number which may have been mustered into the service of the United States, and been paid, during the year 1836, as it is supposed that there are companies of which muster-rolls have not yet been received at the Adjutant General's office. The true test of exact numbers, as well as the terms during which the militia and volunteers have "actually served," will only be found, it is believed, in the rolls prepared for, and on which the payments have or are to be made.

Table B is a statement of the regular force, including the marines, serving with the army employed in suppressing the hostilities of the Creek Indians in the summer of 1836; by which it will be seen that there were 2 general officers, 6 field officers, 6 officers of the quartermaster's department, 9 medical officers, 2 other staff officers, 55 company officers, 1,117 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates; being 16 companies of the army, and 8 of marines; in the aggregate, 1,197 so employed.

Table C is a statement of the greatest volunteer and militia force employed in like manner against the Creeks in Georgia and Alabama during the summer of 1836, according to the muster-rolls and returns received at the Adjutant General's office. By this table it appears that there were 7 general officers, 38 general staff officers, 130 field officers, 535 company officers, 9,830 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, mustered in 143 companies, amounting in the aggregate to 10,540 militia and volunteers so employed. To this number add the 1,197 troops of the army and marine corps, as exhibited in table B, and the greatest force in the service, for the suppression of the hostilities of the Creek Indians in the States of Alabama and Georgia in 1836, appears to have been 11,737 in the aggregate, without counting the 1,806 friendly Creek Indians.

The tables A, B, and C, herewith annexed, are designed to exhibit in the clearest manner, as far as practicable, the diversified information called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 26th of December, 1836; and whenever any remark is omitted to be inserted in any of the columns of table A, the omission is to be ascribed to the want of official data.

The anomaly as to the dates of muster *in* and *out* of service of the Florida militia, (the former being noted as anterior, instead of being prior,) as seen in the specifications under the appropriate heads of table A, is ascribable to irregularities in the first muster-rolls which were forwarded. These irregularities were reported at the time that payments were required to be made, as seen by the communication of the paymaster general to the Secretary of War, dated the 4th of June, 1836. And with a view to justify the payments, orders were given on the 8th of June to "re-muster" the said volunteers.* The *re-muster* for payment did not take place until *after* the volunteers had been discharged; hence the incongruity of dates touching this matter. The like anomaly as to dates of muster in and out of service of a part of the Alabama troops may be owing to some irregularity which circumstances subsequently required to be corrected; these, however, are not known. In some instances it will be seen by the table that the dates of muster in and out of service are specified as being one; this is to be ascribed to the fact of having received only the rolls which muster *out* of service, and which, furnishing, as they must, the requisite data for payments, exhibit generally, also, the dates of enrolment, as well as the commencement of the *term*; and this last-mentioned fact is regarded as equivalent to, and therefore is assumed as the specification of the "date of muster in service."

I have, on more than one occasion, adverted to the great defect in our practical system touching the accountability of the *personnel*, and the rendition of regular returns exhibiting the volunteer and militia force when in the service of the United States. For want of the requisite information now, which has all along been foreseen, it is scarcely practicable to furnish at this time all that is called for by the resolution of the 26th December. I cannot, for example, state with any exactness the "terms during which the volunteers *actually served*," though the time in many cases, perhaps, may be computed so as to coincide with that specified under the head of "for what period mustered;" or, according to the time counted between the dates of muster *in* and *out* of service; not without exceptions, however, as may be seen in the Florida, and a part of the Alabama troops, explained above, and in the remarks on the first page of table A.

If the salutary "*regulations respecting militia service*," adopted by the War Department the 23d of June, 1832, could have been observed and strictly enforced, much of the irregularity and inconvenience which have embarrassed the service with regard to the mustering, "re-mustering," the payment, and the accountability of the volunteers when in the service of the United States, would, it is believed, have been avoided. This regulation, together with the revised edition of the same, published July 12, 1836, marked G and H, is herewith respectfully submitted as a part of this report. Due regard to the public service, and the observance of proper economy in the employment of such auxiliary force, would seem to require some legislation on this subject. The experience of the last year sufficiently attests the inadequacy of mere regulations, as such; nor should it be supposed that their wholesome provisions will be better observed for the future if devoid of the force of legal restriction.

Respectfully submitted.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General of the Army.*

HON. B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*

* See letter of the adjutant general (D) and letters of the paymaster general (E and F) to the Secretary of War and General Macomb, dated June 4 and 8, 1836.

A.

Statement of the volunteer and militia forces mustered into the service of the United States during the years 1835 and 1836 by States and Territories, respectively, specifying the term of service, the time and place of rendezvous, the date of musters in and out of service, and the time they actually served, so far as the same can be shown by the muster-rolls and other returns of said volunteer and militia forces received at the Adjutant General's office.

General officers.	General staff.	Field officers.	Company officers.	Total commissioned officers.	No. of companies.	Non-commissioned privates, musicians, &c.	Aggregate.	On the requisition of—	Orders issued.	State or Territory.	Rendezvous.	For what period mustered.	Date of enrollment by the captain.	Date of muster into service.	Date of muster out of service.	Description of troops, whether volunteers, militia, or drafted.
1	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	Florida.....	St. Augustine.....	.....	Nov. 10, 1835.....	July 16, 1836*.....	April 20, 1836.....	Mounted militia.
.....	24	.....	321	.....	.....	do.....	Jacksonville.....	.....	do.....	Mar. 5, 1836.....	Mar. 5, 1836.....	Do.
.....	8	.....	.....	8	.....	10	.....	.....	do.....	St. Augustine.....	.....	do.....	July 16, 1836*.....	Mar. 10, 1836.....	Do.
.....	4	.....	55	.....	.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	Dec. 31, 1835.....	Dec. 31, 1835.....	Part mounted militia.
.....	4	.....	40	.....	.....	do.....	Jacksonville.....	.....	Nov. 30, 1835.....	Aug. 11, 1836*.....	Nov. 5, 1836.....	Mounted militia.
.....	24	.....	183	.....	.....	do.....	St. Augustine.....	.....	Dec. 10, 1835.....	July 16, 1836*.....	Feb. 20, 1836.....	Part mounted militia.
.....	5	.....	66	.....	.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Dec. 12, 1835.....	do.....	do.....	Do.
.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	57	.....	.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Dec. 14, 1835.....	do.....	do.....	Mounted.
.....	4	.....	52	.....	.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Feb. 11, 1836.....	Aug. 8, 1836*.....	Mar. 5, 1836.....	Do.
.....	3	.....	54	.....	.....	do.....	do.....	.....	—, 1836.....	May 26, 1836.....	Sept. 20, 1836.....	Volunteers.
.....	3	.....	53	.....	.....	do.....	do.....	.....	May 16, 1836.....	June 7, 1836.....	Nov. 16, 1836.....	Do.
.....	3	.....	51	.....	.....	do.....	Fort Helemann.....	.....	May 10, 1836.....	Nov. 5, 1836.....	Nov. 5, 1836.....	Militia.
.....	4	.....	64	.....	.....	do.....	St. Augustine.....	.....	May 26, 1836.....	June 29, 1836.....	Oct. 29, 1836.....	Do.
.....	4	.....	64	.....	.....	do.....	Tallahassee.....	.....	June 20, 1836.....	July 17, 1836.....	Oct. 20, 1836.....	Do.
.....	2	.....	56	.....	.....	do.....	do.....	.....	June 30, 1836.....	Aug. 6, 1836.....	Nov. 10, 1836.....	Part mounted.
.....	2	.....	35	.....	.....	do.....	St. Augustine.....	.....	July 10, 1836.....	Aug. 6, 1836.....	Nov. 5, 1836.....	Mounted.
.....	4	.....	43	.....	.....	do.....	Fort Helemann.....	.....	July 6, 1836.....	Nov. 5, 1836.....	Nov. 5, 1836.....	Drafted.
.....	3	.....	40	.....	.....	do.....	Camp Carter.....	.....	Aug. 11, 1836.....	Aug. 14, 1836.....	Nov. 5, 1836.....	Militia.
.....	4	.....	6	.....	.....	do.....	Fort Helemann.....	.....	Sept. 17, 1836.....	Nov. 5, 1836.....	Nov. 5, 1836.....	Mounted militia.
.....	3	.....	61	.....	.....	do.....	St. Augustine.....	.....	Nov. 3, 1836.....	Nov. 3, 1836.....	Nov. 10, 1836.....	Do.
.....	3	.....	49	.....	.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Nov. 10, 1836.....	Nov. 10, 1836.....	Nov. 10, 1836.....	Volunteers.
.....	3	.....	45	.....	.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Nov. 16, 1836.....	Nov. 16, 1836.....	Nov. 16, 1836.....	Mounted volunteers.
.....	4	.....	74	.....	.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Nov. 17, 1836.....	Nov. 17, 1836.....	Nov. 17, 1836.....	Do.
1	3	17	106	127	31	1,324	11,451	.....	.....	South Carolina.....	Charleston.....	One month.....	Jan. 25, 1836.....	Jan. 25, 1836.....	Feb. 18, 1836.....	Volunteers.
.....	15	.....	197	.....	.....	do.....	Augusta.....	Three months.....	Feb. 5, 1836.....	Feb. 5, 1836.....	May 4, 1836.....	Militia.
1	3	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	do.....	Charleston.....	do.....	.....	.....	May 10, 1836.....	Do.
.....	3	.....	71	.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	do.....	Do.
.....	11	.....	234	.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	do.....	Do.
.....	12	.....	223	.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	do.....	Do.
.....	8	12	20	3	213	223	.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	do.....	Do.
.....	4	.....	96	.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	do.....	Do.

* The amount is to the date of muster in and out of service of the Florida militia, (the former being noted as anterior instead of being prior,) as seen in the specifications under the appropriate heads of the table, is applicable to irregularities in the first muster-rolls which were not made until after the date of muster, and the date of muster was not made until after they had been discharged, hence the irregularity as to dates of muster.

† Employed in suppressing hostilities of the Seminole Indians in Florida.

A.—Statement of the volunteer and militia forces mustered into the service of the United States during the years 1835 and 1836, &c.—Continued.

General officers.	General staff.	Field officers.	Company officers.	Total commissioned officers.	No. of companies.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c.	Aggregate.	On the requisition of—	Orders issued.	State or Territory.	Rendezvous.	For what period mustered.	Date of enrolment by the captain.	Date of muster into service.	Date of muster out of service.	Description of troops, whether volunteers, militia, or drafted.
1	3	10	101	121	26	1,823	*1,944			South Carolina.	Charleston.	Three months.	Feb. 11, 1836.	Feb. 15, 1836.	May 12, 1836.	Militia.
						70	111			do.	Savannah.	do.	Feb. 17, 1836.	May 6, 1836.	May 6, 1836.	Do.
		8	32	40	8	580	620			do.	Sisters' Ferry.	do.	Feb. 18, 1836.	May 10, 1836.	May 10, 1836.	Mounted militia.
						51	55			do.	Charleston.	do.	Feb. 6, 1836.	May 6, 1836.	May 6, 1836.	Do.
						73	77			do.	Sisters' Ferry.	do.	Feb. 18, 1836.	May 6, 1836.	May 6, 1836.	Do.
						85	88			do.	St. Augustine.	do.	Feb. 23, 1836.	May 10, 1836.	May 10, 1836.	Militia.
						66	70			do.	Savannah.	do.	Feb. 26, 1836.	May 6, 1836.	May 6, 1836.	Mounted militia.
						766	766	General Gaines.		Louisiana.	Fort Brooke.	Three months.	Feb. 5, 1836.	Feb. 9, 1836.	April 29, 1836.	
						71	76			do.	do.	do.				
						783	*842									
						404	419			Alabama.	Mobile.	Three months.	Feb. 27, 1836.	Feb. 27, 1836.	Mar. 1, 1836.	Volunteers.
						406	426			do.	do.	do.				Do.
						300	320			do.	Claysville.	Twelve months.	Sept. 8, 1836.	Sept. 8, 1836.		Volunteers, mounted.
							*1,165									
						90	94			do.			May 1, 1836.	Sept. 20, 1836†.	July 9, 1836.	Militia.
						122	125			do.			May 8, 1836.	do.	June 23, 1836.	Do.
						63	67			do.	Tallahassee.	Three months.	May 26, 1836.	May 26, 1836.	Aug. 6, 1836.	Militia, infantry.
						6	6			do.			May 14, 1836.	Sept. 20, 1836†.	June 12, 1836.	Militia.
						50	54			do.			May 13, 1836.	Aug. 25, 1836.	Aug. 25, 1836.	Mounted spies.
						84	87			do.			May 12, 1836.	Sept. 20, 1836†.	May 31, 1836.	Militia.
						44	48			do.			do.	Oct. 12, 1836.	Oct. 12, 1836.	Do.
						94	98			do.			do.	Sept. 20, 1836†.	Sept. 20, 1836.	Do.
						89	92			do.			May 15 and 26, 1836.	Sept. 22, 1836†.	June 14, 1836.	Do.
						64	68			do.			May 16, 1836.	July 22, 1836.	July 22, 1836.	Militia, mounted.
						56	59			do.			Sept. 22, 1836†.	Sept. 22, 1836.	June 13, 1836.	Militia.
						70	73			do.			July 25, 1836.	July 25, 1836.	July 25, 1836.	Militia, drafted.
						135	148			do.			May 21, 1836.	do.	do.	Do.
						131	137			do.	Montgomery.	do.	May 22, 1836.	July 22, 1836.	July 22, 1836.	Do.
						17	17			do.		do.	May 21, 1836.	June 11, 1836.	Aug. 19, 1835.	Volunteers.

* Employed in suppressing hostilities of the Seminole Indians in Florida.

† The anomaly as to the dates of muster in and out of service of a part of the Alabama troops may be owing to some irregularity which circumstances subsequently required to be corrected. These, however, are not known.—(See page 1023.)

A.—Statement of the volunteer and militia forces mustered into the service of the United States during the years 1835 and 1836, &c.—Continued.

General officers.	Field officers.	Company officers.	Total commissioned officers.	No. of companies.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, &c.	Aggregate.	On the requisition of—	Orders issued.	State or Territory.	Rendezvous.	For what period mustered.	Date of enlistment by the captain.	Date of muster into service.	Date of muster out of service.	Description of troops, whether volunteers, militia, or drafted.
.....	3	3	1	66	69	Alabama.....	.....	Alabama.....	Montgomery.....	Three months.....	May 20, 1836.....	July 25, 1836.....	July 25, 1836.....	Militia, drafted.
.....	3	1	74	77	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	July 18, 1836.....	.....	Volunteers, infantry.
.....	3	3	1	76	79	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	May 23, 1836.....	do.....	do.
.....	11	20	3	228	248	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	May 30, 1836.....	July 22, 1836.....	.....	Militia, mounted.
.....	3	3	1	72	75	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	May 15, 1836.....	July 24, 1836.....	.....	Militia.
.....	3	3	1	62	65	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	May 16, 1836.....	May 24, 1836.....	.....	do.
.....	3	3	1	63	65	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	May 29, 1836.....	June 12, 1836.....	.....	do.
.....	3	3	1	63	65	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	May 29, 1836.....	June 16, 1836.....	.....	do.
.....	3	3	1	34	37	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	May 27, 1836.....	Sept. 30, 1836*.....	.....	Militia, mounted.
.....	6	6	2	127	133	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	May 21, 1836.....	July 23, 1836.....	.....	do.
.....	8	.....	8	1	9	9	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	Three months.....	May 31, 1836.....	do.....	.....	do.
.....	3	3	1	53	53	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	Three months.....	May 31, 1836.....	Aug. 26, 1836.....	.....	Militia.
.....	3	3	1	50	53	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	May 17, 1836.....	Sept. 11, 1836.....	.....	Volunteers, mounted.
.....	3	3	1	75	78	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	May 24, 1836.....	Sept. 11, 1836.....	.....	Militia, drafted.
1	4	.....	5	.....	.....	5	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	May 24, 1836.....	July 22, 1836.....	.....	Volunteers.
.....	4	4	1	45	49	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	June 1, 1836.....	July 25, 1836.....	.....	Volunteers, mounted.
.....	3	3	1	80	83	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	June 1, 1836.....	July 22, 1836.....	.....	Militia, mounted.
.....	3	3	1	94	97	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	June 1, 1836.....	July 25, 1836.....	.....	Militia, drafted.
.....	3	3	1	73	76	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	June 2, 1836.....	Aug. 17, 1836.....	.....	Volunteers, mounted.
.....	6	6	2	146	152	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	June 2, 1836.....	Aug. 16, 1836.....	.....	do.
.....	3	3	1	73	75	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Aug. 17, 1836.....	.....	do.
.....	8	.....	8	.....	3	11	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	do.
.....	7	.....	7	.....	4	11	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	Aug. 17, 1836.....	.....	do.
.....	9	9	3	197	206	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	June 1, 1836.....	July 22, 1836.....	.....	Militia.
.....	3	3	1	21	24	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	June 2, 1836.....	Sept. 1, 1836.....	.....	do.
.....	9	9	.....	9	9	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	June 2, 1836.....	Sept. 1, 1836.....	.....	do.
.....	3	3	1	74	77	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	Militia, infantry.
.....	3	3	1	50	53	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	Militia, mounted.
.....	3	3	1	72	75	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	June 3, 1836.....	July 25, 1836.....	.....	Volunteers, mounted.
.....	3	3	1	91	94	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	June 3, 1836.....	Aug. 13, 1836.....	.....	Militia.
.....	5	11	2	120	131	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	June 9, 1836.....	July 25, 1836.....	.....	do.
.....	6	6	2	124	130	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	June 9, 1836.....	July 28, 1836.....	.....	do.
.....	4	4	1	36	40	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	June 6, 1836.....	July 22, 1836.....	.....	do.
.....	9	9	3	220	229	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	June 12, 1836.....	July 23, 1836.....	.....	Volunteers, mounted.
.....	3	3	1	74	77	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....	do.
.....	3	3	1	73	76	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	June 13, 1836.....	July 29, 1836.....	.....	do.
.....	4	4	1	46	50	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	June 18, 1836.....	July 24, 1836.....	.....	do.
.....	3	3	1	42	45	do.....	.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	June 9, 1836.....	Sept. 30, 1836†.....	.....	Militia.

* The anomaly as to the dates of muster in and out of service of a part of the Alabama troops may be owing to some irregularity which circumstances subsequently required to be corrected. These, however, are not known.—(See page 1053.)

† See note on page 1053.

A.—Statement of the volunteer and militia forces mustered into the service of the United States during the years 1835 and 1836, &c.—Continued.

General officers.	General staff.	Field officers.	Company officers.	Total commissioned officers.	No. of companies.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, &c.	Aggregate.	On the requisition of—	Orders issued.	State or Territory.	Rendezvous.	For what period mustered.	Date of embarkment by the captain.	Date of muster into service.	Date of muster out of service.	Description of troops, whether volunteers, militia, or drafted.
.....	7	.....	7	.....	1	8	.....	.....	Alabama	Cowagee	Three months	June 12, 1836	June 19, 1836	July 21, 1836	Militia.
.....	78	81	.....	.....	do	.....	.....	June 6, 1836	Sept. 3, 1836	Sept. 3, 1836	Do.
.....	46	49	.....	.....	do	.....	.....	June 7, 1836	Sept. 21, 1836	Sept. 21, 1836	Volunteers, mounted.
.....	1	.....	1	.....	77	82	.....	.....	do	Jacksonville	do	June 9, 1836	Sept. 17, 1836	Sept. 17, 1836	Do.
.....	1	.....	1	.....	83	87	.....	.....	do	Baxter's Store	do	Aug. 17, 1836	Sept. 5, 1836	Nov. 18, 1836	Do.
.....	53	56	.....	.....	do	Irwinton	do	Oct. 3, 1836	Oct. 3, 1836	Dec. 8, 1836	Do.
3	55	60	197	265	61	4,112	*4,397	.....	.....	Georgia	.....	.....	Jan. 22, 1836	Feb. 16, 1836	Mar. 6, 1836	Volunteers.
.....	29	33	.....	.....	do	Fort Drane	Six weeks	.....	Jan. 22, 1836	May 5, 1836	Do.
.....	1	.....	1	.....	105	111	.....	.....	do	Augusta	Three months	.....	Feb. 1, 1836	.....	Do.
.....	75	78	.....	.....	do	do	do	.....	.....	do	Do.
.....	1	.....	1	.....	93	98	.....	.....	do	Fort Drane	Five weeks	Feb. 3, 1836	Feb. 16, 1836	May 15, 1836	Do.
.....	4	21	25	5	342	367	.....	.....	do	Picolata	Three months	.....	Mar. 3, 1836	May 23, 1836	Volunteers, mounted.
.....	62	66	.....	.....	do	Camp Cooper	do	.....	do	do	Do.
.....	51	56	.....	.....	do	do	do	.....	do	do	Do.
.....	47	51	.....	.....	do	do	do	.....	Mar. 5, 1836	June 3, 1836	Do.
.....	3	.....	3	.....	1	4	.....	.....	do	do	do	.....	Mar. 10, 1836	.....	Do.
.....	56	60	.....	.....	do	Garey's Ferry	do	.....	.....	do	Do.
.....	174	191	.....	.....	do	Fort Twigg's	do	.....	.....	do	Militia.
.....	5	12	17	3	130	139	.....	.....	do	Garey's Ferry	do	Mar. 12, 1836	April 14, 1836	April 14, 1836	Volunteers, mounted.
.....	176	188	.....	.....	do	Kellogg's Store	Twelve months	Nov. 29, 1836	Nov. 29, 1836	do	Do.
.....	14	84	98	22	1,255	14,353	.....	.....	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	51	55	.....	.....	do	Camp Scott	Three months	July 1, 1836	Oct. 1, 1836	Oct. 1, 1836	Volunteers, infantry.
.....	4	12	16	3	256	272	.....	.....	do	do	do	.....	Oct. 1, 1836	Oct. 1, 1836	Volunteers, mounted.
.....	3	.....	3	.....	70	73	.....	.....	do	New Echota	12 months	Nov. 27, 1836	Dec. 1, 1836	.....	Do.
.....	63	66	.....	.....	do	do	do	Dec. 22, 1836	Dec. 26, 1836	.....	Do.
.....	4	22	26	6	440	466	.....	.....	do	do	do	.....	.....	.....	do
.....	151	160	.....	.....	do	Columbus	Three months	May 9, 1836	June 1, 1836	Sept. 1, 1836	Militia.
.....	84	88	.....	.....	do	do	do	May 16, 1836	do	Aug. 31, 1836	Do.
.....	4	4	1	80	71	75	.....	.....	do	Cuthbert	do	May 15, 1836	Sept. 9, 1836	Sept. 9, 1836	Volunteers, mounted.
.....	4	4	.....	.....	do	do	do	May 16, 1836	May 16, 1836	do	Militia, drafted.

* Employed in suppressing hostilities of the Creek Indians in the Creek nation.

† Employed in suppressing hostilities of the Seminole Indians in Florida.

‡ Employed for the prevention of hostilities in the Cherokee country.

A.—Statement of the volunteer and militia forces mustered into the service of the United States during the years 1835 and 1836, &c.—Continued.

General officers.	General staff.	Field officers.	Company officers.	Total commissioned officers.	No. of companies.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c.	Aggregate.	On the requisition of—	Orders issued.	State or Territory.	Rendezvous.	For what period mustered.	Date of enlistment by the captain.	Date of muster into service.	Date of muster out of service.	Description of troops, whether volunteers, militia, or drafted.
1	3	4	4	4	1	66	70	Georgia.		Fort Gaines.	Fort Gaines.	Three months.	May 16, 1836.	Aug. 16, 1836.		Militia.
						101	105	do.		Columbus.	Columbus.	do.	May 18, 1836.	July 22, 1836.		Volunteers, mounted.
						81	85	do.		do.	do.	do.	May 17, 1836.	do.		do.
							4	do.		do.	do.	do.	May 18, 1836.	July 24, 1836.		Militia.
						46	52	do.		Fort Ingersoll.	Fort Ingersoll.	do.	May 27, 1836.	July 23, 1836.		Volunteers, mounted.
						56	59	do.		Fort Twiggs.	Fort Twiggs.	do.	May 26, 1836.	July 12, 1836.		do.
						66	70	do.		Columbus.	Columbus.	One month.	May 26, 1836.	July 23, 1836.		Militia, drafted.
						73	77	do.		Cuthbert.	Cuthbert.	Three months.	do.	Sept. 9, 1836.		do.
						130	128	do.		Columbus.	Columbus.	do.	May 26, 1836.	July 23, 1836.		Volunteers, mounted.
						2	10	do.		do.	do.	do.	May 25, 1836.	July 25, 1836.		do.
1	5						6	do.		do.	do.	do.	May 29, 1836.	Sept. 10, 1836.		do.
						45	49	do.		do.	do.	do.	May 30, 1836.	Sept. 23, 1836.		do.
						47	51	do.		do.	do.	do.	May 28, 1836.	July 16, 1836.		Militia, infantry.
						251	297	do.		West Point.	West Point.	do.	May 30, 1836.	Aug. 18, 1836.		do.
						66	70	do.		do.	do.	do.	do.	Aug. 31, 1836.		do.
						55	59	do.		Fort Ingersoll.	Fort Ingersoll.	do.	May 18, 1836.	July 12, 1836.		Volunteers.
						124	135	do.		Fort Gaines.	Fort Gaines.	do.	June 1, 1836.	Sept. 1, 1836.		Militia, drafted.
						340	361	do.		Fort Ingersoll.	Fort Ingersoll.	do.	June 2, 1836.	July 16, 17, 1836.		do.
						130	138	do.		do.	do.	do.	June 4, 1836.	July 16, 1836.		do.
						198	210	do.		Columbus.	Columbus.	do.	June 2, 1836.	July 16, 17, 1836.		do.
						110	130	do.		Fort Ingersoll.	Fort Ingersoll.	do.	do.	July 22, 23, 1836.		Volunteers, mounted.
						629	659	do.		Columbus.	Columbus.	do.	June 4, 5, 6, 7, 1836.	July 12, 1836.		do.
						48	56	do.		do.	do.	do.	June 4, 1836.	Aug. 18, 1836.		Militia.
						53	57	do.		Fort Ingersoll.	Fort Ingersoll.	do.	July 22, 1836.	Sept. 23, 1836.		Volunteers, mounted.
						60	65	do.		Columbus.	Columbus.	do.	Aug. 23, 1836.	Aug. 23, 1836.		do.
						69	73	do.		do.	do.	do.	June 1, 1836.	Sept. 5, 1836.		do.
						48	52	do.		do.	do.	do.	June 6, 1836.	Sept. 1, 1836.		do.
						62	66	do.		do.	do.	do.	June 7, 1836.	Sept. 2, 1836.		do.
						32	4	do.		West Point.	West Point.	do.	June 4, 1836.	Aug. 31, 1836.		Militia, drafted.
							4	do.		Columbus.	Columbus.	do.	do.	Aug. 18, 1836.		do.
							4	do.		do.	do.	do.	June 7, 1836.	July 26, 1836.		Volunteers, mounted.
						3	11	do.		do.	do.	do.	do.	Sept. 1, 1836.		do.
						81	85	do.		do.	do.	do.	June 6, 1836.	Sept. 2, 1836.		Militia, drafted.
						81	85	do.		do.	do.	do.	June 7, 1836.	Aug. 18, 1836.		do.
						40	42	do.		Lumpkin.	Lumpkin.	do.	June 20, 1836.	Sept. 20, 1836.		Volunteers, mounted.
						72	75	do.		Cuthbert.	Cuthbert.	Three months.	Sept. 8, 1836.	Sept. 8, 1836.		do.
						75	79	do.		Columbus.	Columbus.	do.	June 29, 1836.	Sept. 6, 1836.		Militia, drafted.
						184	193	do.		do.	do.	do.	June 11, 1836.	July 7, 1836.		Volunteers.
						179	187	do.		do.	do.	do.	June 9, 1836.	do.		do.

A.—Statement of the volunteer and militia forces mustered into the service of the United States during the years 1835 and 1836, &c.—Continued.

General officers.	General staff.	Field officers.	Company officers.	Total commissioned officers.	No. of companies.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c.	Aggregate.	On the requisition of—	Orders issued.	State or Territory.	Rendezvous.	For what period mustered.	Date of enrollment by the captain.	Date of muster into service.	Date of muster out of service.	Description of troops, whether volunteers, militia, or drafted.
.....	8	13	31	3	249	270	.....	.....	Georgia.	Columbus.	Three months.	.....	June 11, 13, 1836.	July 7, 1836.	Volunteers.
.....	12	12	3	214	236	.....	.....	do.	do.	do.	.....	June 4, 5, 6, 1836.	.....	Do.
.....	9	.....	9	.....	4	13	.....	.....	do.	do.	do.	.....	June 8, 1836.	July 12, 1836.	Do.
.....	3	8	11	2	131	142	.....	.....	do.	Columbus.	do.	.....	June 8, 9, 11, 1836.	Sept. 1, 2, 1836.	Volunteers, mounted.
.....	4	4	1	51	59	.....	.....	do.	do.	do.	.....	June 21, 23, 1836.	Sept. 2, 1836.	Do.
.....	4	4	1	30	32	.....	.....	do.	Fort Ingersoll.	do.	.....	June 9, 1836.	July 17, 1836.	Militia, drafted.
.....	2	2	1	30	32	.....	.....	do.	do.	do.	.....	June 26, 1836.	July 25, 1836.	Do.
.....	1	1	1	24	25	.....	.....	do.	Fort McChery.	do.	.....	June 13, 1836.	.....	Volunteers, mounted.
.....	4	4	1	55	59	.....	.....	do.	Hawkinsville.	do.	.....	June 10, 1836.	Sept. 2, 1836.	Do.
.....	4	4	1	69	73	.....	.....	do.	Columbus.	do.	.....	June 13, 1836.	Aug. 30, 1836.	Do.
4	14	54	289	361	73	4,994	5,325	.....	.....	Tennessee.	Nashville.	Six months.	.....	June 16, 1836.	.....	Mounted gunmen.
.....	4	4	1	79	83	.....	.....	do.	do.	do.	.....	June 17, 1836.	.....	Do.
.....	4	4	1	67	71	.....	.....	do.	do.	do.	.....	June 18, 1836.	.....	Do.
.....	4	4	1	63	67	.....	.....	do.	do.	do.	.....	June 20, 1836.	.....	Do.
.....	4	4	1	59	63	.....	.....	do.	do.	do.	.....	June 16, 1836.	.....	Do.
.....	4	4	1	56	60	.....	.....	do.	do.	do.	.....	June 23, 1836.	.....	Do.
.....	16	16	4	294	310	.....	.....	do.	Fayetteville.	do.	.....	July 1, 1836.	.....	Do.
.....	8	8	2	169	177	.....	.....	do.	do.	do.	.....	.....	.....	Do.
.....	8	8	2	117	125	.....	.....	do.	do.	do.	.....	.....	.....	Do.
.....	4	4	1	80	84	.....	.....	do.	do.	do.	.....	.....	.....	Do.
.....	20	20	5	372	392	.....	.....	do.	do.	do.	.....	.....	.....	Do.
.....	4	4	1	84	88	.....	.....	do.	do.	do.	.....	.....	.....	Do.
.....	4	4	1	48	53	.....	.....	do.	do.	do.	.....	.....	.....	Do.
.....	4	4	1	5	27	.....	.....	do.	do.	do.	.....	.....	.....	Do.
1	4	17	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	do.	do.	do.	.....	.....	.....	Mounted gunmen.
1	4	17	84	106	21	1,493	1,599	.....	.....	Tennessee.	.....	.....	.....	May 31, 1836.	.....	Volunteers, mounted.
.....	12	12	3	214	236	General Gaines	.....	do.	do.	.....	.....	May 28, 1836.	.....	Do.
.....	3	3	1	77	80	do.	.....	do.	Knoxville.	do.	.....	June 10, 1836.	.....	Do.
.....	5	5	1	117	122	do.	.....	do.	do.	do.	.....	June 16, 1836.	.....	Do.
.....	4	4	1	62	66	do.	.....	do.	do.	do.	.....	.....	.....	Volunteers.
.....	20	20	5	339	359	do.	.....	do.	Nashville.	do.	.....	.....	.....	Volunteers, mounted.
.....	16	16	4	264	280	do.	.....	do.	Jackson.	do.	.....	.....	.....	Do.
.....	60	60	15	1,073	1,133	.....	.....	do.	do.	do.	.....	.....	.....	Do.

* Employed in suppressing hostilities of the Creek Indians in the Creek nation.

† Employed in suppressing hostilities of the Seminole and Creek Indians in the Creek nation and in Florida.

‡ Called out for the prevention of Indian hostilities on the southwestern frontier.

A.—Statement of the volunteer and militia forces mustered into the service of the United States during the years 1835 and 1836, &c.—Continued.

General officers.	General staff.	Field officers.	Company officers.	Total commissioned officers.	No. of companies.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c.	Aggregate.	On the requisition of—	Orders issued.	State or Territory.	Rendezvous.	For what period mustered.	Date of enrolment by the captain.	Date of muster into service.	Date of muster out of service.	Description of troops, whether volunteers, militia, or drafted.
.....	4	4	1	63	67	.....	.....	Arkansas.....	Fort Coffee.....	Six months.....	Sept. 27, 1836.....	Sept. 27, 1836.....	.....	Volunteers, mounted.
.....	3	3	1	63	66	.....	.....	do.....	Payetteville.....	do.....	Sept. 26, 1836.....	Oct. 8, 1836.....	.....	Do.
.....	4	21	25	7	417	442	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Sept. and Oct., 1836.	.....	.....	Do.
.....	4	28	32	9	543	*375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	3	1	64	67	.....	.....	Dist. of Columbia.....	Washington.....	Twelve months.....	June 1, 1836.....	June 1, 1836.....	.....	Volunteers, infantry.
.....	67	76	22	1,739	11,806	.....	.....	Creek nation.....	Tuskegee.....	.....	June 9, 10, 1836.....	August, 1836.....	July 10, 20, and Aug. 10, 1836.	Friendly Creek Indians.
.....	12	12	12	14	726	§728	.....	.....	.....	Tuskegee.....	Twelve months.....	Sept. 1, 1836.....	Sept., Oct., 1836.....	.....	Friendly Creek Indians.

* Employed for the prevention of hostilities on the southwestern frontier.

† Employed in suppressing hostilities of the Seminole and Creek Indians in the Creek nation and in Florida.

‡ Employed in suppressing hostilities of the Creek Indians, in the Creek nation.

§ Employed in suppressing hostilities of the Seminole Indians, in Florida.

Recapitulation of the volunteer and militia force mustered into the service of the United States during the years 1835 and 1836, according to the muster-rolls received at the Adjutant General's office.

States and Territories.	General officers.	General staff.	Field officers.	Company officers.	Total commissioned officers.	Number of companies.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, &c.	Aggregate.	Remarks
Florida Territory.....	1	3	17	106	127	31	1,394	1,451	Employed in suppressing the hostilities of the Seminole Indians in Florida.
South Carolina.....	1	3	16	101	121	26	1,623	1,944	
Louisiana.....			8	41	49	12	793	842	
Alabama.....	3	25	70	242	340	76	5,922	5,562	Employed in suppressing the hostilities of the Seminole and Creek Indians in the Creek nation and in Florida.
Georgia.....	4	14	72	395	485	101	6,689	7,174	Employed in suppressing the hostilities of the Seminole and Creek Indians in the Creek nation and in Florida, and in the Cherokee country.
Tennessee.....	2	8	28	314	352	79	5,451	5,803	Employed in suppressing hostilities of the Seminole and Creek Indians in the Creek nation and in Florida, and for the prevention of Indian hostilities on the south and southwestern frontiers.
Mississippi.....				8	8	2	115	123	Employed for the prevention of Indian hostilities on the southwestern frontier.
Arkansas.....			4	28	32	9	543	575	
District of Columbia.....				3	3	1	64	67	Employed in suppressing the hostilities of the Seminole and Creek Indians in the Creek nation and in Florida.
Aggregate.....	11	53	215	1,938	1,517	337	22,024	23,531	

NOTE.—If the friendly Creek Indians, mustered into the service as volunteers during the summer of 1836, consisting of 9 field officers, 79 company officers, 2,456 non-commissioned officers and privates, (aggregate 2,544 Indian force,) be included, the grand aggregate would be 26,085.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, January 18, 1837.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General of the Army.*

B.

Statement of the regular force, including the United States marines, employed in suppressing the hostilities of the Creek Indians in Georgia and Alabama during the summer of 1836.

Regiments.	Staff.					Number of companies.	Colonels.	Lieutenant colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Captains.	Subalterns.	Total commissioned.	Total non commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.
	General officers.	Quartermasters.	Assistant quartermasters.	Surgeons.	Assistant surgeons.										
	2	2	4	1	3	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	21	.....	21
First artillery.....						1						2	2	37	39
Second artillery.....						1						1	1	49	50
Third artillery.....						4					3	2	5	228	233
Fourth artillery.....						7					6	7	13	266	279
Second infantry.....						2					2	3	5	90	95
Fourth infantry.....						1					1	.....	1	49	50
Aggregate artillery and infantry.....						16					12	15	27	719	746
Aggregate of marines.....						8	1		2	1	8	20	32	398	420
Grand aggregate.....	2	2	4	1	8	24	2	1	3	2	20	35	80	1,117	1,197

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, January 18, 1837.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

C.

Statement of the greatest volunteer and militia force employed in suppressing the hostilities of the Creek Indians in Georgia and Alabama during the summer of 1836, according to the muster-rolls and returns received at the Adjutant General's office.

States and Territories.	General officers.	General staff.	Field officers.	Company officers.	Total commissioned officers.	Number of companies.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.
Alabama	2	20	59	164	245	50	3,369	3,614
Georgia	4	14	54	284	356	71	4,904	5,260
Tennessee	1	4	17	84	106	21	1,493	1,599
District of Columbia				3	3	1	64	67
Aggregate	7	38	130	535	710	143	9,830	10,540

The greatest volunteer and militia force employed in suppressing the hostilities of the Creek Indians was in the service of the United States during the month of July. Rolls of twenty-two companies of friendly Creek Indians, who were mustered into the service of the United States during the summer, have been received at this office, which, if added to the foregoing volunteer and militia force, (10,540,) will increase this aggregate volunteer force to 13,346.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, January 18, 1837.

R. JONES, Adjutant General.

D.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, June 8, 1836.

SIR: The paymaster at Charleston, South Carolina, has been ordered to repair to St. Augustine for the purpose of paying the volunteers who may there be mustered out of the service. As it is desirable that he should be present at the payment, you will, on his arrival there, by direction of the general-in-chief, remuster the Florida militia according to the request of the paymaster general, and in conformity with the instructions of the Secretary of War herewith transmitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. JONES, Adjutant General.

COMMANDING OFFICER at St. Augustine, Florida.

E.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 4, 1836.

SIR: The act of the 28th ultimo directs "that the Secretary of War be authorized to cause the militia called out to defend East Florida by Generals Clinch and Hernandez, or by the governor of Middle and West Florida, and such other militia and volunteers as have been received and mustered into the service of the United States and regularly discharged, to be paid in like manner with the volunteers and militia ordered into service under orders from the War Department."

The muster-rolls of the troops called out by General Hernandez have been transmitted to this office, and present the following difficulties: The number of privates mustered is six hundred and five, which is thirty-five less than a full regiment organized agreeably to the act of 1792, while the officers are nearly sufficient for a brigade, as will be seen by the enclosed abstract from the rolls. The questions to be decided before payment can be made are, whether the law will authorize the payment of the militia, as called out by General Hernandez, which will be according to the muster-rolls forwarded. If it does not, whether a new muster must be made, and if made, by whom? If it shall be decided that there must be a new muster, it is respectfully recommended that it be made by the officer commanding the United States troops at St. Augustine, and that the most liberal organization be authorized that the usage which has heretofore prevailed will justify, viz: one brigadier general, one aide-de-camp, one brigade major and inspector, one quartermaster, one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, fifteen captains, fifteen first lieutenants, fifteen second lieutenants or ensigns, three assistant surgeons, two sergeant majors, two quartermaster sergeants, forty-five sergeants, and sixty corporals. This would be the greatest number of officers that three battalions would be entitled to, according to the organization of the army, which has been followed in some cases in paying the western militia; and as the services of a brigadier general may have been necessary, it is thought an officer of that rank, with his brigade staff, may be allowed*.

Respectfully, &c.,

N. TOWSON, Paymaster General.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Approved as to remuster and the mode suggested.

L. C.

*The mustering officer should be directed to require of General Hernandez to designate the officers that are to fill the several grades.

F.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, June 8, 1836.

Sir: I have the honor to lay before you a copy of a letter addressed to the Secretary of War on the subject of paying certain militia commanded by General Hernandez at the commencement of the Florida war.

The muster-rolls furnished the War Department by General Hernandez embraces more officers in proportion to the men than the law authorizes to be paid. You will perceive at the bottom of the letter that the Secretary of War has directed a new muster to be made by the commanding officer of the United States troops at St. Augustine, allowing as many officers as the usage in paying militia will justify. My object in addressing you is to obtain your order to the officer commanding at St. Augustine to carry into effect the instructions of the Secretary of War. I have ordered the paymaster at Charleston to proceed forthwith to St. Augustine and pay those troops, as soon as mustered. It is desirable that he should be present when the muster is made, and I will thank you to instruct the officer to wait his arrival before making it.

Respectfully, &c.,

N. TOWSON, *Paymaster General*.Major General MACOMB, *Commanding United States Army*.

G.

ORDER No. 55.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Adjutant General's Office, Washington, June 26, 1832.*

The general-in-chief has received from the War Department the subjoined regulations. They are published for general information:

Regulations respecting militia service.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 23, 1832.

1. Whenever detachments of militia are called into the service of the United States by any officer authorized to make such call, the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, will be stated, and the proportions between them will be the same as is prescribed by the act of Congress. Requisitions will never be made for companies, regiments, or brigades.

2. Such detachments as are called or received into the service of the United States will be mustered before they are considered in service, by an inspector general, or some other officer of the regular army, to be designated by the officer requiring such militia aid.

3. All supernumerary officers will be rejected, and the organization of each detachment will correspond with the acts of Congress regulating the militia.

4. It shall be the duty of the officer so mustering and inspecting militia detachments to make immediate return thereof to the War Department.

5. No staff officers will be mustered or received into service, except the established regimental staff, and such general officers with their aides-de-camp as may be required to complete the organization of brigades or divisions, where the strength of the detachments renders such organization necessary.

6. Payment will in all cases be made by the district paymasters of the army, and only upon rolls which shall have previously been submitted to the paymaster general, and found by him to be in conformity with the law and the regulations of the department. The many doubtful questions which arise upon the subject of these payments render this course indispensable. Without it the government would be exposed to great loss, and the paymasters themselves to ruinous responsibility.

LEWIS CASS, *Secretary of War*.R. JONES, *Adjutant General*.

H.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 49.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, *Adjutant General's Office, Washington, July 12, 1836.*

The following revised regulations on the subject of returns, reports, and detachments of militia, when called into the service of the United States, are published for general information and the guidance of the several officers concerned:

I. *Post monthly returns.*

1. The commanding officer of every post or separate station* will transmit to the adjutant general of the army, on the 1st day of each month, an exact return, according to the form prescribed, of all the troops under his command during the preceding month, specifying the name and station of each officer present, and also of each officer absent, with the reason for and the time of his absence.

2. When a post or station is garrisoned by different regiments, or parts of different regiments, the troops will be reported on the monthly return by regiments; but if the troops be of the same regiment, they will be reported by companies.

3. Commissioned officers, at the post, will be accounted for by name, in order of rank, and are to be classed and arranged under separate heads as follows:

* The senior officer, serving with any body of troops, wherever he may be, will, on the last day of the month, forward a return of his command, as required by this paragraph.

1st. "*Present at the post.*" 2d. "*Absent:*" as those who may be on "*staff duty,*" "*recruiting service,*" "*ordnance duty,*" "*Military Academy,*" "*topographical duty,*" "*other special duty,*" "*with leave,*" "*without leave,*" &c.

4. Whenever any change takes place in the position or location of troops, the fact will be reported by the immediate commanders to general and department headquarters, specifying the date of departure of the whole, or any part of the troops, or the date of arrival of the same, as well as all other circumstances connected with the movement. These special reports will always be accompanied by an exact *return* of the troops, according to the established printed forms. A similar report of such changes will be noted on the next regular monthly return of the post or station.

II. *Field returns—active service.*

During a campaign, or any active operations in the field, the general or other commanding officer will transmit to the adjutant general regular monthly returns of all the troops under his orders, and sometimes weekly field returns may be necessary in order that the Executive may, at all times, or at short intervals, be made acquainted with the exact condition and strength of his command.

III. *Field reports.*

Reports relative to battles, or an affair in which a loss may be sustained, will always be accompanied with a separate return of the killed, wounded, and missing, in which the name, rank, and regiment of each individual will be specified, with such remarks set opposite the names, respectively, as may be requisite for the records of the Department of War, or be necessary to establish the just claims of any survivor, who may have been wounded, (taking care to specify the nature of the wound, and the time and place of its occurrence, the name of his captain, colonel, or other officer, &c.,) or of the heirs and representatives of any killed in action.

Absent—on leave.

1. Officers absent with leave are to report their address to the adjutants of their regiments, and to the adjutant general, monthly.

Militia and volunteers.

"Whenever detachments of militia are called into the service of the United States, by any officer authorized to make such call, the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, will be stated in the requisition, and the proportions between them will be the same as is prescribed by the act of Congress. Requisitions will never be made for companies, regiments, or brigades.

2. "Such detachments as are called or received into the service of the United States will be *mustered* before they shall be considered in service, by an inspector general, or some other officer of the regular army, to be designated by the officer requiring such militia aid.

3. "It shall be the duty of the officer designated to muster and inspect militia detachments to organize them into companies, regiments and battalions, and to forward muster-rolls of each company, and of the field and staff of each organized regiment, *direct* to the adjutant general of the army, Washington; and he will also immediately forward a consolidated return, by regiments and corps, of the force so received into service, for the information of the War Department.

4. "Officers charged with the duty of mustering militia, properly ordered into the service of the United States, preparatory to payment, will take care that the muster-rolls contain all the information that may in any way affect their pay; the distance from the place of residence to the place of rendezvous or organization, and the date of arrival, must be stated in each case; the date and place of discharge, and the distance thence to the place of residence; all stoppages for articles furnished by the government must be noted on the rolls; and in cases of absence at the time of discharge of the company, the cause of absence must be stated. When the necessary information cannot be obtained, the mustering officer will state the cause; otherwise, he will be held accountable for the defect.

5. "No general staff officers will be mustered or received into service, except such general officers, with their aides-de-camp, as may be required to complete the organization of brigades or divisions, when the strength of the detachment renders such organization necessary.

6. "All supernumerary officers will be rejected, and the organization of each department will correspond with the acts of Congress regulating the militia.

7. "Payments will, in all cases, be made by the paymasters of the regular army, and only upon rolls which shall have previously been submitted to the paymaster general, and found by him to be in conformity with law and the regulations of the department."

By order of Major General Macomb.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, February 2, 1837.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions, I have the honor herewith to submit a statement showing the periods for which the volunteers and militia serving under the different calls made by the War Department, since the 1st of July, 1835, have been paid, so far as the rolls have been received at this office.

This statement includes one thousand two hundred and ninety-two volunteers more than the adjutant general's, taken from muster-rolls received since the data for his report was furnished.

Several companies have been paid, of which the rolls have not been received, and, of course, are not included in this report.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. TOWSON, *Paymaster General.*

Hon. B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*

Statement showing the periods to which the volunteers and militia serving under the different calls made by the War Department since July 1, 1835, have been paid.

Captains, &c.	Regiments, &c.	State.	Commi- officers.	Non-commis- sioned of- ficers and privates.	Commencement.	Expiration.
Brigade staff		South Carolina	18	4	Feb. 5, 1836	May 4, 1836
Captain Chesnut's company	Godwyn's regiment	do.	4	72	Feb. 17, 1836	May 6, 1836
Captain Child's company	do.	do.	4	73	do.	do.
Captain Dubose's company	do.	do.	4	71	do.	do.
Captain Gibson's company	do.	do.	4	67	Feb. 26, 1836	do.
Captain Hargrove's company	do.	do.	4	71	do.	do.
Captain Jones's company	do.	do.	4	74	Feb. 18, 1836	do.
Captain Mathis's company	do.	do.	4	67	Feb. 17, 1836	do.
Captain Pickens's company	do.	do.	4	70	do.	do.
Captain Smith's company	do.	do.	4	84	do.	do.
Captain Whitmore's company	do.	do.	4	75	do.	do.
Field and staff	Brisbane's regiment	do.	8	2	Feb. 7, 1836	May 10, 1836
Captain Ashby's company	do.	do.	4	51	Feb. 6, 1836	do.
Captain Hubber's company	do.	do.	4	71	Feb. 7, 1836	do.
Captain Allen's company	do.	do.	4	105	Feb. 6, 1836	do.
Captain Denny's company	do.	do.	4	71	Feb. 7, 1836	do.
Captain Doucin's company	do.	do.	4	84	Feb. 6, 1836	do.
Captain Tripp's company	do.	do.	4	84	Feb. 23, 1836	do.
Captain Henry's company	do.	do.	4	69	Feb. 6, 1836	do.
Captain Jones's company	do.	do.	4	75	Feb. 7, 1836	do.
Captain Parker's company	do.	do.	4	70	do.	do.
Captain Q.attleham's company	do.	do.	4	94	do.	do.
Captain Elmore's company	do.	do.	4	113	Feb. 15, 1836	May 12, 1836
Field and staff	4th brigade	do.	8	.....	Feb. 17, 1836	April 13, 1836
Captain Finley's company	do.	do.	3	67	Jan. 25, 1836	Feb. 18, 1836
Captain Timrod's company	do.	do.	4	47	do.	do.
Captain Bailey's company	do.	do.	2	48	Mar. 10, 1836	April 7, 1836
Captain Ravenel's company	do.	do.	3	53	Jan. 25, 1836	Feb. 18, 1836
Captain Gourdin's company	do.	do.	4	74	Feb. 10, 1836	Mar. 10, 1836
Captain Rame's company	do.	do.	2	38	Mar. 10, 1836	April 6, 1836
Captain Cunningham's company	do.	do.	2	33	Jan. 25, 1836	Feb. 18, 1836
			138	1,967		
Field and staff	2d regiment	Georgia	10	.....	June 12, 1836	July 7, 1836
Captain Semles's company	do.	do.	6	54	June 11, 1836	do.
Captain Loyal's company	do.	do.	4	94	June 9, 1836	July 9, 1836
Captain Harris's company	do.	do.	5	45	June 10, 1836	July 7, 1836
Captain Floyd's company	do.	do.	4	84	June 9, 1836	do.
Captain Burney's company	do.	do.	4	47	June 6, 1836	do.
Captain Reid's company	do.	do.	4	77	June 4, 1836	do.
Captain Jones's company	do.	do.	4	79	June 11, 1836	do.
Captain Butt's company	do.	do.	5	108	do.	do.
Captain Dodson's company	do.	do.	4	68	June 5, 1836	do.
Captain Lucas's company	do.	do.	5	135	June 10, 1836	do.
Field and staff	1st regiment	do.	10	4	June 8, 1836	July 12, 1836
Captain Dawson's company	do.	do.	4	110	June 6, 1836	do.
Captain Miller's company	do.	do.	4	55	May 18, 1836	do.
Captain Hill's company	do.	do.	4	97	June 7, 1836	do.
Captain Rose's company	do.	do.	4	62	June 4, 1836	do.
Captain Toombs's company	do.	do.	4	101	June 7, 1836	do.
Captain Ligon's company	do.	do.	4	95	June 4, 1836	do.
Captain Pearson's company	do.	do.	4	83	do.	do.
Captain Sanford's company	do.	do.	4	71	do.	do.
Captain Gayton's company	do.	do.	4	51	do.	do.
Captain Hardin's company	do.	do.	4	86	June 5, 1836	do.
Captain Brown's company	do.	do.	4	78	June 4, 1836	do.
Captain Carr's company	do.	do.	3	58	May 27, 1836	July 20, 1836
Captain Thomas's company	do.	do.	1	24	June 13, 1836	June 26, 1836
Captain Smith's company	do.	do.	4	98	June 2, 1836	July 16, 1836
Captain Berry's company	do.	do.	4	51	June 4, 1836	do.
Captain Allen's company	do.	do.	4	47	May 28, 1836	do.
Captain Russell's company	do.	do.	4	47	June 2, 1836	do.
Captain Stewart's company	do.	do.	4	62	do.	do.
Field and staff	Hardeman's regiment	do.	8	3	May 27, 1836	do.
Captain Sloan's company	do.	do.	4	80	May 29, 1836	do.
Captain Roe's company	do.	do.	4	47	June 2, 1836	July 17, 1836
Captain Lane's company	do.	do.	4	43	do.	July 16, 1836
Captain Coleman's company	do.	do.	4	64	May 25, 1836	July 17, 1836
Captain Tally's company	do.	do.	4	92	May 27, 1836	do.
Captain Brewer's company	do.	do.	4	90	June 2, 1836	do.
Captain Hodges's company	do.	do.	2	32	June 9, 1836	do.
Captain Ellis's company	do.	do.	2	40	June 17, 1836	July 20, 1836
Captain McCall's company	do.	do.	4	54	May 30, 1836	July 22, 1836

Statement showing the periods to which the volunteers and militia, &c.—Continued.

Captains, &c.	Regiment, &c.	State.	Commis'sioned officers.	Non-commis-sioned of-ficers and privates.	Commencement	Expiration.
Captain Gaither's company.....	Hardeman's regiment.....	Georgia.....	4	44	June 4, 1836	July 22, 1836
Captain Dennard's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	47	May 27, 1836	do.....
Captain Flew-llen's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	73	May 29, 1836	do.....
Captain Allen's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	86	May 17, 1836	do.....
Captain Germany's company.....	do.....	do.....	5	71	June 2, 1836	do.....
Captain Minns's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	101	May 18, 1836	July 23, 1836
Captain Tinson's company.....	do.....	do.....	5	48	June 2, 1836	do.....
Captain Lynch's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	48	May 27, 1836	do.....
Field and staff.....	1st brigade.....	do.....	4	1	June 7, 1836	July 26, 1836
Do.....	2d brigade.....	do.....	4	.....	May 18, 1836	July 23, 1836
Do.....	Beall's regiment.....	do.....	7	3	May 17, 1836	July 23, 1836
Do.....	J. Wood's regiment.....	do.....	6	.....	June 4, 1836	Aug. 18, 1836
Do.....	W. Wood's regiment.....	do.....	5	3	do.....	do.....
Captain Dent's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	45	do.....	do.....
Captain Jones's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	70	June 5, 1836	do.....
Captain Camp's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	56	June 7, 1836	do.....
Captain Parr's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	73	June 4, 1836	do.....
Captain Mann's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	55	June 3, 1836	do.....
Captain Anderson's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	83	June 7, 1836	July 18, 1836
Captain Brown's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	74	June 13, 1836	Aug. 20, 1836
Field and staff.....	Love's brigade.....	do.....	6	.....	May 9, 1836	June 4, 1836
Do.....	Howard's battalion.....	do.....	6	2	Mar. 10, 1836	June 10, 1836
Captain McCrary's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	64	do.....	do.....
Captain Miles's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	72	do.....	do.....
Captain Parham's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	66	do.....	do.....
Field and staff.....	Bates's regiment.....	do.....	8	2	May 9, 1836	June 9, 1836
Captain Cain's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	93	May 22, 1836	June 7, 1836
Captain Coleman's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	82	May 9, 1836	June 8, 1836
Captain Maughlin's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	36	May 18, 1836	June 7, 1836
Captain Christian's company.....	do.....	do.....	2	49	May 21, 1836	do.....
Captain Epps's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	59	May 9, 1836	June 8, 1836
Captain Jones's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	80	May 10, 1836	do.....
Captain Richardson's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	104	April 16, 1836	June 7, 1836
Captain Schley's company.....	do.....	do.....	2	40	May 8, 1836	June 8, 1836
Captain Love's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	61	June 4, 1836	Aug. 23, 1836
Captain Ward's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	24	June 12, 1836	June 15, 1836
Captain Green's company.....	Wood's regiment.....	do.....	4	81	June 6, 1836	Sept. 2, 1836
Captain Stell's company.....	do.....	do.....	5	96	June 3, 1836	Aug. 31, 1836
Field and staff.....	Chambers's regiment.....	do.....	1	3	June 4, 1836	do.....
Do.....	Sanford's division.....	do.....	6	.....	May 27, 1836	Sept. 10, 1836
Captain Gayford's company.....	Wood's battalion.....	do.....	4	70	May 15, 1836	Sept. 9, 1836
Captain Brown's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	76	June 29, 1836	do.....
Captain Holmes's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	66	May 16, 1836	Aug. 16, 1836
Captain Gregory's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	63	June 1, 1836	Sept. 1, 1836
Captain Wagon's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	81	June 21, 1836	Sept. 23, 1836
Captain Nelson's company.....	Maryland volunteers.....	do.....	4	56	Mar. 10, 1836	May 19, 1836
Captain Holland's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	70	April 8, 1836	April 14, 1836
Captain Watts's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	104	July 4, 1836	Oct. 2, 1836
Captain Faris's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	109	do.....	Oct. 1, 1836
Captain Bishop's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	41	do.....	do.....
Captain Townsend's company.....	Infantry.....	do.....	4	51	do.....	do.....
Captain Rabon's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	64	do.....	Sept. 1, 1836
Field and staff.....	do.....	do.....	4	3	June 21, 1836	Sept. 2, 1836
Captain Hoxey's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	81	May 16, 1836	do.....
Captain Utquhart's company.....	do.....	do.....	5	88	June 1, 1836	do.....
Captain Evans's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	81	May 9, 1836	do.....
Field and staff.....	do.....	do.....	3	1	June 1, 1836	Aug. 31, 1836
Captain Wilson's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	61	do.....	do.....
Field and staff.....	do.....	do.....	4	.....	May 16, 1836	Aug. 9, 1836
Captain Adair's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	66	May 26, 1836	June 25, 1836
Captain Smith's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	73	do.....	Sept. 9, 1836
Captain Jernigan's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	72	May 29, 1836	Sept. 8, 1836
Captain Byrne's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	47	June 6, 1836	Sept. 2, 1836
Captain Stodge's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	62	June 7, 1836	do.....
Captain Calhoun's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	53	June 9, 1836	do.....
Captain Delapierre's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	78	June 8, 1836	do.....
Field and staff.....	Pope's brigade.....	do.....	8	.....	Mar. 14, 1836	April 1, 1836
Do.....	Ross's battalion.....	do.....	4	1	April 8, 1836	April 14, 1836
Do.....	Couper's battalion.....	do.....	4	3	Feb. 18, 1836	May 15, 1836
Captain Robertson's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	112	Jan. 23, 1836	May 5, 1836
Captain Bone's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	76	Feb. 1, 1836	do.....
Captain Seymour's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	88	Feb. 18, 1836	May 15, 1836
Captain Black's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	66	do.....	do.....
Captain Foster's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	55	do.....	do.....
Captain Meriwether's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	75	do.....	do.....
Captain Burns's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	66	do.....	do.....
Captain Melone's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	63	Mar. 3, 1836	May 28, 1836

Statement showing the periods to which the volunteers and militia, &c.—Continued.

Captains, &c.	Regiments, &c.	State.	Commis'sioned officers.	Non-commis-sioned officers and privates.	Commencement	Expiration.
Captain Campbell's company		Georgia	4	47	March 3, 1836	June 3, 1836
Captain Sweeney's company		do	4	52	do	do
Captain Graham's company		do	4	58	April 8, 1836	April 14, 1836
Captain Wilson's company		do	4	62	do	do
Captain Mann's company		do	4	62	do	do
Captain Harrison's company		do	3	56	do	do
			511	7,171		
Field and staff	1st regiment	Tennessee	7	3	July 9, 1836	Oct. 31, 1836*
Do	2d regiment	do	5	2	do	do
Captain Williams's company	1st regiment	do	4	64	July 8, 1836	do
Captain Moore's company	do	do	4	78	do	do
Captain Powell's company	do	do	4	65	do	do
Captain Rogers's company	do	do	4	58	do	do
Captain Parham's company	do	do	4	67	do	do
Captain Vernon's company	do	do	4	78	do	do
Captain Ellis's company	2d regiment	do	4	61	do	do
Captain Gillespie's company	do	do	4	75	do	do
Captain Byrd's company	do	do	4	108	do	do
Captain McClellan's company	do	do	4	77	do	do
Captain Swan's company	do	do	4	77	do	do
			56	813		
Field and staff	5th division	Alabama	7		May 14, 1836	June 12, 1836
Do	43d regiment	do	8	1	May 11, 1836	July 19, 1836
Captain Moore's company	do	do	3	74	May 14, 1836	Sept. 20, 1836
Captain Rogers's company	do	do	3	21	June 1, 1836	June 15, 1836
Captain Gibbin's company	do	do	3	62	May 29, 1836	June 9, 1836
Captain Elford's company	do	do	3	89	May 15, 1836	June 14, 1836
Captain Brigman's company	do	do	3	81	May 14, 1836	June 20, 1836
Captain Coleman's company	do	do	3	61	May 16, 1836	June 12, 1836
Captain McInis's company	do	do	3	56	do	June 15, 1836
Captain Lightner's company	do	do	3	73	May 15, 1836	May 24, 1836
Captain Love's company	do	do	3	123	May 8, 1836	June 23, 1836
Captain Beauchamp's company	do	do	3	95	May 12, 1836	Sept. 12, 1836
Captain Turner's company	do	do	3	82	do	May 31, 1836
Captain Watson's company	do	do	4	94	May 1, 1836	July 2, 1836
Captain Bush's company	do	do	3	42	June 9, 1836	June 16, 1836
Captain Gunn's company	do	do	3	81	June 2, 1836	Sept. 1, 1836
Captain Seales's company	do	do	3	66	do	do
Field and staff	1st regiment	do	9		Mar. 1, 1836	May 30, 1836
Do	11th regiment	do	4	3	May 21, 1836	July 23, 1836
Captain Poncey's company	do	do	5	88	do	do
Captain Gorden's company	do	do	3	70	May 17, 1836	do
Captain Lewis's company	do	do	3	66	May 20, 1836	do
Field and staff	2d brigade	do	9		May 24, 1836	July 22, 1836
Do	Smith's regiment	do	8	4	May 30, 1836	do
Do	McMillon's battalion	do	6	2	June 12, 1836	July 21, 1836
Do	Denson's regiment	do	6	2	June 9, 1836	July 28, 1836
Captain Brodnax's company	do	do	4	72	May 4, 1836	July 6, 1836
Captain Henderson's company	Smith's regiment	do	3	80	June 12, 1836	July 23, 1836
Captain Booth's company	do	do	4	64	May 12, 1836	July 22, 1836
Captain Crawford's company	do	do	5	71	May 30, 1836	do
Captain Creagh's company	do	do	3	88	May 31, 1836	do
Captain Jones's company	do	do	3	91	June 1, 1836	July 25, 1836
Captain Milton's company	do	do	3	83	May 28, 1836	June 27, 1836
Captain Harris's company	do	do	3	34	May 27, 1836	July 23, 1836
Captain Maghee's company	do	do	3	40	May 31, 1836	do
Captain Simms's company	do	do	3	80	May 30, 1836	July 22, 1836
Captain Harris's company	McMillon's regiment	do	3	71	June 12, 1836	do
Captain McKenzie's company	do	do	4	49	June 18, 1836	do
Captain McAdory's company	do	do	3	71	June 12, 1836	July 21, 1836
Captain Musgrove's company	do	do	4	73	June 19, 1836	July 29, 1836
Captain Patrick's company	do	do	3	72	June 12, 1836	July 21, 1836
Captain Philpot's company	do	do	3	73	June 13, 1836	July 22, 1836
Captain Darby's company	Denson's regiment	do	3	53	June 9, 1836	July 20, 1836
Captain McDougal's company	do	do	3	68	do	July 28, 1836
Captain Richbaugh's company	do	do	3	54	do	do
Captain Sturges's company	do	do	3	67	do	July 23, 1836
Captain Young's company	Spy regiment	do	3	50	May 13, 1836	Aug. 25, 1836
Captain Booth's company	Smith's regiment	do	3	50	May 31, 1836	Aug. 26, 1836
Field and staff	Alford's battalion	do	4	3	June 11, 1836	Sept. 1, 1836
Captain Glover's company	do	do	4	48	June 22, 1836	Sept. 2, 1836
Captain Hendrick's company	do	do	4	69	June 5, 1836	do
Captain Bostwick's company	do	do	4	56	June 10, 1836	do

* Still in service; two payments have been made.

Statement showing the periods to which the volunteers and militia, &c.—Continued.

Captains, &c.	Regiments, &c.	State.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers and privates.	Commencement	Expiration.
Field and staff.....	Webb's battalion.....	Alabama.....	6		June 2, 1836	Sept. 1, 1836
Captain Sharp's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	51	do.....	do.....
Captain House's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	75	do.....	do.....
Captain Blackshire's company.....	Blair's battalion.....	do.....	3	75	May 17, 1836	Sept. 11, 1836
Captain Warren's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	45	May 21, 1836	July 25, 1836
Captain Bell's company.....	Smith's regiment.....	do.....	3	49	June 2, 1836	do.....
Captain White's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	42	May 12, 1836	Oct. 12, 1836
Captain Bonham's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	70	Feb. 27, 1836	May 27, 1836
Captain Nott's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	85	Mar. 1, 1836	do.....
Captain Campbell's company*.....	do.....	do.....			do.....	June 1, 1836
Captain Blount's company*.....	do.....	do.....			Feb. 27, 1836	May 27, 1836
Captain Dent's company*.....	do.....	do.....			do.....	do.....
Captain Caper's company*.....	do.....	do.....			do.....	do.....
Captain Waters's company*.....	do.....	do.....			do.....	do.....
Captain Winter's company*.....	do.....	do.....			do.....	do.....
Field and staff.....	Patterson's dragoons.....	do.....	16		May 21, 1836	Aug. 19, 1836
do.....	1st regiment.....	do.....	7	4	May 23, 1836	July 23, 1836
do.....	2d regiment.....	do.....	9	3	June 2, 1836	Aug. 7, 1836
Captain McCondeicher's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	90	June 5, 1836	July 25, 1836
Captain Conolly's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	73	May 29, 1836	July 18, 1836
Captain Robinson's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	76	May 23, 1836	do.....
Captain Rameo's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	77	May 30, 1836	July 22, 1836
Captain Elmore's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	68	May 22, 1836	do.....
Captain Gaffney's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	57	do.....	do.....
Captain Webb's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	37	June 6, 1836	May 25, 1836
Captain Hall's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	43	June 1, 1836	do.....
Captain Henry's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	63	May 11, 1836	June 7, 1836
Captain Ashurt's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	41	do.....	do.....
Captain Wyman's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	49	do.....	do.....
Captain Bishop's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	72	June 2, 1836	Aug. 17, 1836
Captain Norwood's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	71	June 1, 1836	do.....
Captain Robinson's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	73	June 2, 1836	Aug. 16, 1836
Captain Bolton's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	71	June 3, 1836	Aug. 13, 1836
Captain French's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	73	June 2, 1836	Aug. 16, 1836
Captain Sample's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	78	June 6, 1836	Sept. 3, 1836
Captain Chapman's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	45	June 7, 1836	Sept. 12, 1836
Captain Arnold's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	77	June 9, 1836	Sept. 17, 1836
Captain Shelly's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	74	June 5, 1836	Sept. 5, 1836
			329	4,773		
Field and Staff.....	Smith's regiment.....	Louisiana.....	8		Feb. 3, 1836	May 15, 1836
Captain Abadie's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	80	do.....	May 12, 1836
Captain Kerr's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	70	do.....	do.....
Captain Burt's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	110	do.....	do.....
Captain Rogers's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	52	do.....	May 13, 1836
Captain Magee's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	53	do.....	May 14, 1836
Captain Thistle's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	67	do.....	May 13, 1836
Captain Barr's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	53	do.....	May 13, 1836
Captain Lewis's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	56	do.....	do.....
Captain Smith's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	62	do.....	May 13, 1836
Captain Williamson's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	86	do.....	do.....
Captain Mark's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	73	Feb. 5, 1836	May 16, 1836
			49	762		
Field and staff.....	Call's brigade.....	Florida.....	10		Dec. 6, 1835	Feb. 6, 1836
do.....	Parish's regiment.....	do.....	7	2	Dec. 5, 1835	Jan. 13, 1836
Captain Brown's company.....	do.....	do.....	2	22	Dec. 14, 1835	Jan. 14, 1836
Captain Harrison's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	48	Dec. 10, 1835	Jan. 13, 1836
Captain Parrish's company.....	do.....	do.....	2	28	Dec. 12, 1835	Jan. 12, 1836
Captain Throop's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	48	Dec. 5, 1835	Jan. 13, 1836
Captain Scott's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	58	Dec. 9, 1835	Jan. 7, 1836
Captain Hyatt's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	48	Dec. 13, 1835	Jan. 13, 1836
Captain Allston's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	49	Dec. 28, 1835	Feb. 7, 1836
Captain Bolamy's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	79	Dec. 29, 1835	Feb. 10, 1836
Captain Caswell's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	52	do.....	Feb. 7, 1836
Field and staff.....	Reed's battalion.....	do.....	5	2	Jan. 29, 1836	Apr. 29, 1836
Captain Wing's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	50	do.....	do.....
Captain Searcy's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	33	Jan. 25, 1836	Apr. 25, 1836
Captain Shaw's company.....	do.....	do.....	4	52	Jan. 24, 1836	Apr. 24, 1836
Captain Thompson's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	51	Jan. 25, 1836	do.....
Captain Tattum's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	44	Jan. 29, 1836	Apr. 29, 1836
Captain Townsend's company.....	do.....	do.....	2	36	Jan. 24, 1836	Apr. 24, 1836
Captain Holman's company.....	do.....	do.....	3	59	Mar. 3, 1836	June 3, 1836

* Rolls of these companies returned to Payne for correction; numbers of each company cannot therefore be stated.

Statement showing the periods to which the volunteers and militia, &c—Continued.

Captains, &c.	Regiments, &c.	State.	Commis'ned officers.	Non-commis-sioned of-ficers and privates.	Commencement.	Expiration.
Captain Bell's company .....	.....	Florida	1	19	Jan. 11, 1836	May 23, 1836
Captain Smith's company	2d regiment	do.	6	60	Dec. 12, 1835	Feb. 20, 1836
Captain Putnam's company	do.	do.	5	52	Nov. 13, 1835	do.
Captain Loring's company	do.	do.	4	37	Dec. 10, 1835	do.
Captain Kengh's company	do.	do.	4	48	do.	do.
Captain Williams's company	do.	do.	4	7	do.	do.
Captain Dunnett's company	do.	do.	4	11	do.	do.
Captain Kerr's company	do.	do.	4	27	do.	do.
Captain Phillips's company	do.	do.	4	51	Dec. 16, 1835	Dec. 31, 1835
Captain Arnan's company	do.	do.	4	29	Dec. 10, 1835	Feb. 20, 1836
Captain Curry's company	do.	do.	4	52	Feb. 11, 1836	Mar. 5, 1836
Captain Dell's company	4th regiment	do.	4	36	Nov. 20, 1835	do.
Captain Gardner's company	do.	do.	3	46	Nov. 10, 1835	do.
Captain Lancaster's company	do.	do.	4	26	do.	do.
Captain Hutcheson's company	do.	do.	3	28	do.	do.
Do.	do.	do.	2	42	do.	do.
Captain Chrichton's company	do.	do.	3	42	do.	do.
Captain Vaughn's company	do.	do.	1	40	do.	do.
Captain Ross's company	do.	do.	4	40	do.	do.
Captain Haddock's company	do.	do.	4	37	do.	do.
Captain Blanchard's company	do.	do.	3	73	June 22, 1836	Oct. 22, 1836
Captain Dunnett's company	Maryland volunteers	do.	4	55	May 26, 1836	Sept. 26, 1836
Captain Phillips's company	2d regiment	do.	4	69	June 29, 1836	Oct. 29, 1836
Captain Northrop's company	1st regiment	do.	2	36	July 10, 1836	Nov. 10, 1836
Captain Curry's company	do.	do.	3	72	May 16, 1836	Nov. 16, 1836
Captain Journegan's company	do.	do.	4	52	June 20, 1836	Oct. 27, 1836
Captain Fisher's company	do.	do.	3	48	May 10, 1836	Nov. 10, 1836
Captain Long's company	do.	do.	3	44	July 6, 1836	Nov. 6, 1836
			167	1,931		
Captain Robinson's company	Washington volunteers....	Dist. of Columbia	3	74	June 1, 1836	*July 31, 1836
Friendly Creek Indians .....	.....	.....	65	1,552	June 9, 1836	July 20, 1836
Do. ....	.....	.....	3	75	June 10, 1836	July 15, 1836
Paddy Carr's company of Indians .....	.....	.....	3	113	do.	Aug. 10, 1836
			71	1,740		

* Still in service.

RECAPITULATION.

States.	Commissioned officers.	Non commiss'ned officers and pri-vates.
South Carolina.....	138	1,967
Georgia	511	7,171
Tennessee.....	56	813
Alabama.....	329	4,773
Louisiana.....	49	762
Florida.....	167	1,931
District of Columbia	3	74
Indians.....	71	1,740
		19,231
		1,324
Aggregate.....		20,555

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 722.

[2D SESSION.]

ANNUAL RETURNS OF THE MILITIA OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR 1836.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 8, 1837.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 6, 1837.*

SIR: In obedience to the requisitions of the first section of the act of Congress of the 2d of March, 1803, entitled "An act in addition to an act entitled 'An act more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing a uniform militia throughout the United States,'" I have the honor to transmit herewith abstracts of the general returns of the militia of the United States, and of their arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, for the year 1836.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*

HON. JAMES K. POLK, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 6, 1837.*

SIR: I respectfully submit herewith the annual general return of the militia force of the United States, and of arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, in duplicate, for the year 1836, required this day to be laid before Congress, in conformity with the act of March 2, 1803, "to provide for the national defence, by establishing a uniform militia."

The general return is compiled from the several returns of the latest date received at the Adjutant General's office.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

HON. BENJ. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*

Abstract of the general annual returns of the militia of the United States, by States and Territories, according to the act of March, 1803, for the year 1836.

[illegible]

Abstract of the general annual returns of the militia of the United States, &c.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Returns. For what year received.	Artillery.					Infantry.					Aggregate.	Remarks.
		Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, privates, &c.	Total.	No. of divisions.	No. of brigades.	No. of regiments.	No. of battalions.	No. of companies.	Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, privates, &c.	Total.	
Maine.....	Dec. 31.....	116	1,635	1,751	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	309	5,139	5,449	42,468
New Hampshire.....	Oct. 58.....	109	1,767	1,876	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	169	1,631	1,740	27,473
Massachusetts.....	Dec. 31.....	162	2,761	2,923	.....	.....	.....	.....	146	407	8,631	9,038	44,311
Vermont.....	Mar. 20, 1834.....	83	953	1,036	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25,381
Rhode Island.....	Dec. 31.....	19	207	226	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,377
Connecticut.....	Dec. 29.....	177	1,794	1,971	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	66	989	1,055	23,236
New York.....	Dec. 31.....	1,028	11,351	12,379	3	7	25	.....	156	688	8,386	9,084	184,726
New Jersey.....	Dec. 2.....	89	1,836	1,925	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	81	1,747	1,828	39,171
Pennsylvania.....	Dec. 26, 1834.....	183	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	202,281
Delaware.....	1837.....	12	176	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	511	543	573	9,229
Maryland.....	Dec. 21.....	107	1,553	1,660	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	50	628	678	46,854
Virginia.....	Nov. 25.....	297	4,916	5,213	.....	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101,638
North Carolina.....	Dec. 24.....	90	25	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	50	791	841	64,115
South Carolina.....	Jan. 26, 1833.....	94	839	933	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	134	1,361	1,495	51,112
Georgia.....	Dec. 3, 1833.....	6	115	121	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	48,461
Alabama.....	Dec. 20.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,392
Louisiana.....	1839 Jan. 1, 1830.....	55	719	774	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	784	844	14,806
Mississippi.....	Dec. 6.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	116	122	13,734
Missouri.....	Dec. 31.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,393
Kentucky.....	Dec. 9.....	35	534	569	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	57	1,369	1,417	71,493
Ohio.....	Feb. 29, 1835.....	131	2,933	3,064	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	933	15,415	16,403	146,028
Indiana.....	Jan. 4, 1833.....	60	620	680	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	122	2,592	2,714	53,913
Illinois.....	Jan. 1, 1831.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	33	.....	.....	27,386
Missouri.....	Feb. 14, 1835.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,176
Arkansas.....	Dec. 16.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,028
Michigan.....	Nov. 28.....	3	38	41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	198	209	5,176
Florida Territory.....	Nov. 8.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	837
Wisconsin Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	Nov. 29.....	2	23	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	32	35	1,819
												1,334,091	

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, February 6, 1837.

R. JONES, Adjutant General of the Army.

The adjutant general reports the aggregate number of cavalry to be 933; also, the aggregate of artillery, 131.

The adjutant general reports the aggregate 48,673. No returns from the second brigade, first division, and first brigade, eighth division. Reference has been had to the returns for the year 1835. An entire default in nine companies in the second brigade of the first division.

The adjutant general reports the aggregate greatly below the real strength of the militia of the State.

The governor reports no returns from several regiments, and says, "if a complete return could be had, our militia would be at least 65,000."

The adjutant general says the actual strength falls very little short of 200,000.

The adjutant general says, "after waiting until this late period, I have been only able to receive a return from one division for the year 1834."

The governor reports the first regiment of infantry imperfect; the second only two companies returned; the fifth and ninth no returns received.

No returns received.

The first and second brigades not heard from.

States and Territories.	ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.																																	
	Brass.														Iron.																			
	12 pounders.	9 pounders.	6 pounders.	4 pounders.	3 pounders.	Howitzers.	Epuovettes.	Cannon.	42 pounders.	33 pounders.	24 pounders.	18 pounders.	19 pounders.	9 pounders.	6 pounders.	4 pounders.	3 pounders.	Pounders.	Swivels.	Cannon.	Sponges and rammers.	Ladies and worms.	Ball-screws and worms.	Bricoles and drag ropes.	Trail handspikes.	Lead aprons.	Ammunition boxes.	Tumbrels and powder carts.	Sets of harness.	Rounds of shot and shells.	Pounds of cannon powder.	Gun-carriages.	Ammunition wagons.	
Maine.....	2		16	32	24		3	3	1	4	25	6	8	5	20	5	5				107	96		352	166	81	123	38	147	8,517				
New Hampshire.....				39										2	14	2					56	53		88	44	29	81	41	52					
Massachusetts.....	2		48	16	26																137	113		616	149	89	120	47	211					
Vermont.....																																		
Rhode Island.....				6												2					4													
Connecticut.....			9		5								5	7	46	2	6				117	44	342	333	44	85	108	2	7					
New York.....			28		23			49						42	3						98	16,323	180	51	120	11	10		1,698					
New Jersey.....				4										23	6	1					33	29		99	25									
Pennsylvania.....																				15	15		11	25					12,343					
Delaware.....																1																		
Maryland.....																																		
Virginia.....			4	2										21	5						12	6	524		6	4	11		4					
North Carolina.....																					4	4		4	8	4	4							
South Carolina.....						12									1	5					23	10		31	20	8	33		12		15			
Georgia.....																					4			16	4	4	8		6	150				
Alabama.....																																		
Louisiana.....			2	4																														
Mississippi.....																					6	6		12	6	6	6	2	8	100	100			
Tennessee.....																																		
Kentucky.....																																		
Ohio.....					1																7	7		17	7	4	5		4					
Indiana.....																																		
Illinois.....																					8			18	10	4	6		3					
Missouri.....																																		
Arkansas.....																																		
Michigan.....																																		
Florida Territory.....																																		
Wisconsin Territory.....																																		
District of Columbia.....													2																					

† Parts of sets.

* No return of arms, &c., received from these States and Territory.

Abstract of the annual returns of arms, accoutrements, and ammunition of the militia of the United States for the year 1836—Continued.

States and Territories.	Muskets.	Bayonets.	Cartridge-boxes and belts.	Bayonet scabbards and belts.	Brasses and picks.	Spare flints.	Ball cartridges.	Rifles.	Powder-horns.	Pouches.	Loose balls.	Pounds of rifle powder.	Horseman's pistols.	Swords.	Sword scabbards and belts.	Knapsacks.	Haversacks.	Drums.	Pikes.	Bagles and trumpets.
Mane.....	34,711	34,463	19,137	15,901	15,732	80,897	19,981	9,097	1,660	1,717	111,600	.....	1,399	9,194	9,165	15,361	74	621	406	95
New Hampshire.....	19,457	19,200	12,966	13,304	13,977	85,514	55 boxes.	1,245	516	633	2,885	.....	1,758	2,102	2,043	14,600	49	507	553	16
Massachusetts.....	13,713	13,743	14,651	13,910	15,045	46,815	213,369	3,274	1,791	1,736	98,569	531	570	307	294	13,642	129	436	290	55
Vermont.....	15,986	15,061	17,696	11,910	15,436	23,110	.....	985	116	275	.....	.....	2,778	2,624	1,994	.....	13,508	432	469	7
Rhode Island.....	823	818	872	931	897	2,136	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51	190	190	258	.....	36	53	.....
Connecticut.....	18,794	18,487	12,650	9,652	9,235	84,054	136,628	1,628	558	66	18,710 lbs.	202	2,620	9,337	9,258	3,196	51,512	360	301	85
New York.....	95,154	92,753	29,328	24,205	25,424	42,712	14,463	26,269	22,939	20,438	66,351	3,072	8,133	7,489	3,453	3,552	70	2,180	1,963	377
New Jersey.....	12,926	9,832	1,060	2,922	.....	.....	.....	764	117	94	.....	.....	1,308	2,339	2,339	.....	.....	387	349	51
Pennsylvania.....	16,871	16,871	6,471	6,471	.....	.....	.....	2,848	700	700	10 kegs.	.....	12,163	2,448	2,448	8,312	6,700	1,063	729	128
Delaware.....	840	818	384	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	164	374	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginia.....	36,087	35,047	5,434	710	551	.....	2 boxes.	9,418	404	299	.....	.....	1,644	1,621	892	.....	.....	198	159	23
North Carolina.....	3,916	3,216	3,216	3,216	.....	.....	.....	16,868	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,448	1,284	1,284	.....	.....	736	.....	24
South Carolina.....	12,535	760	1,922	1,528	1,440	7,065	3,315	10,893	4,419	3,397	38,097	811	325	1,770	1,770	3,276	75	161	143	26
Georgia.....	6,431	1,088	671	691	241	535	3,912	8,054	5,512	1,337	989	.....	341	1,210	1,066	240	.....	132	138	5
Alabama.....	2,087	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,006	.....	387	725	385	2,165	929	121	375	124	.....	.....	49	51	4
Louisiana.....	1,000	1,000	550	550	550	2,000	2,000	205	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100	500	.....	11	11	99
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	1,617	763	763	763	.....	.....	.....	14,741	.....	10,538	.....	.....	.....	1,441	.....	.....	.....	412	373	.....
Kentucky.....	2,706	2,411	1,876	1,782	376	11,787	.....	5,287	4,353	3,068	20,139	860	1,041	3,547	3,325	500	94	250	322	39
Ohio.....	13,039	6,507	3,370	2,969	.....	1,896	179	9,280	3,461	2,555	8,396	345	2,364	3,679	3,283	194	.....	685	677	61
Indiana.....	577	832	189	15	.....	10,000	.....	8,200	6,500	.....	48,000	1,900	250	780	780	.....	.....	988	400	20
Illinois.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Misouri.....	70	64	.....	.....	.....	1,792	.....	157	84	68	2,085	64	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan.....	98	39	13	3	89	122	60	172	447	534	506	38	76	112	15	.....	.....	29	24	2
Florida Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	144	144	144	144	.....	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	76	.....	.....	.....

* Carbines included.

† Shot guns included.

‡ Fuses included.

§ Horses included.

|| Pairs. There are 75 field pieces of every description.

* Canteens included.

Note.—This return of arms, &c., is taken from the returns corresponding in date with those which furnish the strength of the militia.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, February 6, 1837.

R. JONES, Adjutant General of the Army.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 723.

[2D SESSION.]

ON CLAIMS OF THE TENNESSEE VOLUNTEERS WHO WERE CALLED INTO SERVICE, BUT WERE EITHER REJECTED, OR RECEIVED AND IMMEDIATELY DISCHARGED, FOR COMPENSATION FOR THE EXPENSES AND LOSSES INCURRED BY THEM IN 1836.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 8, 1837.

Mr. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, from the Committee of Claims, to whom was referred "so much of the President's message as relates to such of the Tennessee volunteers as presented themselves at the places of rendezvous in Tennessee, and were not mustered into the service, but rejected;" and who were instructed by a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 16th of December last, "to inquire into the expediency of making suitable compensation for the expenses incurred by the volunteers or militia in equipping for a campaign, and who were received into the service of the United States, but immediately discharged, as may seem just;" and to whom was referred a memorial of the legislature of the State of Tennessee, asking for indemnity for losses sustained and services performed by certain volunteer militia of said State, under the requisitions of General Gaines and of the Secretary of War, during the year 1836; and to whom was referred the petition of Captain Fain and his officers, on behalf of themselves and their company, who volunteered under the proclamation of Governor Cannon of the 6th of June, 1836, were mustered into service, and dismissed without pay; and to whom was referred the petition of Captain Richard Warner and other officers, praying compensation for losses and expenses of a company of Tennessee volunteers commanded by them, which volunteered twice under the proclamation of the governor of the State of Tennessee, but were dismissed, reported:

The memorial of the legislature of the State of Tennessee presents the main facts, and the committee refer to it as an appendix of this report.

The subject of these claims was brought to the attention of the legislature of Tennessee at its late session, by the governor of that State, and by resolutions and memorials, and was referred to a select committee. That committee made a detailed report on the 18th of October last, to which this committee refer in the appendix.

It is proposed, by the bill herewith reported, to make provision for those who volunteered and whose services were accepted, and who were mustered into the service either under General Gaines's first or second call, or under the proclamation of Governor Cannon of June 6, 1836, issued under a requisition of the Secretary of War, dated May 25, 1836; those who volunteered under the proclamation of June 6, and were mustered into the service, and were dismissed or discharged, and those who were under the command of General Wool.

The special committee in Tennessee included all those who were mustered under the first and second orders of General Gaines, and under the proclamation of the 6th of June, in one class—making two divisions, however, in this class, and including in the first division those who were mustered under General Gaines's requisition, and including in the second division those who were mustered into the service under the proclamation of June 6, and dismissed or discharged by General Wool.

The committee having the subject now under consideration, inform the House that if the volunteers under the first and second requisitions of General Gaines were paid according to the laws in force at the times they respectively volunteered, the rule of compensation as to clothing would be different.

General Gaines, on the 8th of April, 1836, requested Governor Cannon to furnish, without delay, a brigade of mounted volunteers, to consist of two or three battalions, to repair to the headquarters of the western department of the army, at Natchitoches, Louisiana, for the protection of that frontier. On the 28th of April Governor Cannon issued his proclamation calling on the militia of Tennessee to volunteer their services. Sixteen companies were mustered into the service under this proclamation.

General Gaines, on the 28th of April, by a letter of that date, informed Governor Cannon that the Indians were peaceably disposed, and desired him to suspend the movements of the volunteers called for by his letter of the 8th. He further informed Governor Cannon, "if the reports of the peaceable disposition of the Indians should be confirmed, he would send an officer of the army to muster the volunteers and discharge them." That duty was performed by Captain Wickliffe, of the United States army. Muster-rolls of the sixteen companies mentioned were returned to the War Department.

Captain Cannon and his company also volunteered at the same time, and their services were accepted; but they failed to reach the place of rendezvous, in consequence of the delay in the mail containing an order to him to repair to Knoxville or Nashville. Captain Darnel and his company, and Captain Totten and his company, volunteered at the same time, but they did not rendezvous at Jackson. The rolls of these three companies have not been returned to the War Office.

The act in force at that time was the act passed on the 19th of March, 1836. The first section of that act provides "that the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates of volunteer and militia corps, who have been in the service of the United States at any time since the first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, or may hereafter be in the service of the United States, shall be entitled to and receive the same monthly pay, rations, clothing, or money in lieu thereof, and forage, and be furnished with the same camp equipage, including knapsacks, as are or may be provided by law for the officers, musicians, artificers, and privates of the infantry of the army of the United States."

When that law was passed, and when the troops mentioned volunteered their services, the infantry of the army of the United States were allowed for their clothing according to the period of their service. The value of clothing, for a year, was established, and payment was made on a per diem calculation for the period of actual service.

The necessity of reciting the section mentioned, and of stating the rule of allowance, will be made apparent by a subsequent part of this report.

When General Gaines wrote to Governor Cannon, on the 8th of April, 1836, he also addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, informing him of the requisition he had made on the Governor of Tennessee. The Secretary of War received that letter on the 4th of May, and, under that date, informed Governor

Cannon he was instructed by the President to request his excellency to call into the service of the United States the number of militia which had been, or might be, required by General Gaines to serve not less than three months after their arrival at their places of rendezvous, unless sooner discharged.

Governor Cannon wrote to the Secretary of War on the 28th of April, and apprised him he had complied with the requisition of General Gaines, and had called on the militia to volunteer for six months.

This letter did not arrive at Washington until the 9th of May. On that day the Secretary of War wrote to Governor Cannon acknowledging the receipt of his letter of the 28th of April, and, after adverting to and stating the contents of his letter of May 4, he says: "I presume that, agreeably to the provisions of the act of February 28, 1795, the term of service of the troops thus called out cannot be extended beyond three months, and this is the term stated in my letter to you of the 4th instant; where, however, the numbers are supplied by volunteers, I am not aware that there is any legal objection to their term of service reaching six months; and this arrangement is certainly more efficient and economical for the United States, and the President approves it."

The foregoing, in the opinion of the committee, shows that the volunteers mustered under General Gaines's first call were in the service of the United States, and liable to do duty for the period of six months. It appears from the rolls they were mustered into the service at different periods in May, and were discharged at the following periods, to wit: three companies on the 31st of May; two companies on the 10th of June; seven companies on the 16th of June; and four companies on the 23d of June.

On the 23d of May, 1836, Congress passed an act entitled "An act authorizing the President of the United States to accept the services of volunteers, and to raise an additional regiment of dragoons or mounted riflemen."

The first section authorizes the President of the United States to accept the services of ten thousand volunteers to serve six or twelve months. They were to furnish their own clothes.

The second section, among other things, provided that the said troops, when called into actual service, should be placed on the same footing with similar corps of the United States army, except as to clothing; and, in lieu of clothing, every non-commissioned officer and private should be entitled, when called into actual service, to receive, in money, a sum equal to the cost of the clothing of a non-commissioned officer or private (as the case might be) in the regular troops of the United States.

The Secretary of War, on the 25th, enclosed a copy of the act of the 23d of May to Governor Cannon, and said he was instructed by the President to request that he cause to be raised, in the State of Tennessee, two thousand five hundred volunteers, to be called into the service of the United States when they might be required. In relation to the clothing, he said: "It is proper to observe that the provision in the second section of the act of May 21, [23] 1836, which allows to volunteers a commutation for clothing, when called into actual service, must be construed to give them a claim for such commutation from that time, which will be paid to them at the same time and in the same manner as they receive their monthly pay. No other construction can be given to the law, as it is impossible to tell, till the end of the service, the whole amount of commutation which will be due to a volunteer."

This construction of that part of the act relating to clothing proceeds on the ground that the allowance for clothing was to be in proportion to the period of service; and, in that particular, is in accordance with the act of March 19, 1836, and other acts regulating the infantry of the army of the United States.

In giving a construction to the second section of the act of May 23, 1836, the Attorney General, on the 3d and 8th of November, 1836, decided that the non-commissioned officers and privates, called into service, and accepted under the authority of that act, were entitled to the full amount of pay for their clothing, for the period for which they volunteered, whether for six or twelve months, at the time they so entered the service. It does not appear why the phraseology of the two acts varied, but that there is a variation is too apparent to deny, and this committee concur with the Attorney General in the construction given by him to the said section.

His decision relates to those mustered into actual service. Governor Cannon having received the letter from the Secretary of War, last mentioned, issued his proclamation on the 6th of June, calling on the citizens of Tennessee to volunteer to the number of two thousand five hundred, and accompanied it with the letter from the Secretary of War. He said that "those companies of volunteers heretofore organized and reported, under the proclamation of the 28th of April last, by the requisition of General Gaines, and now under orders to be discharged from that service, will be received, under the present call, by companies, and mustered into the service," &c. He then states that other companies would be received, and designates the places where, and the times when, they will be mustered.

It appears from the copy of a letter written by the Secretary of War on the 20th of June, 1836, that, on the 7th of the same month, Governor Cannon informed the Secretary of War of his proceedings under this law of May 23, and under the requisition of the Secretary of the 25th of the same month; and, in reply, he says: "I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 7th instant on the subject of the quota of volunteers assigned to the State of Tennessee, and I am directed by the President to express to you his gratification at the prompt measures you have adopted in order to raise these troops."

More volunteered under this proclamation than the quota assigned to the State of Tennessee, and Governor Cannon has been censured for not apportioning the requisition to the different regiments of militia, so as to obtain the proper number of troops and no more.

If Governor Cannon had apportioned the number to be raised in each regiment, there would not have been any supernumeraries; but his course was approved at the time by the President.

General Gaines, on the 28th of June, 1836, requested Governor Cannon to furnish him with a regiment of mounted gun men, volunteers if practicable, to consist of ten companies, to be enrolled, and to repair to the headquarters of the western department, at Camp Sabine, in companies or in a body, as might be found most convenient, by way of Little Rock, Arkansas.

On receiving this last-mentioned requisition, Governor Cannon issued his proclamation bearing date on the 20th of July, 1836, and thereby called on Captains Totten, Darnel, Dunlap, Hays, Neely, Curry, Yoakum, Jetton, Rogers, and Turney, to enter the service with their respective companies. In giving these companies the preference to others, he says: "The executive has adopted this course not only in compliance with the request of General Gaines, heretofore communicated, but as an act of justice to those volunteers who were discharged or rejected without adequate compensation for the many sacrifices to which their patriotism had subjected them, and to guard against similar disappointments in future."

Rolls of eight companies, under this requisition, have been returned to the Adjutant General's office. Three only of the captains designated, to wit, Darnel, Neely, and Yoakum, are on these rolls. It is said there were changes in the several companies that volunteered under the first requisition, subse-

quent to the time of their being dismissed, and before they were called on to volunteer again either under the proclamation of the 6th of June, or that of July 20." What number of the same officers or men volunteered under two or more of these requisitions, it is not within the power of the committee at present to determine.

The memorial of the legislature of Tennessee states that "the message of the 8th of October exhibits the numbers that volunteered, organized, and reported under the different calls. But many of the companies reported under every proclamation, and are, therefore, thrice counted."

The President of the United States, under date of August 5, 1836, disapproved of the requisition of General Gaines, and ordered Governor Cannon to dismiss the troops who had volunteered their services under it.

In the letter addressed to Governor Cannon, the President says: "I would barely add further, that the authority given you by the order of the 4th of May having been satisfied by yielding to the requisition of General Gaines, a new authority from the Department of War was necessary to authorize you to comply with that of the 28th of June."

If the committee concurred in the opinion expressed by the President, it would be a subject of doubt with them whether the United States should discharge a debt thus erroneously or illegally incurred; but, on recurring to the order of the 4th of May, it appears to the committee that Governor Cannon's authority was plain and explicit. The Secretary said:

"I am instructed by the President to request your excellency to call into the service of the United States the number of militia which have been, or *may be, required* by General Gaines." And in a subsequent letter he approves of volunteers.

Those who volunteered under the governor's proclamation of the 6th of June and the 20th of July, and were received into actual service, are entitled to pay for clothing under the act of May 23, 1836.

The memorialists complain that they incurred great expenses in equipping themselves for the service, in the purchase of clothing, horses, and accoutrements, and that many of them lost their crops for that season; while others say they abandoned their pursuits and callings, and, being dismissed the service, they were without profitable employment for the remainder of the year.

Under these circumstances, they call on the United States to be just, if they cannot be liberal.

The select committee of the legislature of Tennessee found great difficulty in fixing on any rate of compensation that would not be exceedingly onerous on the State, if anything like a remuneration should be made to the patriotic volunteers for the expenses they had incurred, and for the losses they had sustained. After mature deliberation, they recommended that three months' extra pay, amounting to sixty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents, be allowed to those who were mustered into the service under General Gaines's requisitions, and under the proclamation of the 6th of June.

They say there were four companies who tendered their services to Governor Cannon, at Fayetteville, but were not received, because the requisition was full before they arrived; and that twenty-three companies organized and were reported under the various calls, who did not attend the places of rendezvous, by reason of orders from the governor, or other intelligence that their services were dispensed with by the general government, or by their officers. They recommend that these twenty-seven companies be allowed half as much as those mentioned above, or \$34 87½ each.

It is understood that the bill that accompanied the report of the select committee was not passed into a law, but was superseded by a proposition to submit the subjects contained in the report to the favorable consideration of Congress.

This committee do not doubt the expenses and losses of the volunteers who were received into the service were great, and, to very many of them, embarrassing; but no government has attempted to remunerate all the expenses and losses her citizens or subjects encountered preparatory to a war, or in prosecuting it. These burdens have fallen on different and distinct sections of this country at different periods of its history. The ships of our merchants rotted at the wharves during the existence of the embargo and non-intercourse acts previous to the late war with Great Britain. The commerce of the country was suspended, if not annihilated, and men of wealth were reduced to want. After the war was declared, the whole northern and northwestern frontiers were laid waste. The inhabitants on the Chesapeake and on its tributary waters, and on the southern seaboard, were annoyed by the enemy, and their buildings burnt and their crops destroyed. Those at New Orleans, and in its vicinity, incurred heavy losses. The militia and the citizens in the interior of the country, remote from the march of the invading enemy, with great alacrity repaired to the frontiers, whenever they were threatened by the enemy, or actually in his possession. Tennessee and Kentucky bore their share of the dangers of the war, and won imperishable renown. At a more recent date the inhabitants of Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan have borne the burdens and encountered the dangers of an Indian war. In the instances referred to, the pay of all who entered into the military service of the United States was regulated by law. Thousands left their homes in security, and voluntarily repaired to the nearest scene of danger on every sudden emergency, at the sacrifice of their business, and incurred heavy expenses in their equipments. Very many of them were not paid for the time they spent in the public service; but none were remunerated for their losses or extraordinary expenses.

Patriotism consists in love of country; and the evidence of that is manifested by sacrificing time and property in maintaining her rights, and periling life in her defence.

Whenever these sacrifices are fully remunerated by money, patriotism is sunk in sordid avarice.

The committee will not draw any invidious distinction between the citizens of different States; but it is due to the memorialists to say, they have, to the recent requisitions, promptly responded, by a voluntary tender of their services, not in defence of their own soil, but in defence of remote and distant points. They were tendered under existing laws, and, when accepted, the liabilities and duties of the respective parties were well defined and made known.

The motive that governs the volunteers was a high sense of duty, arising from an ardent love of country. All they can ask is, that the government of the United States pay what it promised. Whatever sacrifices beyond this they have made, are voluntary offerings to the cause of freedom, which money cannot, nor should, compensate.

It has been the policy of the United States to give encouragement to volunteers. When militia-men are called into the service by drafts, families are frequently left in great indigence and want. A poor man cannot hire a substitute; and if he leaves his family in distress from indigence or sickness, he counts the hours when he shall discharge the duty of husband and parent.

Volunteers are generally those without families; or, if otherwise, they leave them in comfortable health, and with the means of support.

These are some of the reasons which have operated in giving a preference to volunteers.

The volunteers under General Gaines's first call incurred the same expense as those who volunteered under the proclamation of the 6th of June, or that of the 20th of July. They volunteered for the same service, and if they had not been dismissed, all would have shared the same perils and dangers.

The committee see no reason why they should not be put on the same footing as to clothing. When they volunteered, both expected to be paid for their clothing by the month, and it is owing to the act of May 23, 1836, and to the construction given by the Attorney General to it, different from the construction of the then Secretary of War, that gives pay for clothing to one class, and withholds it from the other.

It was the evident design of Congress, by directing that the clothing be paid for at the commencement of the service, to compensate the volunteers for extraordinary expenses. These expenses are a part of the contract the moment he enters the service. His time is paid for, according to the period he serves, when pay for clothing is in the nature of bounty.

By paying for the clothing and for the time of service the system is uniform.

The committee applied to the paymaster general for estimates as to those called out under General Gaines's first and second order, and under the proclamation of the 6th of June.

These have been furnished, accompanied by an explanatory letter.

First call by General Gaines: pay, travelling, and expenses that will probably arise.....	\$60,000
Allowance for clothing.....	40,000
Volunteers under the proclamation of June 6.....	95,000
Second call by General Gaines.....	35,310
	<hr/>
	230,310

A part of the volunteers under the first call volunteered under the subsequent requisitions; and it is the opinion of the committee they should be paid for clothing but once, unless they volunteered more than once, under the act of May 23, 1836; and if they did, they have vested rights, which Congress will not violate.

Governor Cannon, in his message to the legislature of Tennessee, on the 10th of October last, mentions his liabilities to the Union Bank, for money obtained to aid the volunteers to enter the service; and it appears, on referring to the certificate of the cashier, that such liabilities on the 20th of October were \$13,002 38.

The committee wrote to the Secretary of War, on the 28th day of January, to know whether any money was wanted for the quartermaster's department in relation to these volunteers; and if there was, they requested that an estimate be submitted. No answer having been received, the committee are unwilling to delay the report any longer. They will report an appropriation of \$13,500, to repay any money Governor Cannon may necessarily have expended on account of this service.

It appears the executive staff have been necessarily engaged, more or less, during the season, in calling out and organizing the different corps. Paymaster General Towson informed the committee, verbally, it had been usual to pay for such services according to the rank of the appropriate officers of the army of the United States. No estimate for this purpose was submitted, as the time they respectively served is not stated; but the committee recommend that three thousand dollars be appropriated to settle what is due on account of those services.

Those who were mustered into service, and have been reported to the War Department, form a distinct class, and, in the opinion of the committee, should be separately provided for.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 724.

[2D SESSION.]

ON THE CLAIMS OF THREE COMPANIES OF INDIANA MILITIA CALLED OUT BY AN INDIAN AGENT TO PROTECT CERTAIN INDIAN CHIEFS, WHO HAD SIGNED A TREATY FOR THE CONVEYANCE OF THEIR LAND, FROM THE RESENTMENT OF THE TRIBE.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 8, 1837.

Mr. ELISHA WHITLESEY, from the Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the claim of three companies of Indiana militia for their services in protecting certain Indians and others near the Tippecanoe river, on the 19th of September, 1836, reported:

That it appears from a report made to the Secretary of War in October last, by Mr. Pepper, Indian agent, that a meeting of Pottawatomies was held on the 19th of September last, at a place designated, near the Tippecanoe river, in Indiana, to receive their annuities. At that assemblage, for certain causes mentioned in the report, it became necessary, to preserve the peace and to protect certain Indians and others, to call out three companies of militia. The muster-rolls state they were on duty seven days.

The requisition of the Indian agent on Colonel Ewing and his orders to the commandants of the companies are among the papers, and appear to be regular.

The Indians having been assembled under a treaty with the United States, it appears to the committee that they, with all other persons necessarily employed, were to be protected at the expense of the United States.

Relying on the report of Mr. Pepper for a correct statement of the facts, the committee think the exigency authorized the agent to call out a suitable military force, and it appears that the force so called out was not disproportioned to the occasion.

The Secretary of War furnished the committee with all the papers in his possession relative to the claims presented. Among the papers are three muster-rolls, and various bills for forage, victuals at taverns, and other expenses. The bills amount to \$878 89.

The committee think when troops are called into the service of the United States, whether for long or short periods, their pay and allowances should be regulated by existing laws. If they incur extraordinary expenses at taverns, such expenses are not to be allowed against the United States. The committee therefore disallow the bills, with the exception of two of them. One of them is for ammunition and for cleaning guns, and the other is for money paid for expresses and for ammunition. In the last bill ammunition and provisions are blended in the same item.

The committee recommend that \$103 87, the amount of these bills, be appropriated, leaving it to the proper officer to pay so much as he shall think right for ammunition, cleaning of guns, (if that is a proper charge,) and for sending expresses.

They sent the muster-rolls to the paymaster general for his estimates for the pay of the officers and men. They amount to \$785 75, for which, and the expenses mentioned above, the committee report a bill.

INDIAN AGENCY, Logansport, October, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 19th day of September, 1836, the Pottawatomies of the Indian agency assembled at the place designated, near the Tippecanoe river, to receive their annuity. There were also on the ground about three hundred northern Indians belonging to the Chicago agency, some of whom had been with the Wabash Indians all summer, and who had been encouraged by that portion of Catholic Indians opposed to emigration to settle and live upon their reserves. These northern and Catholic Indians, headed and advised, as I have great reason to believe, by some white men, insisted that the annuity should be divided amongst the whole number of Indians on the ground; that the proper chiefs of the Wabash Pottawatomies should sell no more land, but reserve what they had for the common use of all. The proper chiefs insisted that the annuity should be paid to the Indians of this agency only; that they had a right to sell all the land belonging to the Pottawatomies in Indiana, and to dispose of the proceeds as they might think proper. The above conflicting views were subjects of frequent and angry debate among the Indians before any council was called. I determined that this would be a favorable opportunity to lay before the chiefs the propositions embraced in your instructions of January, 1836. I therefore assembled them in council; had a full and free interchange of opinions with them; urged them in mild but strong terms to accept of the invitation of their great father to sell all their reserves, and to remove to their country west of the Mississippi.

They replied that their great father had always given them good advice; that they had listened well to his advice for many years; and that they had become convinced that they could not stay much longer in this country; that they would therefore accept the good advice of their great father, and were now ready to sign a treaty for all their remaining land; but they said there were many disaffected men among their own people, as well as among the northern Indians, who threatened to kill the chiefs if they sold the land; and that if they did sell they should look to their great father to protect them from the execution of these threats.

They were told that they should be protected; that the man who raised his hand to strike a chief, for exercising the duties and powers of his office, should be deemed an enemy to the government, and would be pursued, overtaken, and punished, if he ran as far as the west side of the great river. With this assurance the chief signed the treaty, and for a short time there appeared to be less excitement and discontent than before.

On the 24th of September the Indians were called in council to determine in what manner they would receive their annuity. When the council assembled the Wabash Pottawatomies were invited to take their seats together and consult; but one or two of the chiefs seated themselves on the opposite side, with the Chicago Indians, and seemed determined to confound the councils of the proper tribe. I advised the Chicago Indians to leave the ground, assuring them they could receive no portion of the present annuity.

Captain Simonton told the Indians he would protect them while the payment was being made if he were compelled to send to Chicago for troops.

The Chicago Indians and some of the disaffected Indians of this agency immediately raised an impudent shout, mounted their horses, and left the council. The Wabash Indians then continued the council, and informed Captain Simonton that they had decided that the whole annuity for lands formerly sold, and recently ceded, should be paid to the chiefs, and received for by them.

The chiefs informed Captain Simonton and myself, in open council, that they intended to apply a part of their money to the payment of their debts, and that they had appointed two persons, viz: Colonel George W. Ewing and Cyrus Taber, to investigate the claims against their tribe, and to assist them in counting and distributing their money. On the following day, in conformity to law and the above decision of the Indians, Captain Simonton paid and delivered the money to the chiefs and took their receipts. Captain Simonton and myself now supposed that we had no other duty to perform than to protect the Indians a sufficient length of time to enable them to distribute the money according to their wishes; and, to afford them such protection, Captain Simonton had selected and employed twenty men, who were placed under the command of Major Andrews, with instructions to prevent the distribution of whiskey to the Indians, to preserve order, and to protect the house in which the money was deposited.

Soon after the two persons appointed by the Indians, as above stated, commenced counting money in the house, the crowd out of doors complained, alleging that, as the commissioners appointed had claims to a very large amount against the Indians, justice would not be done to minor claimants. The tumult increased, and at last a rush was made to the front of the money house by claimants and others, who pushed the guard aside and demanded that the commissioners appointed by the Indians should be turned out, and others appointed in their stead.

Another party of white men insisted that the commissioners should not be interrupted. At the same

time the disaffected Indians, with some white men at their head, assailed the house in the rear, and called aloud to each other to *pull down the house*, and scatter the money to the Indians. Captain Simonton and myself had been at dinner, and when the disturbance arose were some one hundred yards distant from the scene. I arrived in time to hear the language above stated, and immediately attempted to clamber on the top of a cabin adjoining the one in which the money was deposited, and while accomplishing this object one of the logs of the money house was forcibly pulled down. As soon as I reached the top of the house I called the attention of the crowd, harangued them at some length, advising them to desist from the perpetration of lawless acts, and unite in restoring peace.

The angry excitement in the meantime somewhat abated, and a proposition was made, and agreed to by the crowd, that Captain Simonton and myself should adjust the claims against the Indians, and pay out the money. But not having the sanction of law nor instructions from the government to interfere in any manner with the settlement of common debts against the Indians, we declined the charge.

A proposition was then made that we should select disinterested persons as commissioners to perform the duty. This we consented to do, provided the chiefs in whose hands the money had been legally placed requested it. They were consulted, and did so request; whereupon Captain Simonton and myself selected William Polke, Ebenezer Ward, Robert B. Stevenson, Edward V. Cicott, Benjamin Burthelett, and Daniel D. Pratt, to assist the chiefs in adjusting the claims against the Indians, and to apply a part of the annuity to the payment thereof, and distribute the balance to the heads of families.

Some delay was unavoidable in selecting and bringing together the above-named gentlemen, one of whom was distant 30 miles from the ground.

The disbursing agent and myself, at the request of the Indians, consented to take charge of the money until the commissioners could be assembled. At this stage of the business the chiefs were apparently much alarmed, (an Indian will not *say* he is afraid.) They reminded me that protection had been promised; said that a council had been held by the disaffected Indians, and that a man had been appointed to kill certain chiefs designated to the council. There was, indeed, great reason to fear that these threats would be carried into execution, and that the angry excitement that prevailed among the claimants would be renewed whenever the newly selected commissioners commenced investigating and paying their claims.

These well-founded apprehensions forced my mind to the conclusion that justice to the Indians, and a proper respect for the laws, demanded the presence of an adequate military force to suppress the lawless spirit that prevailed in the camp, and to preserve peace and good order during the further progress of the business. I consulted Captain Simonton, whose views corresponded with mine, and despatched an express to the settlement with a requisition for three companies of militia. In consequence of the requisition and regimental order of the colonel of the regiment, three companies, consisting in all of about one hundred men, were promptly brought on to the ground.

My presence being demanded at the payment of the Miamies, the money was now delivered into the possession of the last selected commissioners, and at their request the troops were placed at their disposal. The commissioners, in the discharge of their duty, proceeded to distribute to the heads of families and bands the money retained by them for equal distribution among themselves, after which they adjourned, on the same evening, (September 27,) to Judge Polke's, about three miles distant from the camp, taking the remaining money with them.

The appearance of the troops seemed to effect the object intended. The disaffected among the Indians and white men were awed from further acts of intimidation and lawlessness; and the commissioners, after a session of two days at Judge Polke's, uninterrupted by any attempts to interfere with their decision, proceeded to distribute to claimants, in the proportion agreed on, the remaining money in their hands.

The exigency that produced the requisition for an armed force on the ground could not have been anticipated. The measure, however, it is believed, was not disproportioned to the emergency. It suggested itself to my mind as the only resort to insure protection to the chiefs who had signed the treaty and thrown their protection upon me, and to bring to peaceful termination the adjustment and payment of the claims against the Indians by the commissioners.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

A. C. PEPPER, *Indian Agent.*

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR, *Washington City.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 725.

[2D SESSION.]

ADDITIONAL EXPLANATORY ESTIMATES FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF INDIAN HOSTILITIES IN FLORIDA IN 1837.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 14, 1837.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 11, 1837.*

SIR: Although there is good reason to hope that the Indian hostilities now existing will be suppressed in a few months, yet, considering the actual condition of things in Florida and on the frontiers of Georgia and Alabama, and the dangers to which our southwestern frontier is exposed, I have deemed it my duty to call for estimates of the expenditures which will be requisite for the purpose of keeping up the present force to the first of December next. They are herewith enclosed, and on the statements therein I beg leave to submit to your committee the propriety of a further appropriation of two millions of dollars for the suppression and prevention of Indian hostilities.

I avail myself of this occasion to call the attention of your committee to the propriety of making some allowance to paymasters engaged in making payments to militia and volunteers, as recommended

by the paymaster general, and in the annual report of the Secretary of War. The paymaster general reports to me that the justice, and, indeed, the necessity of this measure are every day rendered more apparent.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*

Hon. C. C. CAMBRELENG, *Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.*

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, February 10, 1837.

Sir: In compliance with your direction to me of this date to furnish an estimate of the funds that will be required for the service of the quartermaster's department for the residue of the present year, in preventing and suppressing Indian hostilities, based upon the calculation that the force at present employed on that service will be continued until December next, I have the honor to state that, judging from the experience of the past year, I should estimate that at least eight hundred thousand dollars will be required, in addition to the unexpended balance of the partial appropriation already made, for all the objects due from the quartermaster's department. This estimate is not limited to the war in Florida, but embraces also the operations in the Cherokee country, where a force is still maintained for purposes of prevention.

Of the appropriation of one million, made on my estimate of the 8th of December last, upwards of six hundred thousand dollars have already been remitted to the disbursing officers, leaving a balance of about four hundred thousand dollars in the treasury; and it is estimated that the unexpended balances now in the hands of officers are equal to two hundred thousand dollars; thus giving a total of one million four hundred thousand dollars for the residue of the year, should the estimate now submitted be granted. That sum I am quite sure will be required, should active operations continue through the year.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,
T. CROSS, *Major, Acting Quartermaster General.*

Hon. B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim, Washington.*

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, February 10, 1837.

Sir: In obedience to your call of this morning for an estimate of the amount required by the pay department "for the Florida war for the residue of the year 1837, based upon the calculation that the present force may be required until December next," I have the honor to state that the \$2,000,000 appropriated by the act of January 9, 1837, included \$600,000 for the pay department, of which \$490,000 have been placed in the hands of paymasters, and, with the balance, is believed will not be more than sufficient to complete the payment of the volunteers and militia that have been and now are in service to the first of March, leaving ten months of the year 1837 to be provided for.

It appears from the last returns in the Adjutant General's office that there are now in service in Florida 1,340 volunteers—541 in Tennessee and 629 in Arkansas; making the aggregate now in service, *so far as reported*, 2,510, exclusive of Indians. It is probable that the Indians and volunteers not reported will make the number required to be paid at least 3,000. So far as can be ascertained from the rolls it appears that all the volunteers are mounted, and, of course, the most expensive of all troops. According to this data it will require for the volunteers in Florida, supposing them to serve

to December 31.....	\$469, 000
For the volunteers in Tennessee for the same period.....	189, 350
Those in Arkansas.....	220, 150
And for volunteers not reported, and Indians.....	171, 508

Making together.....	1, 050 000
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Respectfully, your obedient servant,
N. TOWSON, *Paymaster General.*

Hon. B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, Washington, February 10, 1837.

Sir: In reply to the letter of the Hon. Joseph M. White of the 9th instant, and referred to this office, requesting "estimates for the Florida war," I have the honor to state that on November 5, 1836, a general estimate for subsisting the regular troops of the United States, and the militia and volunteers called into that service during the Florida campaign in 1837, was submitted to you, amounting to..... \$913,445 00

By the letter addressed to you December 19, ultimo, an additional sum was asked of..... 218,361 24

Aggregate.....	1,131,806 25
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Of this sum, it will require to subsist the regular troops.....	753,433 91
And to subsist the militia and volunteers in the Florida campaign.....	378,372 34

Making the above total of.....	1,131,806 25
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So that, if the \$378,372 34 be appropriated for subsisting the militia and volunteers engaged in the Florida war, the residue, \$753,433 91, will have to be appropriated for subsisting the army proper up to December 31, 1837.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
GEO. GIBSON, *Commissary General of Subsistence.*

Hon. B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 726.

[2D SESSION.]

REPORT ADVERSE TO A CLAIM OF THE OFFICERS OF A BRIGADE OF FLORIDA MILITIA,
ON ACCOUNT OF THEIR EXCEEDING IN NUMBER WHAT THE LAWS ALLOW.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 14, 1837.

Mr. ELISHA WHITLESEY, from the Committee of Claims, to whom were referred the claims of the officers of the second regiment, second brigade, Florida militia, reported:

That the claims are presented by George L. Phillips (who commanded a company in said regiment) for himself and the other officers, in a letter which he addressed to the Hon. Joseph M. White, which is referred to the committee. He states that he was in the command of a company, and at all times ready to do duty; that he was stationed at Picolata and picketed in that place; that he had a full company of riflemen, fifty-three in number; that his men have been paid, but that himself and officers have not been paid. The committee sent the papers to Paymaster General Towson for information; and they requested him to state why the officers were not paid, if the men they commanded had been paid for their services. His answer is received, accompanied by an abstract of the troops of General Hernandez's brigade, Florida militia, and other papers.

General Hernandez's brigade consisted of one brigadier general, four aides, one brigadier inspector, one assistant adjutant general, one brigade quartermaster, one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, one adjutant, one regimental quartermaster, one paymaster, four surgeons, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant of companies, one sergeant major of companies, two majors commanding companies, eighteen captains, nineteen first lieutenants, twenty-two second lieutenants, thirteen third lieutenants, eighty-three sergeants, sixty-six corporals, four musicians, and six hundred and five privates.

One of these companies had six privates, another had twelve privates, and another fourteen privates. The general's escort consisted of one captain and eleven sergeants, but no privates.

It appears from the letters of Mr. Phillips that he commanded this escort.

General Towson, on an application to order payment to be made to Mr. Phillips, wrote to him on the 18th of August, 1836, as follows: "I am sorry to inform you that it is not in my power to authorize the payment you claim for your services as captain commanding the company that acted as an escort to General Hernandez. I am bound to consider no one entitled to pay as an officer who has not been reported and mustered as such, whatever services he may have rendered. It is not in my power to permit the payment of all of General Hernandez's command who have been *duly mustered*, as the proportion greatly exceeds what the law authorizes."

General Towson thought the command of General Hernandez should be reorganized to conform to the laws of the United States, and that the officers to be paid be designated by General Hernandez. This was approved by the Secretary of War. The committee have been furnished with the copy of a letter from Governor Call, which is important in deciding on the present and similar claims.

The committee approve the course pursued by the paymaster general, and they do not perceive that special legislation is necessary; and they think the settlement of the claim should be left to the proper officers under existing laws.

They refer to General Towson's letter to the committee, and to his letter to the Secretary of War, and to Governor Call's letter, and make the same a part of this report. The following resolution is submitted:

Resolved, That the Committee of Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the papers of George L. Phillips, for himself and others, and that they be laid on the table.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington, June 4, 1836.

SIR: The act of the 28th ultimo directs "that the Secretary of War be authorized to cause the militia called out to defend East Florida by Generals Clinch and Hernandez, or by the governor of Middle and West Florida, and such other militia and volunteers as have been received and mustered into the service of the United States and regularly discharged, to be paid in like manner with the volunteers and militia ordered into service under orders from the War Department."

The muster-rolls of the troops called out by General Hernandez have been transmitted to this office, and present the following difficulties: The number of privates mustered is six hundred and five, which is thirty-five less than a full regiment organized agreeably to the act of 1792, while the officers are nearly sufficient for a brigade, as will be seen by the enclosed abstract from the rolls. The questions to be decided before payment can be made are, whether the law will authorize the payment of the militia as called out by General Hernandez, which will be according to the muster-rolls forwarded? If it does not, whether a new muster must be made; and if made, by whom? If it shall be decided that there must be a new muster, it is respectfully recommended that it be made by the officer commanding the United States troops at St. Augustine, and that the most liberal organization be authorized that the usage that has heretofore prevailed will justify, viz: one brigadier general, one aide-de-camp, one brigade major and inspector, one quartermaster, one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, fifteen captains, fifteen first lieutenants, fifteen second lieutenants or ensigns, three assistant surgeons, two sergeants major, two quartermaster's sergeants, forty-five sergeants, sixty corporals. This would be the greatest number of officers that three battalions would be entitled to according to the organization of the army, which has been followed in some cases in paying the western militia; and as the services of a brigadier general may have been necessary, it is thought an officer of that rank, with his brigade staff, may be allowed. The mustering officer should be directed to require of General Hernandez to designate the officers that are to fill the several grades.

Respectfully, your most obedient servant,

N. TOWSON, Paymaster General.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF WAR, Acting.

Approved, as to remuster and the mode suggested.

L. C.

TALLAHASSEE, September 18, 1836.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 3d instant, and have sent Major Mapes to Newnansville, agreeably to your request, to finish the payments which should have been made by Major Smith. He was ordered by me to proceed to Newnansville on that duty, and he was authorized to call on Colonel Crane for an escort. The reason assigned by him to me for not executing the orders was his ill health, and not that Colonel Crane did not think the object sufficiently important to justify him in sending an escort. Major Smith had sent me a copy of your letter to the Secretary of War, in which you mention the number of officers who might be paid according to the number of men returned by General Hernandez. Knowing, as I did, that a majority of the officers and men who presented themselves for payment had never performed a day's service, I requested Major Smith to pay the officers whom I knew to have served faithfully,* and told him he might regard that request as a positive order if he found it necessary to cover his responsibility; but he left the Territory without paying any of the officers, except Major Putnam. It was no doubt your intention that those only should be paid who had performed actual service, and such are the instructions I have given to Major Mapes; but I fear you will find on inquiry that a large number of the men paid by Major Mapes, though belonging to the regiments ordered out by General Hernandez, never left their homes or performed one day's service during the war.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. K. CALL.

General N. TOWSON, *Paymaster General, Washington.*

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 2, 1837.*

SIR: I have received your letter of the 31st ultimo, together with a communication from George L. Phillips on the subject of his claim for pay for commanding a company of Florida militia. You state that the committee wish to be informed "why, if the privates in the company have been paid, the officers are not entitled to their pay?" To which I have the honor to reply that the act authorizing the payment directs that they shall be "paid in like manner with the volunteers and militia ordered into service under orders from the War Department." The payments here referred to as a guide were made according to the organization given to the militia by the act of 1792, except in a few cases, and in these the organization of the United States infantry was followed. The muster-rolls of the companies transmitted to this place contained a much greater proportion of officers to privates than either organization provides for, as will be seen by the accompanying abstract, and the Secretary of War did not feel authorized to sanction their payment, but directed a remaster to be made.—(See my letter of June 4, approved by him, of which a copy is herewith enclosed.) The number and grade of the officers authorized to be paid were stated, and the mustering officer was instructed to request the commanding officer, General Hernandez, to designate them. This he declined to do; and the paymaster was instructed to pay such as the governor would designate, not exceeding the number authorized by the Secretary of War.

I enclose a copy of a letter from Governor Call, in which he states the principle that he thinks should govern in designating the officers to be paid; and some have been named by him, and paid accordingly. I have since directed the paymaster to request the governor to name all that will be entitled to the pay of officers, according to the decision of the Secretary of War. I am not able to say whether he will include Captain Phillips in the number.

My letter to Captain Phillips, which has been submitted to your committee, was in answer to one from him, in which he states that he was the officer who commanded General Hernandez's escort. You will see by the abstract of the muster-rolls that this escort is stated to consist of one captain and eleven sergeants, making just the number of a sergeant's command, and would not authorize the payment of any higher rank, and but one of that rank.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. TOWSON, *Paymaster General.*

Hon. E. WHITTLESEY, *Chairman Committee of Claims, House of Representatives.*

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 727.

[2D SESSION.]

ON THE CLAIM OF A BATTALION OF ALABAMA VOLUNTEERS TEMPORARILY CALLED OUT BY THE GOVERNOR TO GUARD AGAINST HOSTILITIES OF THE CREEK INDIANS, IN 1836, UNTIL A MORE PERMANENT FORCE WAS PROVIDED.

COMMUNICATED TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FEBRUARY 22, 1837.

Mr. ELISHA WHITTLESEY, from the Committee of Claims, having under consideration the subject of the payment to be made to the troops of the State of Alabama while in the service of the United States, reported:

That Samuel D. Holt states he commanded a battalion of four companies, which was called out by Governor Clay to keep the Creek Indians in check until a more permanent force should take the field; that the companies were the Montgomery Guards, the Rifle Rangers, Coosada Volunteers, and the Independent Blues; that they were in actual service from the 11th of May to the 7th of June, 1836, when they were dismissed, their places having been supplied by other troops. He says Paymaster Muhlenberg paid the Montgomery Guards, and several companies in another battalion, but refused to pay his other three companies.

* NOTE BY THE PAYMASTER GENERAL.—Some of these officers have since been paid by another paymaster, and I presume they are the officers referred to in Mr. Phillips's letter.

Application was made to Paymaster General Towson for information whether the said companies could not be paid under existing laws. He answered they could not, and referred to the second section of the act of May 28, 1836, which is as follows:

"That the Secretary of War be authorized to cause the militia called out to defend East Florida by Generals Clinch and Hernandez, or by the governor of Middle and West Florida, and such other militia and volunteers as have been received and mustered into the service of the United States, and regularly discharged, to be paid in like manner with the volunteers and militia ordered into service under orders from the War Department."

General Towson furnished the committee, on another call, with an estimate of the expense of a company for one month, and an estimate of the pay of a major and battalion staff for the same time. The committee recommend an appropriation of a sum sufficient to cover the pay of the three companies and field and staff officers mentioned.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 728.

[2D SESSION.]

APPLICATION OF AN ASSISTANT SURGEON OF THE ARMY AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON FOR ADDITIONAL PAY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 22, 1837.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States :

The petition of Benjamin King, an assistant surgeon in the army of the United States, most respectfully represents: That on the 1st of June, 1832, he was ordered to the city of Washington to give medical attendance to the officers and enlisted men on duty there and at the United States arsenal at Greenleaf's Point; by being placed on which duty his necessary expenses were very much increased, and that no *extra* compensation has been allowed him therefor. At the time mentioned the pay and rations of an assistant surgeon and of a 2d lieutenant were nearly the same, but by a regulation of the War Department the officers on duty in any of the military bureaus received a per diem of \$1 25. When this allowance was made it was intended to defray the additional expense necessarily attending a residence in Washington, and not as a compensation for *extra* duties performed by them in such bureaus.

Your memorialist has attached hereto a schedule of the pay, rations, forage, allowance for servants, and per diem at that period to all officers on duty in the bureaus below the rank of colonel; from which you will perceive that he (who had *then* served *nearly fourteen years*) received about \$20 per month *less* than the youngest 2d lieutenant on duty in one of the bureaus; and deducting his allowance for forage, (which is no emolument, having necessarily to expend double as much as he receives,) makes his pay and emoluments about \$35 per month, or \$400 a year, *less* than a 2d lieutenant, who may not have served *one* year.

The expenses of an officer in Washington are much greater than at any military post. In a garrison the surgeon could at all times visit his patients without expense or endangering his health; while in Washington, in consequence of the residences of those whom it is his duty to attend being so distant from each other, he is compelled in *bad* and *rainy* weather to incur the expense of hiring a hack, or be much exposed while visiting such patients as are very sick and require constant attention.

At most of the military posts the allowance for forage is sufficient to keep the horses; but in Washington it costs as much to keep *one* horse as is allowed for *two*; while the surgeon on duty there is compelled to keep them to enable him faithfully to perform his *duties*—from the nature and extent of which he has *necessarily* to incur *greater additional expense* than any *other officer* on duty there.

Your memorialist, therefore, prays your honorable bodies to grant him the same per diem that was allowed and paid to officers on duty in the offices of the adjutant general, quartermaster general, chief engineer, chief of ordnance, commissary general of subsistence, and office of the topographical engineers; in support of which, he most respectfully begs leave to refer your honorable bodies to the accompanying report made by the military committee of the House of Representatives on the 10th of February, 1836,* to accompany bill No. 322 of that House; and, as in duty bound, your memorialist will ever pray, &c.

BENJAMIN KING, *Assistant Surgeon.*

A schedule of the monthly pay, rations, allowance for servants, forage, and per diem, in 1832, of officers on duty in Washington city.

	Pay.	Rations.	Forage.	Servants.	Per diem.	Total.
Lieutenant colonel.....	\$75 00	\$30 00	\$32 00	\$29 00	\$37 50	\$203 50
Major.....	60 00	24 00	32 00	29 00	37 50	182 50
Captain and assistant quartermaster.....	60 00	24 00	16 00	14 50	37 50	152 00
Captain.....	40 00	24 00	.....	14 50	37 50	116 00
1st lieutenant.....	30 00	24 00	.....	14 50	37 50	106 00
1st lieutenant and aide-de-camp.....	54 00	24 00	16 00	14 50	.....	108 50
2d lieutenant.....	25 00	24 00	.....	14 50	37 50	101 00
Assistant surgeon.....	40 00	12 00	16 00	14 50	.....	82 50

* See antecedent No. 639 of this class.

From the above schedule it will be seen that the youngest 2d lieutenant on duty in a bureau in Washington receives \$18 50 per month, or \$222 per year, more than the assistant surgeon; and deducting the allowance for forage to the latter, (which is no emolument, as the expense of keeping horses is double the amount allowed,) makes the pay and emoluments of a 2d lieutenant \$414 a year more than that of the assistant surgeon, who had served *fourteen years*—the allowance for fuel and quarters to both being the same.

BENJAMIN KING, *Assistant Surgeon United States Army.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 18, 1837.*

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 3d of December last, in relation to the memorial of Assistant Surgeon King, I have the honor to state that the statement of facts contained therein appears to be correct, and that they would seem to constitute equitable grounds for such an allowance as is prayed for.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*

HON. THOMAS H. BENTON, *Chairman of the Military Committee of the Senate.*

The memorial is herewith returned.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 729.

[2d Session.]

ON THE CLAIM OF AN OFFICER TO PAY AS AN AIDE-DE-CAMP WHILE SERVING A BREVET BRIGADIER GENERAL IN THAT CAPACITY.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 24, 1837.

Mr. BENTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of Lieutenant T. L. Alexander, of the 6th infantry, aide-de-camp to Brevet Brigadier General Atkinson, being on actual duty according to his brevet rank, reported:

That they have referred the petition to the Secretary of War *ad interim* for his opinion thereupon, and have received from him a written communication, covering a detailed report from Adjutant General Jones; from both of which it appears that the pay of an aide-de-camp, which has been withheld from Lieutenant Alexander, has been so withheld under the terms of a general order of May 7, 1827; and that pay to aides under the like circumstances has been made before that order as far back as the year 1799, and also in several instances since that order; and it is also shown that on May 29, 1817, the then Secretary of War, on the special reference to him of a case arising under the laws, and particularly the act of March 3, 1814, decided in favor of the right of brevet brigadier generals to employ an aide, when in actual command, according to their brevet rank. Upon these reports the committee are of opinion that no legislation in the case is necessary, and that the aide-de-camp, Alexander, being employed by a brevet brigadier who had a right to an aide when in actual command according to his brevet commission, has a right to receive the pay of an aide while so employed.

The committee report the following resolution:

Resolved, That they be discharged from the further consideration of the case.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 20, 1837.*

SIR: In addition to the matters stated in the reports of the adjutant general and Second Auditor, which I have the honor to enclose, it is proper to state that the regulation of August 7, 1828, is in the following words:

"Officers having the rank of general by brevet will not hereafter appoint aides-de-camp in consequence of holding such rank, without the permission of the War Department. Whenever a brevet general requires an aide-de-camp, he will, through the proper channel, communicate the necessity of such aide, with his reasons for desiring it, that the Secretary of War may be enabled to determine on the propriety of granting it."

The accuracy of this regulation being drawn in question, the Secretary of War, by a letter of March 18, 1834, to the Attorney General, requested of that officer his opinion on the following question:

"Are generals by brevet authorized to appoint aides-de-camp?"

The Attorney General's reply to this question was as follows:

"The act of April 16, 1818, 'regulating the pay and emoluments of brevet officers,' declares that 'the officers of the army who have brevet commissions shall be entitled to, and receive the *pay and emoluments* of their brevet rank when on duty, and having a command according to their brevet rank, and at no other time' This act, as well as the fourth section of the act of July 6, 1812, to which it is supplementary, gives to brevet officers, in certain cases, the *pay and emoluments* of their brevet rank. These are all the special privileges conferred on them by law, and the right to appoint aides-de-camp is neither *pay* nor an

emolument. Besides, the fifth section of the act of March 2, 1821, 'to reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States,' expressly declares that there shall be 'one major general, with two aides-de-camp, and two brigadier generals, each with one aide-de-camp;' and when this provision is considered in reference to the former arrangement which it reduced and altered, and in connexion with the title of the act in which it is found, I think it must be understood as prohibiting the appointment of aides-de-camp in any other case."

But notwithstanding the regulation and opinion above stated, it would seem from the report of the adjutant general that in several cases aides have been allowed to generals by brevet; and it is most obvious that the services required of such general officers when commanding according to their brevet rank cannot well be performed without the assistance of an aide-de-camp.

The claim of Lieutenant Alexander was submitted to me before he applied to Congress, and the discrepancy between the regulation and opinion above stated and the practice in certain cases was brought to my notice. But I did not feel myself at liberty to disregard the written rule made by the department and the opinion I had myself given in another place; and the claim was therefore withdrawn.

I would recommend the enactment of a general provision covering, not only Lieutenant Alexander's case, but other like cases past and future.

The papers transmitted by you are herewith returned.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim.*

Hon. THOS. H. BENTON, *Chairman of Military Committee, Senate.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Second Auditor's Office, February 7, 1837.*

The Second Auditor, to whom was referred the letter of the Hon. T. H. Benton, chairman of the Military Committee, of the 6th instant, to the Secretary of War, with the petition of Lieutenant T. L. Alexander, for pay, &c., as aide-de-camp, has the honor to state that the claim of Lieutenant Alexander was disallowed by virtue of a regulation of the War Department dated August 4, 1828, which says that "Officers having the rank of generals by brevet will not hereafter appoint aides-de-camp in consequence of holding such rank, without permission of the War Department. Whenever a brevet general requires an aide-de-camp, he will, through the proper channel, communicate the necessity of such aid, with his reasons for desiring it, that the Secretary of War may be enabled to determine on the propriety of granting it." Lieutenant Alexander was appointed by Brevet Brigadier General Atkinson since the date of the order, and did not furnish the permission of the War Department, required by the regulation.

W. B. LEWIS.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Special report in the case of Lieutenant T. L. Alexander, 6th infantry, the aide-de-camp to Brevet Brigadier General Atkinson, United States army, being on actual duty according to his brevet rank; respectfully submitted in obedience to the orders of the Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February 13, 1837.*

Prior to the publication of General "Order" No. 42, dated August 7, 1828, major generals and brigadier generals *by brevet*, when on duty and exercising command according to their brevet rank, were deemed to be entitled to the services of the like number of aides-de-camp provided for by law in cases of general officers of like grade under the organic law of the peace establishment. Accordingly, each major general by brevet was formerly allowed two aides-de-camp, and each brevet brigadier general having a command according to his brevet commission was allowed one aide-de-camp; and the right to compensation in each case was never questioned, but was regularly accorded prior to and since the decision of the proper authority of May 29, 1817. The practice of the service in this particular, anterior to the order of 1828, was supposed to be in strict accordance with the circumstances of brevet "command," the proprieties and the usage of the military service, and in no degree at variance with the spirit, if not the letter, of the law. The rank by brevet being, by authority of the President, *operative under the law*, and the law making provision for aides-de-camp in the cases of general officers, it is not seen that, because the law is silent as to the contingent appointment and compensation of aides-de-camp in cases of *brevet* general officers, it necessarily denies their right to the services of such staff officers when on duty and actually in command in virtue of their commissions by brevet. And the laws which justify the paying of three major and five brigadier generals by brevet, as now happens to be the case, justify also the employing and paying the corresponding aides-de-camp, so far as any question arising out of any imagined restrictions of the organic law may be supposed to conflict with the right.

In tracing the records it is seen that the vigilant sentinel of the treasury, the Third Auditor, on the 27th May, 1817, addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, requesting instructions which happen to bear directly upon the present subject of inquiry, and so much thereof, together with the Secretary's decision, as relate thereto are here respectfully cited:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Third Auditor's Office, May 27, 1817.*

"SIR: In the examination of the paymaster's accounts it appears that constructions have been given to that section of the act of Congress of the 3d March, 1814, which relates to the emoluments of brevetted officers which, in my opinion, require the sanction of the War Department before they can be admitted. I therefore submit the following questions, to which I solicit such answers as may be deemed conclusive in the settlement of those accounts:

"Is a brevetted major general entitled, by virtue of his brevet, to two aides-de-camp, and a brevetted brigadier general to one aide? and if so, are they, when not in separate command, entitled to them? In other words, do the terms of the act which give to a brevetted officer his brevet pay and emoluments under certain circumstances authorize him to employ aides-de-camp at the pay and emoluments attached to such officers?" * * *

To which the Secretary of War, on the 29th May, 1817, made the following reply:

“WAR DEPARTMENT.

“Brevetted major and brigadier generals, when in *actual* command by virtue of their brevet commissions, are entitled to the same number of aides-de-camp that a major general or brigadier general may by law be entitled to employ.

“The right to employ aides, and, of course, the pay and emoluments of the aides-de-camp, will cease whenever the general is not in the actual command by virtue of his brevet commission.” * * *

The foregoing decision confirmed the previous practice of the service, inclusive of the 29th May, 1817; and the rule, being then definitely established by the Executive, has ever since been maintained, without deviation, up to the date of the “*Order*” of August 7, 1828. This decision is well sustained by the proceedings in Congress, as far back as 1798, in the analogous case of Captain Moses White, the aide-de-camp of *Brevet Brigadier General Hazen*, who asserted his claim to the pay, &c., provided by law for the aide-de-camp of brigadier general in the line of the army. The committee to whom the petition was referred made the following favorable report in the case on the 4th February, 1799:

“By a resolution of Congress, on 29th June, 1781, General Hazen was ‘appointed a brigadier in the army of the United States by brevet.’ It appears from the certificate of General Hazen that the petitioner acted as aide-de-camp during the time for which he prays compensation.

“The only doubt which appears to have arisen respecting the propriety of allowing this claim is understood to have been because General Hazen held the rank of brigadier by brevet commission only.

* * * “If a brigadier held the *rank and command*, whether he was a volunteer or held it by courtesy, or received no pay, they (the committee) apprehend, by established custom, he was entitled to his staff officers, and they to the customary allowances for their services. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report on the part of the petitioner’s claim, states that he had not been able ‘to discover any resolution of Congress by which the claim could be decided, but that there were precedents in practice in favor of it as applied to brigadiers by *commission*; that, if this practice were to govern, the circumstances of brevet appointments would not, in the opinion of the Secretary, constitute a ground of difference to the prejudice of the petitioner, inasmuch as the *brigadier* is understood to have the *actual command* of a *brigade* at the time; in which case the principles of the service with regard to an aide-de-camp would apply as fully to him as to the brigadier in commission.’

“The committee concur with the Secretary in the opinion above expressed, and think that the petitioner ought to receive compensation for his services as aide-de-camp.” And the committee so reported by resolution.

The claim of Aide-de-Camp *Alexander* is even stronger than the one above cited; for the brigadier general by *brevet* with whom he has been serving was not only on *actual* duty according to his brevet commission, but his service as such is otherwise established by the fact of his having received the corresponding pay under the contingent provisions of the act of April 16, 1818. And the lieutenant’s claim is yet more firmly established by the additional fact that the former aides of *Brevet Brigadier General Atkinson*, (Lieutenants McRee and A. S. Johnson, the predecessors of Lieutenant *Alexander*,) received each his pay as aide-de-camp, inclusive of the 30th of October, 1833, when Lieutenant Johnson resigned his staff appointment.

The records and the practice show that the new rule published in “*Order*” No. 42, of August 7, 1828, has not been uniform in its operation. Thus the aide-de-camp of *Brevet Brigadier General Brady*, commanding at Detroit, receives his pay as aide-de-camp.

The second aide of *Brevet Major General Gaines* and Scott, each being on duty according to his brevet rank, is not allowed his pay as such. But, if it be unlawful to allow pay to *two* aides in the case of a brevet *major* general, how can it be lawful to allow pay to the *one* aide of a brevet *brigadier*? And the practice, under any rule, which accords the pay to the aide-de-camp of the inferior grade by brevet, and at the same time denies it to the aide of the superior, under like circumstances of command, would seem to be devoid of equal justice to the parties, as it is assuredly adverse to the interest of the service.

In answer to his application for the allowance of pay to his aide-de-camp, Lieutenant *Sewall*, *Brevet Brigadier General Arbuckle*, commanding on the southwestern frontiers, was informed on the 10th day of March, 1836, by order of the general-in-chief, that “the law does not authorize the appointment of more aides-de-camp than are recognized in the law fixing the peace establishment. All such officers must be considered as acting aides-de-camp;” and the pay was then accordingly denied him.

And in answer to his reiterated application in behalf of the same aide, Lieutenant *Sewall*, the same *brevet* brigadier general was informed on the 27th of May, 1836, that the Secretary of War had indorsed his application as follows:

“Let General Arbuckle be allowed an aide-de-camp whenever he is in the field and in command of a brigadier general.” And then Lieutenant *Sewall* was allowed his pay as an aide.

When *Brevet Brigadier General Wool* was ordered on command in the Cherokee nation, in June, 1836, the Secretary of War directed that he be allowed an aide-de-camp, who should be entitled to pay as such, &c., &c.

The records of the department show that, between the years 1814 and 1821, the late *Brevet Brigadier General Moses Porter*, colonel of the regiment of light artillery, was allowed the services of an aide, and that Lieutenant *Anthony* and other officers who were his aides received the pay and emoluments as such.

The subject, involving as it does the general principles on which must rest the validity of Lieutenant *Alexander*’s claim to compensation as an aide-de-camp, having been thus briefly examined, the adjutant general deems it to be within the scope of his duties on this occasion respectfully to recommend the reconsideration of the regulation of 1828, the recognition of the then ancient usages of the service, and that the special regulation of May 29, 1817, for the guidance of the accounting officers of the treasury with respect to the aides-de-camp serving with general officers by *brevet*, be now reinstated. The municipal regulation of May, 1817, it is manifest, was the result of deliberate inquiry, originating in the judicious forecast of one of the intelligent and disinterested law officers of the Treasury Department; and the decision was then as maturely made, it would seem, by the Secretary of War *ad interim*, at a time when there were no conflicting interests to be reconciled, and when, too, the service was well provided with a general staff—there being then for duty with the general officers on the frontiers and elsewhere *twelve* officers of the adjutant general’s and inspector’s departments; but now and for years past there has been no adequate staff for field service. The public interest has suffered for the want of such officers; and

general officers in the field have been destitute of that assistance which the good of the service required. Hence, in the absence of a proper staff, greater is the occasion to allow the pay to the aides-de-camp of general officers by *brevet* when *actually* on duty according to the *brevet* commission; for, if the aide be denied the allowances, his services would not be obtained, nor could he adequately perform the incumbent duties of an aide in the field without being mounted, &c.

Due regard, therefore, to the exigencies of the public service, as well as to the former well-established usages and uniformity of practice, seem now to indicate the expediency of rescinding "*Order*" No. 42, of August 7, 1828. And equal justice demands that, as in other like cases, Lieutenant *Alexander* be allowed his pay and emoluments as the aide of Brevet Brigadier General Atkinson.

Respectfully submitted by order of the Secretary of War.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General*.

HOB. B. F. BUTLER, *Secretary of War ad interim*.

24TH CONGRESS.]

No. 730.

[2D SESSION.]

ON THE EXPEDIENCY OF PURCHASING THE PATENT RIGHT OF A PACK-SADDLE FOR
CONVEYING THE SICK AND WOUNDED, ETC.

COMMUNICATED TO THE SENATE FEBRUARY 25, 1837.

Mr. WALL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of Captain Hezekiah L. Thistle, of Louisiana, now residing in Pennsylvania, reported:

That the petitioner sets forth in his petition that he is the inventor of a patented improvement in a saddle, designed for the safe, convenient, and expeditious transportation of sick or wounded persons, and also as a pack-saddle; that its peculiar fitness for our troops, especially in Indian wars, has recommended it to the favorable consideration of the War Department, and that a number have been ordered by that department, and are now in use in Florida; and that a disposition has been manifested by the department to make them a standing and important part of the outfit of the army, proper and extraordinary, on all occasions; and such, too, is the decided and unanimous opinion of all the practical officers of the army; that it is well known that the removal of the sick and wounded constitutes one of the most serious impediments in military movements during war. In the swamps and thickets of the Indian country, and of all new countries, carriages cannot be used, and litters are wholly unavailable, independent of their tedious action, while safety lies wholly in rapidity; that this mode of conveyance is the most rapid, ready, safe, and convenient for the removal of the sick or wounded; while the cheapness of the transportation, the readiness of its application, the slight reduction of soldiers necessary to give it full effect, (since in most cases the sick or wounded soldier can guide his horse without any aid,) and the certainty of removing all from the field of action, and keeping those *hors du combat* under the protection of the active force, whether in slow or rapid motion, must be obvious to all; that these improvements are confined to warlike operations, so that the only reward its inventor can hope to enjoy must flow from the government, and, therefore, prays that Congress would make provision to compensate him for the service he has rendered, and the use of his patented improvement for the army of the United States.

The committee have examined the documents accompanying the petition, and it appears that several distinguished and experienced officers of the army have expressed a very decided opinion in favor of the utility of the improvement of the petitioner, and its value to our troops operating on and beyond the frontier, where, from the want of roads, wheel carriages can but rarely pass; also, that the military board has examined it, and, in pursuance of their recommendation, the Secretary of War procured fifty of the said saddles for the use of the troops of the United States now in the field, which are now in practical employment in Florida, as an experiment. The result of this experiment is not known, and the committee are of opinion that, until that time, any action by Congress would be premature. Should experience prove its utility and value, in accordance with the opinions of the petitioner and the officers above referred to, it will then well deserve the favorable consideration of Congress. The committee, therefore, submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the petition.

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